"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, slightly colder Tuesday, with fresh, possibly strong, northeast winds; Wednesday partly cloudy.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,248. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUSSEX DISASTER RENEWS CRISIS; PRESIDENT WILL CONSULT CONGRESS BEFORE TAKING DEFINITE ACTION

EXPECT GERMAN DISAVOWAL

But If Ship Was Torpedoed Berlin Must Abandon Submarine Policy.

CASE IN WILSON'S HANDS

Executive Eager for All Evidence and Will Not Act Until He Gets It.

ALL AMERICANS ARE SAVED

No United States Citizens Lost on Sussex, but One Killed on the Englishman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—High officials of the Government do not attempt to conceal their concern over the situation produced by the sinking o the Channel liner Sussex. Its gravity is openly admitted. There is general acknowledgment that if it should be shown that the Sussex was attacked without warning by a German submarine, the relations between Germany and the United States will become even more critical than they were during the tense period following the sinking of the Lusitania.

But Government officials are careful to say that they have no direct evidence as to the cause of the Sussex disaster. Diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in England and France have been instructed to gather all the information available and cable it to the State Department. Much evidence bearing on the case has already been received, but it was asserted in an authoritative quarter at the State Department today that nothing was contained in the mass of testimony on hand to show that anybody on board the Sussex saw a submarine prior to the disaster, and that there was nothing to show that any American citizen saw the track of a torpedo. However, officials do not deny that most of the circumstances indicate that the Sussex was torpedoed.

The sensational aspect of the crisis with which the United States appears to be confronted was somewhat lessened today when it became known definitely that President Wilson, no matter what the outcome of the investigation now under way, would not sever diplomatic relations with Germany without laying all the facts before leaders in Congress and obtaining their best judgment as to what course should be pursued.

Senator Stone, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, obtained this information today. The opinion prevails in well-informed circles that if the Foreign Committees of the Senate and House and leaders in Congress believe that the time has arrived to take a firm stand against Germany, the President will not put any drastic policy into effect until he has laid the whole situation formally before both houses and obtained their sanction to carry out the plan he believes should be adopted.

Bernstorff vs. Tirpitz.

In connection with the agitation over the Sussex case a bit of unwritten history of international importance became known here today. The story was told in quarters close to Teutonic official circles that some time ago Herr von Bethmann Hollweg, the Imperial Chancellor, cabled to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador in Washington, saying hat Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the Imperial Minister of Marine, was insisting upon launching a campaign of sinking without warning all merchant ships going in and out of British ports. The Chancellor, it was said, asked Count von Bernstorff what would be the effect of such a policy on neutral Governments and neutral public opinion. The response of Count von Bernstorff, according to the version given here today, was that the effect would be wholly bad and would bring serious trouble upon Germany.

As a result of the opinion expressed by the German Ambassador, so the story ran, the conservative element of the German Government, led by the Chancellor, declined to adopt the von Tirpitz plan of frightfulness, and this marked difference of view led to the enforced retirement of Grande Admiral von Tirpitz from the Ministry of Marine.

Expect a Disavowal.

This story was pointed out today in certain quarters as indicating that the German Government would not tolerate the sinking of unarmed merchant vessels without warning, and therefore it could not be held accountable for the attack on the Sussex if it should be shown that the havoc wrought on that vessel was caused by a torpedo fired by a German submarine. An attack under such circumstances, it was declared, would bring from the German Government a prompt disavowal or offer of reparation and a promise to punish the commander of the submarine. It should be understood, however, that this was not made through any formal statement or that it emanated from any authoritative quarter. Count von Bernstorff is not in Washington, and he is the only person in this country who is regarded as being in a position to speak for the German Government.

It has been plainly indicated heretofore that if American lives were lost or endangered through the action of a German submarine through sinking without warning any merchant ship armed defensively or unarmed, President Wilson would deem it his duty to dismiss the German Ambassador and the Austro-Hungarian Chargé d'Affaires. The assertion has been traced

Continued on Page 4.

Turkey at Last Denies Sinking the Persia On Which Two American Citizens Were Lost

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the Turkish Government had officially disclaimed any responsibility for the destruction of the P. and O. liner Persia, which was sunk on Dec. 30 about 300 miles northwest of Alexandria, Egypt.

A cablegram was received from the American Embassy at Constantinople transmitting the reply of the Ottoman Government to the inquiries that had been addressed to it as to whether it had any knowledge of the cause of the explosion that destroyed the Persia with heavy toll of lives. The Turkish reply is to the effect that Turkey was not involved in any way in the sinking of the Persia, that commanders of Turkish submarines were under instructions to fly the Ottoman flag at all times, and that reports from Turkish commanders had been received stating that none of them had flown any other flag or attacked the Persia.

Germany and Austria have already denied responsibility for or knowledge of the cause of the destruction of the Persia. The United States Government is now forced to rely on circumstantial evidence and draw its own conclusions as to the cause of the loss of the Persia. The Persia, like the Sussex, carried many passengers. As in the Sussex case, everything in the Persia case created the impression that the vessel was the victim of submarine attack. No submarine was seen in the Persia case; none was seen in the Sussex case. An officer of the Persia, Second Officer Bromley, testified that he saw the track of a torpedo approaching the Persia just before the vessel was sunk by a terrific explosion. The Captain of the Sussex is officially credited with the statement that he saw the track of a torpedo approaching the Sussex.

There were three American citizens on the Persia. They were Robert N. McNeely, assigned Consul of the United States at Aden, en route to his post; Charles H. Grant, manager of the Vacuum Oil Company at Calcutta, India, and the Rev. Homer Salisbury, a missionary of the Seventh Day Adventists, going to India to join his wife. Consul McNeely and Dr. Salisbury were lost when the Persia went down, but Mr. Grant was rescued and went to Alexandria. On Feb. 15 a body, with marks on watch and clothing indicating American origin, was washed up on the Egyptian coast and was believed to be that of Consul McNeely. The body of Dr. Salisbury was not found.

BRITISH SMASH GERMAN SALIENT

Carry by Storm 600 Yards of the First and Second Line Trenches South of Ypres.

GERMANS ADMIT SOME LOSS

Strong Attack Made After a Heavy Mine Explosion—Verdun Artillery Fire Keeps Up.

LONDON, March 27.—British troops have smashed the German salient in front of St. Eloi, two and one-fourth miles south of Ypres, and taken possession of part of the trenches there. Berlin admits the loss of 100 yards of the German front, but, according to the British official statement, a total of 600 yards of both first and second trenches were carried by storm.

The British attack was made this morning, following an explosion of mines, which the German headquarters bulletin styles "extensive." Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers then rushed into the gap and held the ground. The British official report asserts that the Germans lost heavily in this operation, but only 170 prisoners were taken by the victors.

At other points on the British front there has been considerable mine fighting with varying results.

One of these encounters was at La Boisselle, a few miles northeast by east of Albert in the district of the Somme. The presence of the British at this point indicates that the British line has been extended at least twenty-five miles southward in the last month or since the French shifted large forces eastward to meet the German offensive at Verdun.

The German troops in the neighborhood of Maucourt between the Sommee and the Avre, attempted an attack on the French lines, according to the Paris night bulletin, but it is stated that they were repulsed.

French artillery are active in the Argonne, aiming to prevent the concentration of enemy forces in that region. This is especially true of the Cheppy Wood district, a few miles west of the Malancourt-Bethincourt salient northwest of Verdun. There has been some fighting with mines at La Fille Morte, where the French claim the advantage.

No Attacks on Verdun Front.

Operations on the Verdun front have varied little from the ordinary, but severe artillery fire by the Germans is reported today both west and east of the Meuse. The bombardment in the Woevre has been intermittent. In no part of the Verdun sector were there any infantry actions.

The British official report is as follows:

This morning, after exploding mines, infantry of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Royal Fusiliers assaulted the German salient at St. Eloi successfully, taking first and second line trenches on a front of some 600 yards. Heavy casualties are known to have been caused to the enemy. Two officers and 108 men were made prisoners.

The artillery activity today has been mainly confined to the neighborhood of Angres, Wulverghem, St. Eloi, and Weltje.

Last night and today there has been much mining activity. At La Boisselle we successfully exploded a mine. To the south of Neuville St. Vaast and near the Hohenzollern Redoubt there has been crater fighting in which we were successful.

Opposite Hulluch the enemy exploded mines last night, damaging our trenches and causing some casualties. We are established on the crater formed by the explosion.

The German headquarters statement says:

By an extensive mine explosion early this morning the British damaged our position near St. Eloi, south of Ypres. More than 100 yards of trenches were blown up. Casualties were caused

Continued on Page 4.

ALLIED LEADERS CONFER IN PARIS

Delegates from Eight Nations Are Represented in the Momentous Gathering.

DISCUSSIONS KEPT SECRET

But It Is Known That Military and Economic Questions Occupied First Day's Sessions.

PARIS, March 27.—The conference of the Entente Allies, the most important since the outbreak of the war, began this morning in the great salon of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where many other historic meetings of diplomats have taken place. No previous meeting there, however, has been of such grave import or has been attended by such a representation of world figures in war and diplomacy. The table at which the conferees sit is the same one at which peace terms were discussed at the close of the Spanish-American war.

The subject of the first sitting was the military situation. That is all that can be said definitely, but it is thought likely that General Joffre, Earl Kitchener, General Sir Douglas Haig, Lieut.-Gen. Count Cadorna, General Castelnau, and General Roques, the new French War Minister, addressed the conference.

The entire company took luncheon at the Ministry at noon. The afternoon session was devoted to consideration of the economic resources of the Allies. Various committees were appointed and discussed the subjects assigned to them.

The members of the conference were seated, so far as expedient, in groups according to their respective countries.

At the head of the table are the French representatives, being, from left to right, Leon Bourgeois, Minister without portfolio; Premier Briand, who presides; Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, and General Joffre.

At the other end of the table, facing the French, are, from left to right, General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the British Headquarter's Staff; Premier Salandra of Italy, Tomasso Tittoni, Italian Ambassador at Paris; Baron Sonnino, Italian Foreign Minister, and General Count Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General staff.

Along the right side of the table are General Castelnau, (seated next to General Joffre;) General Rachitch, L. Youvanovitch, Dr. M. R. Vesnitch, Serbian Minister of Finance; Premier Pachitch of Serbia, General Gilinsky, aide de camp to Emperor Nicholas; M. Iswolsky, Russian Ambassador to France; J. Chagas, former Portuguese Premier; K. Matsui, Japanese Ambassador to France, and General Dallollo.

Along the side opposite are Albert Thomas, French Secretary of State for Munitions, who is next to M. Bourgeois; Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Charles de Broqueville, Belgian Premier and Minister of War; Baron Beyens, Belgian Foreign Minister; General Wielemans, and the British representatives, Premier Asquith, Sir Francis Bertie, British Ambassador to France; Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister; David Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, and Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, Secretary of State for War.

LONDON, March 27.—Lieut. General Count Cadorna, Italian Commander-in-Chief, who has been visiting England, telegraphed on his departure to Earl Kitchener, the British War Secretary, as follows;

"During my short stay I have been able to appreciate the grand, the wonderful effort Great Britain is making for the noble cause to which the Allies are devoting themselves. Your firm belief in victory is also my own."

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Finland, from Liverpool, March 18, was reported 30 miles east of Fire Island at 10:55 o'clock last night.

New U-Boat Cruising in the North Sea Is the Biggest and Fastest Ever Seen

COPENHAGEN, March 27.—A German submarine, says the Christiania correspondent of the Politiken, bigger and speedier than any submarine previously seen and carrying a crew of eighty, has appeared off Utsire, on the southwest coast of Norway. The Captain sent a wireless message that he had torpedoed the Norwegian bark Lindfield on March 17, and had taken the crew of thirty on the submarine, where he kept them for four days and then transferred them to the Norwegian bark Silas.

The sinking of the Lindfield was reported from London March 23. This report gave the information that the crew of thirty had been put aboard the bark Silas, bound for Queenstown.

The Lindfield, which measured 2,276 tons, left Portland, Ore., on Nov. 7 for British ports.

THOMPSON REPORT HITS SERVICE BOARD

Committee Says Dual Subway Contracts Were Unwise and Improvident.

WOULD CURTAIL POWERS

Col. Williams Still Refuses to Tell Who Suggested $500,000 Payment to City Official.

The Thompson Legislative Committee tried again yesterday to find out the name of the man who is said to have gone to Colonel Timothy S. Williams, President of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, with a suggestion that a city official, now dead, in consideration of the payment of $500,000, would vote in the Board of Estimate in favor of the B. R. T. obtaining the dual subway contracts.

Both Colonel Williams and William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, were called to the witness stand. Colonel Williams continued flatly to refuse to name the individual, asserting that as he was now dead no good end would be served by making his name public. Senator Thompson, Chairman of the committee, and Frank Moss, its counsel, urgently appealed to Colonel Williams to make the name public, but without effect. Mr. Willcox denied that he had said on Saturday Col. Williams had told him that "Mayor Gaynor was in the market if opportunity arose and somebody had the money."

Unable to make any progress in its investigation of the incident, the committee took an adjournment until Friday. In the meantime Senator Thompson will be in Albany and today he will submit a report to the Legislature recommending certain legislation amending the Rapid Transit law.

The most important recommendation is that the jurisdiction over the construction of the subways be transferred from the Public Service Commission to a Rapid Transit Commission of seven members, one from each borough, to be appointed by the Mayor, and the Mayor and the Controller to be the other two members.

Mayor Gaynor's Name Appears.

Colonel Williams appeared voluntarily yesterday and Mr. Moss asked him this question:

"Do you remember a conversation with former Chairman William R. Willcox in which you mentioned a man who had called upon you in reference to your being able to get rid of the hostility of Mayor Gaynor for $500,000?"

"I would not put it that way," said the witness.

"How was it put?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I had a talk with Mr. Willcox some time in the last two weeks," was the reply. "It was in general about subway matters and this investigation. As I recall the circumstances of that conversation, he remarked that he did not believe that any man recently connected with the city government had ever been improperly influenced in relation thereto by any corrupt consideration. I agreed with him with one exception. I think I told Mr. Willcox generally why I had some doubts about that particular individual. That individual's name, however, was not mentioned."

"Did you speak in any way about the individual who offered—"

"I spoke of the incident that you examined me about on Saturday," interrupted Mr. Williams.

"Didn't you specify any amount—didn't you refer to the $500,000 and to the individual who called upon you?"

"I don't recall that I said anything to Mr. Willcox about the amount," said Mr. Williams positively.

"Did it not relate to the late Mayor Gaynor?"

"You can draw your own conclusions," the witness replied.

"Wasn't the reference to Mayor Gaynor, although his name was not mentioned?"

"I think it is fair to assume that it was," said Mr. Williams, with great deliberation, "but I did not say all that Mr. Willcox is quoted as having said in the newspapers."

"Now I must ask you again for the name of that individual," went on Mr. Moss, and Senator Thompson said:

"You have stated here that the man you refer to is dead. Don't you think in justice to all of the dead, Colonel Williams, that you ought to give us this name?"

Colonel Williams took off his glasses and carefully wiped them. Then with a smile he remarked:

"If I attempted to do justice to all the dead I would find it very difficult."

Williams Withholds a Name.

At the same time he reached into his pocket and drew out a typewritten paper and asked permission to read it.

"I would rather you wouldn't," said Mr. Moss, "until you have given us this name.

"I decline to do so," said the witness, and Mr. Moss suggested that Chairman Thompson should know the nature of the statement before it was read. Mr. Thompson looked it over and handed it back to the witness, who then read the following:

"Since testifying before the committee on Saturday last I have consulted with counsel, and upon their advice, and without intending any disrespect to the committee, I refuse to answer further questions relating to the subject of the committee's inquiries of me on that day, ex-

Continued on Page 22.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE
They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

DEADLY CULTURES BOUGHT BY WAITE

Prosecutor Believes He Planned to Kill Pecks with Typhoid or Diphtheria Germs.

MRS. HORTON SAW PURCHASE

Identified as Woman with Him at Laboratory—Dentist Amplifies Former Confession.

Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who caused the death of his millionaire father-in-law, John E. Peck, by arsenic poisoning, obtained quantities of typhoid and diphtheria bacilli at the laboratories of the Cornell University Medical College, First Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, between Dec. 17 and March 8 last, it was discovered yesterday, and Mrs. Margaret Weaver Horton, the "Mrs. A. W. Walters" who occupied with Dr Waite the "studio" at the Hotel Plaza, accompanied him when he bought the germs. She admitted that he told her he was "experimenting" with bacilli, and that he permitted her to "watch them wiggle" under a microscope.

Mrs. Horton sought permission from the District Attorney yesterday to see Dr. Waite in the prison ward of Bellevue Hospital and was refused. Harold Spielberg, a lawyer of 346 Broadway, who was counsel for Rae Tanzer after the Slades dropped her case against James W. Osborne, announced that he had been retained by Mrs. Horton.

The belief is held in the District Attorney's office that Dr. Waite attempted to kill Mr. Peck with disease germs before resorting impatiently to the arsenic which killed his father-in-law, and that the dentist planned to murder his wife and others with deadly bacilli.

Evidence became unmistakable yesterday that the members of both the Peck and the Waite families were co-operating in an effort to protect the Peck family name and save Dr. Waite from the electric chair by a plea of insanity in behalf of the poisoner.

Dr. Waite yesterday made a statement to his brother, Frank A. Waite, which is more full and complete, it was said, than his confession to District Attorney Swann. The District Attorney expects to get this statement today.

Life of Crime in College.

Assistant District Attorney Francis X. Mancuso, who went to Grand Rapids, Mich., to investigate the poisoning of Mr. Peck, returned yesterday with evidence that Dr. Waite poisoned Mrs. Hannah Peck, his mother-in-law, also, and that he spread reports that his wife would not live long after he had induced her to make a will bequeathing to him practically all of the $500,000 which she inherited from her murdered father. Mr. Mancuso also brought back evidence showing that Dr. Waite led a life of crime from the time he was a freshman in college.

Further indications that the District Attorney suspects that others conspired with Dr. Waite in a poison plot, or at least had knowledge of Dr. Waite's plans for poisoning, was contained in the fact that, whereas on Friday Mr. Swann expected an indictment of Dr. Waite yesterday, he said yesterday that because of "important developments" there would be no indictment until the latter part of the week.

There was a dramatic moment in the District Attorney's office yesterday when William Webber, an attendant in the laboratories of the Cornell University Medical College, identified Mrs. Horton as the woman who accompanied Dr. Waite when he bought typhoid and diphtheria bacilli. Mr. Webber's recognition of Mrs. Horton was simultaneous with her recognition of him. She readily admitted that she went to the laboratories several times with Dr. Waite and knew that he was experimenting with germs.

Showed Germs to Mrs. Horton.

Mrs. Horton said that Dr. Waite showed her the germs on a number of occasions, telling her that he was experimenting with them on cats. When the dentist, who has never been a regular medical student, purchased the bacilli, both Webber and Mrs. Horton said, he told the attendant that he was a licensed physician interested in research work. He went to the laboratories about six times in all, and each time after they were officially closed, when no one except Webber was in attendance. Webber said he knew it was "irregular" to sell germs "after hours," but that Dr. Waite won his confidence. One of Dr. Waite's trips to the laboratories was on Feb. 22 and the last trip was on March 8, the day before he purchased the arsenic which killed Mr. Peck on March 12.

Mrs. Horton's application for permission to see Dr. Waite was made at about the same time as Webber's identification of her. It was early in the afternoon and she was at the office of her lawyer with her husband, Harry Mack Morton. When asked where she was going, Mr. Spielberg said that he and Mr. and Mrs. Horton would "stop by" the District Attorney's office and then go straight to Bellevue Hospital to see Dr. Waite. They went to the office of the District Attorney, were detained there for about fifteen minutes while the identifications and explanations were made, and then Mr. Spielberg announced that Mrs. Horton would not go to see Dr. Waite "today," but that perhaps the visit would be made "later." District Attorney Swann afterward announced that he had refused Mrs. Horton's application "for the day."

When asked why Mrs. Horton had retained a lawyer, Mr. Spielberg said:

Still Friendly to Dr. Waite.

"She is not a defendant in the case, but any one can talk himself or herself into jail, and Mrs. Horton has already

Continued on Page 6.

CAVALRY HALF A DAY BEHIND VILLA; PERSHING ADVANCES HIS BASE; PURSUING BANDIT TO THE SOUTH

Hears Villa, Checked, Has Doubled Back North, Mexican Capital Believes He Will Soon Be Caught

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 27, (via Galveston.)—An official message from Chihuahua City to the Minister of War says that during the recent fighting at Namiquipa the Constitutionalist troops killed or wounded a number of Villistas and captured more than 100 horses. The message says the Villistas had doubled back from Namiquipa north in the direction of Casas Grandes. Minister Obregon says he is expecting daily a report that Villa has been definitely surrounded. Nothing as to the movements of American troops is known officially in the War Office here.

QUERETARO, March 27.—The Minister of War, General Obregon, today received advices from General Gavira describing another severe defeat inflicted on the Villa bandits in the neighborhood of Namiquipa. The date on which the defeat was administered is not mentioned, but Villa and his followers were said to be surrounded.

In this skirmish, the advices say, thirteen bandits were killed and 100 horses and a number of stands of arms were captured.

General Gavira optimistically declared in his dispatches that Villa was being so closely harassed as to make his capture a question of only a short time.

WANT MORE TROOPS SENT TO BORDER

All Available Regulars, and Militia, Too, if Needed, Republican Senators Urge.

WITHHOLD RADICAL ACTION

Caucus Impressed by President's Statement—Pershing's New Base Near El Valle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Apparently impressed by President Wilson's statement that malign influences were at work sending out reports calculated to cause friction between the United States and the Mexican de facto Government, Republican Senators in caucus this morning decided to let matters on and below the Rio Grande develop awhile longer before taking any radical action. At the conclusion of the caucus Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire, the Republican leader, issued this authorized statement:

Republican Senators fully recognize that the duty of dealing with the present Mexican crisis rests with the President, and they have not at any time had any purpose of interfering with the executive or any department of the Government in that matter, but they have been and are now very solicitous that the military expedition in Mexico shall be adequately protected and if necessary reinforced and that the border line shall be provided with forces sufficient to prevent raids similar to the one that occurred at Columbus.

While realizing that their information may not be fully complete, they believe that, upon the information which they have, all available regulars should be sent to the border, to be reinforced by detachments from the National Guard if circumstances demand it. Not only should Villa and his murderous band be captured and punished, but the lives and property of American citizens on both sides of the border should be fully protected, a thing which has not heretofore been done by our Government.

One reason for the mildness of the statement was that opinion in the caucus was divided. Mr. Gallinger's statement might be regarded as the lowest common multiple of all the opinions there expressed. One prominent Senator, for instance, said he believed his party in the Senate would have to do something to "tighten up the punitive expedition and the border defenses," and he implied that he might make a move along that line in the near future. While the caucus was not willing to adopt a formal policy in the face of rapidly changing conditions, there is reason to believe that if this Senator should introduce a moderately worded resolution implying lack of confidence in the present handling of the Mexican situation he would be largely supported by his partisans.

New Base Near El Valle.

Secretary Baker received today the report from General Pershing forwarded last night by General Funston. It indicates that Villa has slipped through the Carranza forces to the southward, compelling an advance of the American lines in pursuit. There are indications that General Pershing's advance base is now somewhere in the region of El Valle.

The Secretary declined to talk about the military situation. He said the department would not make public anything that advisers of Villa might pick up and forward to him.

The negotiations of the protocol covering the use of the Mexican railways and other matters beyond the border encountered a delay today with the receipt of General Carranza's suggestions as to modifications and additions to the plan worked out by Counselor Polk of the State Department and Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador designate. Mr. Arredondo handed the communication to Secretary Lansing, who refused to comment upon it. There are indications, however, that the suggestions will require considerable study and possibly further interchanges with General Carranza.

The First Chief desires to delay replying to the request for the use of certain Mexican railroads until the protocol has been agreed to, but the State Department will press for prompt disposition of the request as a separate issue. It is realized that a week or more may pass before the terms of the protocol can be put into final shape, and the necessity for having the railroads open to us by General Pershing is immediate.

The army in Mexico cannot wait for the slow processes of diplomacy. For this reason General Funston will be supplied promptly with enough motor

Continued on Page 2.

AVIATORS' PERIL IN VILLA PURSUIT

Their Work in Mexico Like Alpine Incursions by the European Fliers.

CONQUER COLD AND STORMS

Machines Graze Treetops on Precipices' Brinks—Men Half Frozen at Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, March 26, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., March 27.)—The first aero squadron in the United States Army, in a week's service with Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing's expedition in Mexico, has surmounted flying problems more difficult than most of those encountered by European aviators.

The work has been done thus far without serious accident. One of the senior aviators said today that only in the Alps are the European flyers likely to encounter conditions paralleling those under which the Americans now are working.

"Never," said this aviator, "have we had any flying as difficult as here. We are under a handicap of an altitude of about 5,200 feet when we rise. Some of the mountains we have tried to get over are approximately 9,000 feet above sea level, and none of our machines is powerful enough to carry the pilot, observer, and sufficient fuel at such an altitude. We might get over one of the high mountains, but we probably would be unable to carry enough fuel for the return flight."

He told about a flight of some of his men over a mountain pass which the aviators declared was in the roughest country in Mexico. Just before reaching the pass they were above a gorge 2,000 feet deep. No landing place was observable within fifteen miles, and one of the fliers had difficulty in rising to the necessary altitude. He turned and wheeled his machine, trying to ascend, but strong air currents swept him around until he was within about twenty feet of the tree tops near the summit of the pass. He had grazed the trees without being able to fight his way higher through the treacherous winds and was forced to turn back.

The other aviators succeeded in making the flight. Two of them, carrying dispatches, landed near the camp in a wind which they described as the worst encountered by any of the squadrons since the flight for the Mackay trophy in 1914 from San Diego, Cal., to Los Angeles, when Lieutenant Fred Gersterner, an observer, was killed.

The bad air near this camp drove one of the machines into a spiral glide, in which it dropped about 1,000 feet. When the aviator came out of the glide he saw some cavalrymen waving a blanket, and he finished the descent, delivering his orders safely. Five minutes later the second aviator on this particular trip came along, his machine rocking like a boat in a rough sea. The second plane also landed safely.

After the landing had been accomplished, the wind was so strong that it picked up one of the machines and sent it back 20 or 30 feet. The wind increased and was followed by severe cold, freezing the sleet so that these two planes remained for two days out on a high prairie, their aviators and guards enduring cold and hunger without a complaint to insure the safety of the machines.

A lariat served to fasten one wing of a plane to seven tent poles, anchoring the machine so that the wind would not blow it away. The men slept in the open without blankets and with no covering.

When the wind moderated enough for flight, it still was very cold. The aviators did not wait for favorable weather before resuming the flight, and one of them cranked his engine from 5:30 A. M. until 9:30 A. M.

Another machine got away by the same process with two hours of cranking.

"Flying here," said the aviator, "is a case frequently of pitting one's life against the motor, for if the motor stops there is no landing place within reach, and the aviator has no chance."

Thus far, however, the aero squadron has kept the motors in running order in all emergencies. The aviators themselves believe that their work of gathering and transmitting information is a more difficult duty than being under actual fire. The chances of being hit while under fire in this country they estimate at "about a million to one."

The European planes in the Alpine work, they have been informed, carry especially powerful motors designed for mountain observation duty. Furthermore, in the Alps, if an aviator, after an accident, does succeed in landing, he stands a chance of capture, but in any work they may undertake against Villa the American aviators are not counting on saving their lives if they should be forced to descend within reach of bandits.

The cold itself has required great

Continued on Page 3.

RUSH SUPPLIES TO FRONT

By Wireless, Aeroplane, and Courier, Times Gets Late News of Chase.

GENERAL SUMS UP ADVANCE

Good Chance Now of Catching Bandit—Tells How Mexicans Are Won.

HANGING ON VILLA'S TRAIL

American Forces Closely Pursue Raider, Who Continues Flight Toward Mountains.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

By Wireless to Columbus, N. M.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, Monday, March 27, 8 P. M.—Wagons and trucks are rushing supplies to the new southward base. General Pershing is still here. The cavalry officially reports that it is now half a day's march behind Villa. The command here is eager to advance.

By Army Aeroplane.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, March 27, (via Columbus, N. M.)—The search for Pancho Villa has now come to a stage where General Pershing considers necessary the establishment of a new advanced base 120 miles south of here. This will stretch our line of communication from Columbus, N. M., to approximately 250 miles. It will throw a heavier burden on the transport service and the engineers, but General Pershing believes they will meet the situation.

Villa has not been surrounded, but he has been traced to a locality to the south where, unless he should scatter his command and take to the hills alone, our troops, with reasonably good luck, should overtake and punish him. General Pershing so summed up the situation last night, standing in the glare of a camp fire near his tent, shielded from the wind and sand by a barrier of willows.

He spoke earnestly and at some length, explaining in detail the disposition of our forces in the field, adding that he felt nearer Villa than at any time since the campaign started, yet declining to commit himself to any statement that might be construed as a conviction that the chase was all but over. Working on information that is to all intents reliable, our troops, black and white, have at last, however, come to a point where a test of endurance between their horses and Villa's is nearer a probability than a possibility.

Pershing More Optimistic.

There was noticeable throughout the General's talk a ring of optimism not heard before in any of his brief talks with correspondents. He had returned to headquarters Saturday night after a trip down the line of communications to the south, and he returned fortified not only with reports of scouts, but also with information gleaned at first hand by his aids and himself. On his return he conferred with members of his staff, and last night he told the newspaper men of his plans.

He said again that the Carranzistas seemed to be aiding in the pursuit of Villa, and that slowly, principally through the circulation of the American dollar in communities weary of worthless paper money, the Mexicans, at first timid and suspicious, were now greeting the American troops smilingly, bearing all manner of things to sell.

"American money and the exemplary behavior of the troops are working wonders," said the General. "In towns where a few days ago not a soul was to be seen on the streets when our troops passed, men, women, and children now mingle freely with the troops, and the more intelligent among them are spreading the word that we have not come to invade Mexico, but solely to capture Villa. The padre of a church in a village to the south promised me that he would deliver such a message from his pulpit Sunday. In this part of the country, at least, Villa has failed to stir up the country against us, as he planned."

A Friendly Sunday Visit.

The increasing friendliness of the Mexicans was emphasized at headquarters Sunday. Families from Casas Grandes and neighboring communities, in wagons and on burros, paid us a respectful visit. Sombrereod men

and women whose faces were half hidden by mantillas passed through the camp, noting everything, saying little. "Buenos tardes," ("Good afternoon,") said the soldiers, and "Buenos tardes" answered the Mexicans. Crowds gathered before the hangars of the aero squadron and two or three young Mexicans shyly scribbled their names on the wings.

All day the sun shone and all day those troopers whose duties did not keep them busy lounged and wrote letters and swapped yarns and made predictions as to Villa's capture. Many discussed the Willard-Moran fight, a bulletin as to the result of which was received by wireless, and in some instances money changed hands.

Pistol-Point Conscription.

By Courier.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, COLONIA DUBLAN, March 26, (via Columbus, N. M., March 27.)—Pancho Villa was last seen at Namiquipa, down the Santa Maria Valley 100 miles away. The bandit's command then embraced nearly 400 men, as against 250 previously reported, an increase partly brought about by pistol-point conscription. At Galeana, Villa forced into his column seven boys ranging in age from 12 to 20 years, and at El Valle he kidnapped thirty-seven youths. At the last named place he left eighteen wounded men, who had endured the long ride from Columbus, only to be abandoned when it became evident that their hurts were such that they could no longer fight and keep up with Villa's flight into the mountain country.

It became increasingly apparent that Villa did not purpose to make a stand before our troops. He may deliver a quick blow at some point along our line of communications, but the general belief is that he will not risk a general engagement with our troops. Our soldiers are pressing forward, but, as a cowboy scout expressed it, "they've got him surrounded only on one side."

The army is buying heavily of local supplies—hay, alfalfa, and corn for the horses and mules; beans, potatoes and native preserves for the troops. The Mormons near here have a canning factory, and from them we are obtaining native catsup, canned peaches and other near-delicacies.

The Mexicans hereabout are a peaceable people, occupying small ranches, and, except in isolated instances, our troops have had no friction with them. Showing the trust our army leaders place in their integrity, perhaps fifty are employed as laborers about this camp. As such they could keep an accurate check on our supplies and observe the disposition and movements of our troops. We understand that Villa has along our line of communications many channels of underground information, but if there have been any spies arrested, we at headquarters do not know of it.

A frightened Mexican stood in front of the General's tent yesterday being questioned by staff officers. "Spy" was the word that ran through camp, but we later learned that this Mexican had something to tell. He had written it first on a piece of paper, but the trooper to whom he handed it couldn't read the Spanish scrawl, so he had brought the Mexican in to make his statement orally. We saw a staff officer making notes while the Mexican spoke, but his secret was not disclosed.

Reassuring the Populace.

For more than a hundred miles south the American troops have been doing missionary work among the Mexican populace. As a staff officer put it, "we need missionaries as much as we do fighting men." Everywhere our columns had to combat the fear of them instilled by Villa. Children have been told that the "gringoes" show no quarter, that they torture and loot, that once in the country they will fasten themselves upon it and exploit it to the Mexicans' loss.

With this story on the one hand and his threats and promises on the other, Villa has been seeking to place himself at the head of a growing army, united to repel an American invasion. That he has not been succeeding in this part of the country is shown by the fact that he has had to resort to conscription. How it will be elsewhere is problematical. I write only of this part of Chihuahua, where the people, long weary of war, are coming slowly to welcome us, once they are convinced that our men do not shoot and loot, as Villa does.

Staff officers who have journeyed far down the line from here and found the people timid and suspicious at first and with that inherent dislike of American interference which always makes the Latin-American Republic bristle at the suggestion of intervention in their affairs; but it was from these people that the officers obtained the latest news of Villa and of his conscription methods and of the state of his command. Apparently he still has a nucleus of his old hard-riding force of fighting men long trained in guerilla warfare, but the boys he is now forcing to join him are neither bandits nor trained soldiers. They are like the 12-year-old Villista I found in the hospital at Deming, N. M., with his thigh shattered after the Columbus massacre.

The sun is shining today, but we are more than 5,000 feet above the sea, and the air has a bite and a tang. Many of the troops are going about with their blankets over their shoulders to keep warm. At this elevation the nights and mornings invariably have a nip to them at this time of the year. At noon the sun is hot, but the water of the Rio Casas Grandes remains ice cold. Nothwithstanding this a third of the command took a swim yesterday. They would have endured even colder water to free themselves of the sand driven before the storm of Thursday and Friday.

Hospital Tents Empty.

No cases of contagious diseases have been reported. The strictest sanitary precautions are now being enforced. Sentries pace up and down the river bank under the cottonwoods, seeing that the men observe the drinking and bathing limits. Every bit of camp refuse is being buried. The men are not even allowed to scrape their mess plates except in designated places. I went through the hospital tents today and found them deserted except for members of the corps, whose chief duty so far has been the distribution of the mail.

The letters of all men of the command are being censored. Names of officers and locations are being religiously deleted. One young Lieutenant spent nearly a whole day reading the letters of a black cavalry troop.

"They all sounded alike," he said afterward. "There was a form letter for wives and another for sweethearts. I found out later that they were all written by one man—the troop scribe, as it were—who attended to everybody's correspondence, sentimental and otherwise, for a fee."

Correspondents are still being held at this base, more than a hundred miles from the advanced cavalry. Later, we understand, we shall be allowed to go further in.

Speer and His Fellow-Scouts.

Charles E. Speer, Jr., one time of Pittsburgh, but for a decade or more of Douglas, Ariz., and of the cattle ranges thereabout, heads the cowboy scouts who are working with the United States Army columns in trying to run down Villa. Speer wears big roweled, silver-chased spurs and "shop-made" boots that cost $15, and on his hip he has an ivory-handled six-shooter as big as a young cannon; and he rides a pinto that can go at a tireless lope all day over the desert. To go at the simile backward, for of late years we have had most of our Wild West served canned, Speer looks like a movie cowboy stepped from the screen.

Around him he has gathered a group of men as picturesque, as fearless, and as taciturn as Wister ever wrote about. From Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and from the stripped ranges of this country these men have foregathered here to render aid to our troopers. These men are giving the army the benefit of their knowledge of the country and are riding at the head of the army columns to the south.

A great deal of Chihuahua never has been put on the map, and without these guides the army would be seriously handicapped. They are being used also to find remounts and to rope and bring to headquarters for slaughtering beef cattle which the army has been buying from the Corralitos outfit.

The Corralitos ranges embrace a million acres, and before the country came to be torn by revolutions had 40,000 head of cattle. Twenty per cent. of these were killed or driven off by Villistas or other factions, and most of, what were left have been transferred to ranges in New Mexico. The remainder are grazing here in the back country, and from them the army is getting its beef.

Speer and his pinto were still at headquarters today. Some of his men are out with the columns—how many we may not say—and from time to time others ride quietly away and melt into that wonderful haze of color that seems to ooze up from the foothills of the Sierra Madres.

Houghton's Collegy Sweater.

There is Johnny Harper Moore, who used to ranch here and who has come with the hope of seeing things restored so that he can do it again; and there is young Win Houghton, son of the Corralitos manager. He rides a black horse and he carries a Colt .45, and in addition a Winchester, for which he has in his belt a double row of cartridges.

For the last two or three nights Houghton has been bunking near our tent, sleeping rolled up in his saddle blankets and his bed "tarp." I noticed that he had on a collegy-looking sweater and that it was wrongside on. When I asked him about it he pulled out the V neck and showed me a block letter L.

"I was a Lawrenceville, '16," he said, "and I got that for football. I don't like to display it down here."

Houghton left Lawrenceville at Christmas to come down here. Incidentally, he is one of the best shots in Chihuahua.

The scouts are messing with the correspondents, but, true to their traditions, they are a close-mouthed, retiring lot, blue-eyed mostly, with little puckers around their eyes which come from looking far away over the desert. We know them usually merely as "Bill," or "Buck," or "Steve." They volunteer mighty little information. As Johnny Moore phrased it, "We've just working with the outfit, and we haven't got much news."

TRYING TO FORCE VILLA INTO CORNER

All Arms of American Forces in Pursuit as Bandit Flees Southwest.

CASAS GRANDES, Chihuahua, Mexico, March 27, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Francisco Villa is flying southwest toward the foothills of the Sierras, according to army reports received here today. The rapidity of his flight is hastening the American pursuit. All arms of the service are being used in an attempt to force the bandit into a corner.

The Mexican residents of this section, which has been ravaged time and time again by Villa bandits, are freely giving information concerning Villa's flight, supplies, armament, and numerical strength to the American military authorities.

Aeroplanes Scouting to Front.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, COLONIA DUBLAN, Mexico, March 27, (by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Announcement that the army headquarters aeroplane corps had established field stations in connection with its new base, twelve miles south of Casas Grandes, was made here tonight.

From these stations the six army planes now in operation are flying in scouting service to the extreme front in the Namiquipa district, where the columns of American cavalry are pursuing Villa. Reports here tonight, however, indicate that there has been no engagement of any sort.

American Base Advanced.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, COLONIA DUBLAN, Chihuahua, Mexico, March 26, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M., March 27.)—General J. J. Pershing has announced the establishment of a new base in the pursuit of Villa. The second base is much nearer the location where the bandit is reported in retreat than the old base at field headquarters. The headquarters, it is presumed, will be maintained as an important link in the supply station system, the chain of bases forming a strong military line, readily defensible, reaching a distance into the interior of Mexico.

Evidence that Villa is preparing to resist the American pursuing columns and that the Mexican people are not as yet rallying to him has been collected by the officers and scouts of the American troops. The officers who have ridden over the various fronts now maintained in the State of Guerrero, whither Villa fled when the United States expedition crossed the border, have found numerous indications that Villa miscalculated completely when he predicted that his Columbus raid would cause a general uprising against Americans.

The status of the chase today is that Villa is retiring continually southward and trying to force recruits into his ranks. His men are feeling the pinch of hunger and are hoping for an early Summer to shield them against the cold of the mountains, whither they have retreated somewhere south of Namiquipa.

Cavalry's Fine Record.

Success of the punitive expedition thus far has been attained by the ability of the American cavalry to travel fast and far on light rations, accustoming itself as it travels not only to a semi-native diet, but also to difficult climatic conditions. Several cavalry organizations have been out for considerably more than a week after a start made on a little beef, salt, coffee and rice or beans. Not a word of complaint has come back from these troopers. Not a sign has been received at headquarters that they have anywhere faltered. Reports give good cause for belief that thus far the American troopers have proven themselves the superiors in speed and endurance of the Villa bandits.

There is confidence here that the cavalry will continue its good work for at least two or three weeks, by which time it is possible that new organizations can be thrown into the chase. The headquarters officers are all the more proud of the cavalry's record because it began the most recent phase after one of the longest and hardest rides an American cavalry division has ever made.

The Americans still in camps here express growing impatience to mount and start southward into the altitudes where they know the cold is bitter and the shelter on campaign duty is anything but comfortable.

The one question of overshadowing importance now being asked by the officers in the field is: "Will Villa continue to prepare for resistance?" It is frankly hoped that he will, for that is considered the best chance, barring a lucky capture through treachery of Villa's own men, of bringing the American expedition to an early and successful conclusion. If Villa refuses to make any resistance, the men who have been over the ground here believe it may require months to crush him.

Fails to Rouse the People.

An officer who has been through many little communities where Villa had passed within a week, found to all appearances that the bandit had failed to inflame sentiment against the Americans.

"These rural people," said the officer, "are in ignorance of any reliable facts about the nature of the American expedition. They have been told that the Americans are an invading army, a dangerous enemy, and that they must fight for their lives. But all those whom I saw seemed to be a very incredulous people. They appeared to be waiting, with some suspicion, it is true, but nevertheless waiting before making up their minds.

"This waiting I took to be a hopeful sign. It was like going into villages where the inhabitants regard one with open suspicion, but are ready to be friendly, provided they think one's mission is friendly. That, I think, is the attitude of the people toward us in many of the places where Villa hoped for recruits."

For two weeks, the reports along Villa's trail show, he has seized the hardiest among the young men and boys of small towns, as forced recruits for his band. His custom has been for either himself or one of his lieutenants to line up most of the male population for inspection. The best physical specimens have been pulled out of line and told roughly that they were honored above the others because they become "Villa's men." In the Casas Grandes region, at Galeana and El Valle Villa secured fully half a hundred men by this method.

De Facto Troops Co-operating.

The disappearance of the Carranza garrison at Namiquipa and subsequent reports that the men had joined Villa will not be taken at American headquarters as an indication of serious trouble. Personal investigation in the field indicated to the American officers, they said, that the Constitutionalist troops were co-operating with good will.

Occasional defections of Mexican troops, in view of the unsettled and perilous conditions in the republic, have been expected. There has been no sign of a break reported here on the part of any of the Constitutionalist army officers with whom the American forces have been in actual co-operation. All of them appear to be following orders from General Gutierrez, Military Governor of Chihuahua, to close in on Villa from all sides.

Villa, so far as the American scouts have learned, has not faced any strong Constitutionalist forces. His strategy has been to select points in the Constitutionalist lines where only a small force was available to oppose his quick charges. In such fights, according to reliable reports reaching here, it has been a case of "Villa coming in on one side of the town while the garrison went out on the other." While Villa is now more closely pressed by Constitutionalists, as well as Americans, than he has been before for months, there has not yet been a real test of strength.

Villistas Ragged and Hungry.

Mexicans who have seen Villa's men in their retreat from the American border say they are ragged in the extreme and that their horses are worn out. The men rushed into houses in Galeana demanding food, some of them shrieking for it, as they were nearly crazed with hunger.

Wherever Villa has gone he has left behind threats, promising that he will return and that when he reappears he will kill or torture Mexicans whom he finds have been friendly to the Americans or even those who have worked for Americans as employes.

Meanwhile Villa has had surprisingly little time for rest because of the rapid southward advance of the Americans. Little has been announced about the work of the army organization in pushing south and at the same time maintaining a constantly lengthening line of communications. New difficulties of communication are encountered constantly, but the fact remains that the men not only have received their supplies on time, but also that more supplies are available each day, not only in volume, but also in variety.

While much of this information has been too indefinite to be of value, it is presumed that the knowledge that the Americans are kept informed as to his movements has influenced the bandit chieftain to the greatest haste in his retreat. Although the United States troops are following closely in his wake so far, it is stated, no fighting has taken place.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

Its moderate rates, its adaptability to large or small corporations, the wealth of its tenants, all help to make this "business hotel" a noted building. The service is as prodigal as the light that streams in from the four surrounding streets and open court. For renting particulars

Telephone Gramercy 3100

EGGS NOW DEAR IN MEXICO.

Price to American Troops Rises from 10 to 50 Cents.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 27.—The American dollar rapidly is finding a place in the hearts and pockets of the people of Northern Chihuahua, according to soldiers and civilians arriving at the border today from General Pershing's headquarters. As an example, eggs were readily purchasable for 10 cents a dozen by the first troops passing through La Ascencion; but by yesterday the price paid reached 50 cents a dozen and showed signs of rising further.

The arrivals said that the word that Americans desired products and would pay for them passed rapidly from town to town, and the farmers had their wagons drawn up in the main streets of La Ascencion, Colonia Diaz, and Casas Grandes by the time the second detachment of the troops reached the neighborhood of these places.

Lieutenant H. A. Dargue of the Aeroplane Corps left here early today on the first trip from Columbus to Casas Grandes in the recently established aeroplane dispatch line.

ONLY 2 AEROPLANES ARE LEFT IN MEXICO

Secretary Baker Wants New Machines, as Two Were Destroyed and Four Damaged.

EQUIPMENT'S POOR SHOWING

Conditions Quieting Down, He Says —More Auto Trucks Are Purchased.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Secretary Baker announced late this afternoon that only two of the aeroplanes sent into Mexico with the American military punitive expedition against Villa were now serviceable, and that the War Department had opened negotiations for the purpose of additional aeroplanes, to be delivered as quickly as possible, for service in Mexico.

The Pershing expedition went into Mexico with eleven aviators and eight aeroplanes. Two of the aeroplanes had been destroyed since the expedition started, and as four others are temporarily out of commission because in need of repairs, only two of the original eight aeroplanes are serviceable. This is regarded as a poor showing for the equipment of the aviation service of the army when called upon for its first important work in the use of aeroplanes under actual military service.

Secretary Baker made the statement tonight that not a shot had been fired in connection with the expedition into Mexico so far as any official message showed. From this statement it is evident that the decimation of the American aero squadron sent into Mexico has not been due to the fire of an enemy, but to faulty material and accidents.

One such accident was reported last week when General Pershing sent word that one of his aviators fell and broke his nose. Nothing was said at the time about the fate of the aeroplane, but it is inferred that this is one of the machines that were destroyed.

"All the information the department has from the border shows the conditions to be quiet," said Secretary Baker, and the excitement of the last few days somewhat allayed. We have no dispatches indicating actual conflict between American soldiers and any forces of any kind in Mexico. The expedition is, of course, moving forward, and so lengthening the line of communication.

"For that reason, General Funston has requested, and the department has purchased two additional auto truck equipments, comprising fifty-four cars in all. The Jeffrey car was purchased because of the reports from General Funston of the good work done by them on the desert roads in Mexico, which he made the basis of his request, specifying that particular car.

"In addition to that, General Funston tells us that additional aeroplanes will be of service, both in reconnoissance work and in carrying messages from the advance column to the base at Columbus. Of the aeroplanes already there, two have been destroyed. Others have need of replacing parts, but two of them are in actual continuous service. The department is now negotiating for the purchasing of additional aeroplanes, but neither the number nor type has yet been determined.

"The wireless communication is reported to be intermittent, because of static conditions in the electric field there. For this reason, additional importance is given to the request for larger aeroplane facilities."

WANT MORE TROOPS SENT TO BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

transportation to establish and maintain a fully equipped supply system. Additional trucks will be ordered as rapidly as use can be made of them.

Line of Supply Depots.

Advance supply depots will be placed at intervals along the communication lines, each being fed by the one immediately in its rear. As fast as food, horse fodder or ammunition is drawn for use for the most advanced depot, it will be fed in at the border end of the supply line to maintain a constant level.

Senator Ashhurst was informed by the War Department today that it could not under the law furnish to citizens of Arizona the 3,000 rifles requested by the Governor for self-protection against raids from Mexico. Senator Ashurst made public a telegram from Secretary Baker to Governor Hunt explaining the department's refusal.

"There is no authority of law for this issue of arms," read the telegram. "In the present apparent panicky state of mind of citizens along the border, I do not think that arms should be placed in the hands of any bodies of men except those who are under the severest discipline. The presence in border towns of armed bodies of citizens is liable to result in some unfavorable incident which might precipitate the very trouble that all wish to avoid. I cannot recommend the indiscriminate arming of the civilian population. Consular reports indicate that there are few Mexican troops along the border. General Funston is aware of conditions and is believed to be taking such steps for protection of citizens as conditions demand."

Senator Borah of Idaho, before entering the Republican conference, replied to a telegram from Mayor Lea of El Paso, asking for more troops by saying he would do all he could to have protection afforded, but did not know what could be done.

"I do not know just what we can do," said Senator Borah. "The Administration says it has all the troops that are needed. If that is a fact I do not see what there is to be done, except to stand by the Administration."

Report Quiet in Mexico.

Secretary Lansing today gave out a paraphrase of various consular dispatches to the State Department reporting quiet conditions in Mexico. A dispatch to the department from Hermosillo, on the west coast, said:

"Conditions are normal, and nothing unusual has occurred as a result of recent developments in Mexico. I do not believe that there is any necessity for my leaving. The commandant of the Plaza has given assurances that Americans will not be molested. The little excitement that was caused by the Columbus affair and by the entrance of our troops into Mexico has entirely subsided."

A dispatch from Nogales to the State Department read:

"Many inquiries among Americans coming from various parts of the State of Sonora confirm previous reports that there has been no general anti-American feeling manifested in the State. Several hundred Americans are at Cananea, where quiet prevails. A few are also at El Tigre and Nacozari, and some miners are in the smaller towns between Nogales and Hermosillo. News of current events in Chihuahua has reached these towns, but the natives, while interested, are assuming no attitude of hostility."

From Monterey the department got this message:

"Some of our Consuls along the international boundary and nearly all those at interior cities in territory controlled by General Carranza report quiet in those districts today and say that our people are being well treated. The reports indicate that there is a clear understanding of the present situation and that the officials are in full accord with the plan of co-operation. Monterey is quiet.

PROBLEM OF SUPPLIES NEAR ACUTE STAGE

Army Officers Restlessly Await Right to Use Railroads Into Mexico.

EL PASO, Texas, March 27.—With the conviction that the chase of Francisco Villa would prove long and tedious, attention here was turned once more tonight to the railroad situation. Dispatches from Washington and San Antonio showing that the United States military authorities were becoming increasingly impatient for the completion of arrangements with General Carranza for the use of the Mexican railways confirmed the belief held here for the last week that the railroad problem was the present crux of the situation.

Army officers here admitted that the question of getting adequate supplies to the forces at the front was growing serious. They said that the present system of motor transportation across the Chihuahua desert had proved inadequate, and that, as General Pershing's columns pushed further into desolate Western Chihuahua the problem of getting supplies was growing acute. The advance corps of the expeditionary force is now well over 250 miles from the frontier, and every day presumably adds miles to the thin line of communications.

Mormon colonists and American ranchmen, who know the desert well, agree that nothing but a railroad can cope with nature in this dreary region. Even if wagon roads were constructed, their life would be brief, they declared today.

Will Not Avoid Juarez.

There has been some speculation here as to the manner in which goods could be shipped from El Paso. It has been suggested that, to avoid contact with the Carranza troops in Juarez, supplies would be taken in motor trucks to a point on the Mexico Northwestern, six or seven miles south of the boundary and there loaded. Brig. Gen. George Bell, Jr., however, declared today that if the railroads were used all supplies would be loaded in El Paso, sent over the river to Juarez and then dispatched south.

Thousands of tons of foodstuffs, clothing, ammunition, hospital supplies, and forage are in warehouses here ready for shipment to the Casas Grandes district the minute word arrives that General Carranza has granted the right to use the Mexican railways. United States Army headquarters in El Paso already have arranged with railroads entering here to provide locomotives and cars to make up supply trains. Scores of engineers, conductors, and brakemen who already have seen service in Mexico are ready to make up the crews.

While public opinion here is pessimistic regarding any speedy termination to the pursuit of Villa, one hope persists. It is pointed out that the bandit never has had to match his generalship against a force of well-equipped American soldiers. The American aviators have had little opportunity thus far to demonstrate their worth on account of weather conditions. At this time of year the Sierras of Northern Mexico are swept continually by storms. In a few weeks, however, clear, calm weather may be expected, and the only problem then will be finding suitable landing places.

Letters Severely Censored.

One of the minor hardships which the American soldiers at the front are at present enduring is the difficulty of communicating with relatives back home. Such mail as is coming back is censored to such an extent that it consists largely of the "I-am-well-and-hope-you-are-the-same" variety. Like the soldiers at the European front, the soldiers cannot even indicate from where the letter starts. "Somewhere in Mexico" promises to become as popular a phrase in the United States as "somewhere in France" is in Europe.

One of the most interesting letters received here today was from Major John A. Randolph, chaplain of the Sixth Infantry. It was written on Saturday. Major Randolph said that breakfast that morning consisted of oatmeal, prunes, bacon, hot cakes, sugar syrup, and coffee. He described the woes of the camp cooks, due to the gales, which made it difficult to prepare a meal, but said the appetites of men and officers were so hearty that no one was inclined to find fault for any shortcomings.

A six-line letter from Captain C. R. Morrison of the Sixth Infantry said most of the soldiers were recovering from bruised feet, and were withstanding the cold and other inconveniences of nature in Mexico remarkably well.

Fourteen soldiers arrived at the hospital at Fort Bliss from the front today. They were all suffering from minor complaints.

Get News of Villa's Flight.

Both the Carranza and the American forces are constantly harassing Villa, who is at El Oso, according to a telegram received by General Gavira at Juarez today from General Bertani, commanding at Madera. General Bertani added that of the Government forces Colonel Cano was the closest to the bandit.

Earlier news from the front said that flying columns of American cavalry were seeking to entrap Villa and his band by sealing up all the trails and passes in the mountainous district south of El Valle. With the outlets barred squadrons of cavalry and detachments of infantry operating from the base near Casas Grandes, it was said, would comb the country to drive the bandit into the open.

Villa scattered his command in his flight southward, and at one time, it was learned today, led only a small force of fifteen or twenty men.

The American forces have been allowed the privilege of using the Mexican telegraph wires between Madera and Juarez, it was announced today by General Gavira. All communications, however, are censored by General Bertani, the Carranza commander at Madera.

Mexican snipers are said to be busy along the border. Auto travelers report that snipers fired at their cars yesterday afternoon. Edward Jones, a merchant of Van Horn, Texas, east of El Paso, was going from Fort Hancock to Van Horn in his car when, he says, eight Mexicans jumped up from the underbrush, fired a number of shots at the passing automobile, and then disappeared toward the international line. Two other autos were fired at near Fort Hancock the same afternoon, Mr. Jones declares.

The men of Shafter, Texas, below Van Horn have organized a home guard, a band of Villistas having been reported near there.

Citizens of Columbus, N. M., have filed a protest with the State Department against the canceling of all fire insurance policies on houses and store buildings in that town. The insurance companies contend that the policies in effect at the time of the raid did not protect the policyholders because of a clause which voided liability if the buildings should be destroyed in riots or raids. Many of the merchants of Columbus lost everything they had in the raid and fire.

Details of the murder of Erique Visconti, an Italian subject, at Encinallas, by Villistas has been received by Visconti's brother here. The Villistas demanded $25,000. Visconti said he had no money, and the leader of the bandits killed him. The murder has been reported to the Italian Embassy in Washington.

Nine Villistas arrested here on charges of attempting to start trouble were this evening deported to Juarez. As soon as they reached the Mexican end of the bridge they were taken in charge by Carranza officers. These men, who were closely affiliated with the Villa Government when it was in power in Juarez, said they feared execution at the hands of the Carranza authorities.

REPORTS FEAR IN TORREON.

British Consul Hears of an Outbreak by Reyes.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 27.—British Consul Homan C. Miles, in charge of diplomatic affairs in Northern Mexico, has received an appeal from British and Americans at Torreon asking for transportation to bring them to the border.

The message says that Colonel Canuto Reyes, a former Villista General, has taken the field again at the head of 1,500 men and is riding over the country at will.

Bandits attempted to rustle cattle Monday night after dark on the ranch of Henry Keller, former Mayor of El Paso. A fight took place between the ranchers and the bandits, which resulted in the shooting of the foreman. The rangers came to the rescue of the cattlemen, and later troops from the Eighth Cavalry responded to the call. The chase of the marauders led to the river and across. The ranch is a small one east of El Paso.

MOBILE FORCE IN SONORA.

Will Be Used to Prevent Villa from Crossing Chihuahua Border.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 27.—General Anulfo Gomes, commanding a column of 2,000 Carranza troops, arrived in Agua Prieta late today for a conference with General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora. Gomez left his column in the vicinity of Cumpas and Moctezuma, approximately 150 miles south of the border.

The new troops will be stationed at Esqueda, thirty-five miles south of Douglas, and at Cabullona, where General Calles previously had established his forces, retaining only a small number in Agua Prieta, opposite here. The new troop movement is said by Mexican officials to be for the purpose of establishing a mobile force in a position where it can strike rapidly either northeast of southeast in protecting the Chihuahua border from any attempt on the part of Villa to enter Sonora.

Esqueda is the railroad station for El Tigre, situated thirty-five miles eastward, and that camp can be protected also, it was stated. It was not said whether the new forces were bringing any artillery.

The Kentucky at Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, March 27.—The United States battleship Kentucky anchored inside the harbor here this afternoon. The United States gunboat Marietta sailed late today for Tampico. Everything is quiet in Vera Cruz.

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Not a single passenger lost his life on any of the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad System in the last two years—1914 and 1915—in a train accident.

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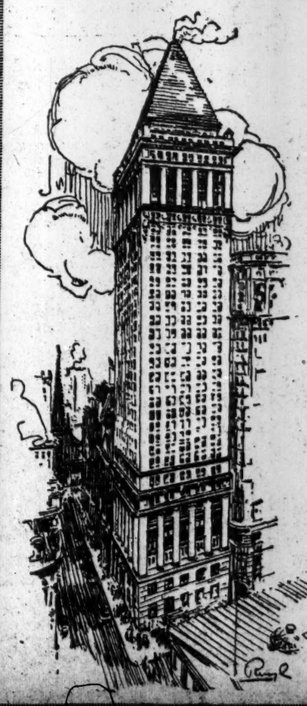

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MEXICO MAY SEIZE CLERGY'S ESTATES

Carranza Contemplates Such Action to Aid in Establishing a Gold Reserve.

UNDER LAW 50 YEARS OLD

Last Invoked by Juarez—Secretary of the Treasury Favors the Confiscation Measure.

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—The published anouncement that the Mexican Government was considering the advisability of taking over all the personal and realty holdings of the Catholic clergy throughout the republic created somewhat of a sensation here this morning. In a special dispatch from Queretaro, El Democrata, the official Government organ, quotes both the Secretary of the Treasury, Luis Cabrera, and Dr. Siurob, Governor of the State of Guanajuato, as saying that the measure would be made effective under the old law, dating back more than half a century, when church edifices were seized under the administration of Benito Juarez.

The clergy in the States of Michoacan, Puebla, Queretaro, and Jalisco are reputed to be immensely wealthy in jewels, lands, and works of art, which are held in trust for the Church. It is said that the appropriation of these by the Government for their conversion into gold with which to swell the reserve to be accumulated for the redemption of the paper money issue made necessary by the revolution would solve Mexico's present economic difficulties. Government declarations place the present paper issue at 500,000,000 pesos, with an insignificant metallic reserve for its redemption.

The Government is making every effort possible at this time to accumulate as rapidly as possible the necessary reserve in order that the new issue of 250,000,000 pesos which it purposes to put forth some time in April may be sufficiently guaranteed to stabilize exchange without the necessity of resorting to a foreign loan. The methods already employed in this direction, including the collection of part of the customs duties and internal revenue taxes in gold, together with the national appeal for patriotic subscriptions to meet the issue, have produced excellent results. Government officials say that the application of the reform laws of the late 60's would speedily solve the problem.

Exchange dropped today to 190, putting a premium of more than fifty to one on gold dollars when measured in the present paper issue.

Official Effort to Aid Exchange.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 27.—With the purpose of raising the rate of peso exchange, that closed this afternoon at 185, a Government commission will begin tomorrow to sell drafts on New York at 40 for 1. The Government plans to start a competition with local banks in order to force them to improve the rate of exchange. The commission has on hand several million pesos with which to begin.

Señor Nieto, Sub-Secretary of Finance, said tonight that the Government would do everything in its power to prevent further depreciation of Constitutionalist currency.

REPORT KAISER AT ODDS WITH HIS CHANCELLOR

Advices from Switzerland Hint That Buelow Will Succeed Bethmann Hollweg.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, March 27, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—From a confidential source in Berlin I hear that a grave dispute has broken out between the Emperor and the Chancellor of the empire, who is expected to resign very shortly. Confirmation of this report is to be found in the fact transmitted from Zurich that Prince von Bülow has been summoned in haste to the Kaiser's headquarters.

The Zurich report couples the recall of the famous ex-Ambassador and former Chancellor with rumors concerning the possible retirement of Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.

LOSSES OF RUSSIANS CALLED 'APPALLING'

Germans Report Great Army Pressing von Hindenburg's Lines in the North.

CAPTURE 2,161 PRISONERS

Czar's Forces Take Two Trench Lines Near Postavy as Battle Develops Along Entire Front.

BERLIN, March 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"War correspondents on the Russian front state unanimously that the losses of the Russians in their new offensive are appalling," says the Overseas News Agency. "On several occasions Russian artillery directed a curtain of fire behind the Russian troops in order to push them forward.

"The correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung forwards declarations of Russian prisoners of war, who state that their officers employed brutal methods to compel them to move to the fighting lines. Of one regiment barely 250 men returned from the attack. The First Siberian Corps may be said to have ceased to exist."

Following is the text of the War Office report issued this afternoon:

The Russians yesterday renewed their attack with violence against the front occupied by the armies of Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Russians advanced unprecedented numbers of men and munitions against the German line northwest of Jacobstadt. They suffered enormous losses without achieving any success.

Near Welikojeselo, south of Vidzy, our advanced detachments captured fifty-seven Russians and two machine guns.

Repeated endeavors made by the enemy against our positions northwest of Postavy completely failed.

After strong attacks by portions of three Russian army corps south of Narocz Lake were repulsed the West Prussian regiments made a counter-attack near Mokrzyce in an endeavor to recapture the artillery observation positions which they lost March 20. Our brave troops completed their task in every detail.

During this counter-attack and in the repulse of the enemy attacks 21 officers and 2,140 men were captured from the enemy. We also took a number of machine guns.

Our airmen dropped bombs on the railway stations of Dvinsk and Wilwejy and on the railroad stations between Baranovichi and Minsk.

VIENNA, March 27, (via London.)—An official statement issued today from General Headquarters says:

At the Gorizia bridgehead our troops captured a whole enemy position before the northern part of Podgora Heights. They took twenty-five prisoners, including three officers.

PETROGRAD, March 27.—The following official statement from General Headquarters was issued today:

Western (Russian) Front.—The fighting continues to the west and south of the Augustinhof front, in the Jacobstadt region.

German aeroplanes are making more frequent flights along the entire Dvinsk front. Twenty bombs have been thrown into Dvinsk.

Our troops captured two lines of enemy trenches, after desperate fighting in the region to the northwest of Postavy. Our offensive in the district between Lakes Narocz and Vichnevskoie has encountered obstinate resistance.

The enemy bombarded Stolbtzi Station and Koidanovo, southwest of Minsk. Along the remainder of the front hostilities are developing.

AMERICAN ACQUITTED OF ESPIONAGE CHARGE

F. E. Couche May Be Allowed to Quit Bulgaria — Mail of Charge and Consul Opened.

SOFIA, March 24, (via London, March 27.)—The State Prosecutor has entered an appeal in the case of Frank E. Couche of Ohio, formerly Attaché of the American Legation at Bucharest, who recently was acquitted of a charge of espionage. It is expected, however, that Mr. Couche will be permitted to leave Bulgaria without a new trial.

Mr. Couche's liberation is due to the efforts of Dominic Murphy, American Consul General at Sofia. Mr. Couche arrived here a month ago on his way to Saloniki. At his trial he said he was going to Saloniki as a representative of an American shoe firm. The Bulgarian border toward Saloniki was closed at the time of his arrival and he entered into negotiations for a permit which would enable him to cross the border. He is said to have paid 800 francs and 300 francs on different occasions.

Mr. Couche did not know he was dealing with a Bulgarian Secret Service agent. After he boarded a train for the south he was arrested.

Owing to the efforts of Mr. Murphy and the Bulgarian Foreign Office, Mr. Couche was tried in a civil instead of a military court. He told The Associated Press he had important business in Saloniki, and paid money for a permit because he understood it was customary in the Balkans. At the Foreign Office the statement was made that Mr. Couche's liberation was due to the desire of the Bulgarian Government to foster good relations with the United States.

Among Mr. Couche's papers was a letter to Lewis Einstein, the American Chargé, which is said to have made Mr. Einstein's position still more difficult. For some time the Bulgarian Government has had few dealings with Mr. Einstein, transacting business mainly with Mr. Murphy. Six weeks ago the military authorities gave orders that all of Mr. Einstein's and Mr. Murphy's mail be opened. Mr. Murphy protested.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—State Department records show that Frank E. Couche was a clerk in the American Legation of Bucharest up to last August, but nothing is known here concerning the charge of espionage.

The statement in press dispatches that the Bulgarian authorities were interfering with the mail of Special Agent Einstein was the first intimation that had reached the American Government of any strained relations between its agent and the Bulgaran officials.

Kaiser's Son May Rule Belgium.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 28.—Prince August William, fourth son of Emperor William, will arrive in Brussels shortly, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Amsterdam. He has received instructions to assist General von Bissing, the Governor General of Belgium, and it is believed that he will ultimately succeed him.

March Into April In A Stein-Bloch

SPRING is in the air, and in the veins. The crocuses are crocusing on schedule time. The Klaxons are caroling on country roads. Behind the curtain of Lent, New York is primping and valeting for a brilliant turnout Easter morning.

March into April in a *Stein-Bloch* Suit or Topcoat. Right now my assembly of colors, patterns and style-models is at its freshest, finest, *first-choicest.*

$20, $25, $30, $35 for a Stein-Bloch Suit or Topcoat which betrays in every smart, soft line its *correct upbringing* in the Metropolitan Academy of Fashion.

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"Say, Electro Chemical, do you know that this sign says 'ink' in your language?"

Electro Chemical — "Dog-gone, dat word may be in mah 'langwidge,' but it sure nuff ain't in mah 'vocabulary'!"

When you say "Ink" in English it is well to specify "Thaddeus Davids'." Ask any bookkeeper who is particular about his records.

We manufacture every variety of writing inks, mucilage, glue, paste, sealing wax, etc. Sold by dealers in every land.

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Established 1825

Doctor _____ of Washington, D. C., writes:

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BELL-ANS
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POSLAM SOAP

comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.

At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

AVIATORS' PERIL IN VILLA PURSUIT

Continued from Page 1.

nerve. A few of the men have come in from hard flights so numb that they had to be lifted from their machines.

Thus far in their landing the aviators have not encountered any signs of unfriendliness among the Mexican people. Some of the planes have made long trips from their bases. In one case an aviator in a flight, which lasted until 9 o'clock at night, used the north star as his guide. This man did two days' work, during which he once became so exhausted from lack of water in a long trip on foot to a place where he knew he could find it, he collapsed several times. Finally he got the water. He also later on needed a horse for another ground mission. At a Mexican ranch he found one, but it had no bridle. He tore up his overalls, fashioning a bridle which answered the purpose.

The Mexican ranchman, riding another horse, acted as the aviator's guide. When this aviator got ready to resume his flight a storm held him up, but in spite of all delays his machine was ready when the weather cleared.

Still another aviator, looking for a location for a night landing in unfamiliar country, swooped down close to a campfire for observations. When he passed over the fire he noted three Mexicans seated about it, apparently considerably perturbed. As the ground looked good for a landing, the aviator wheeled his machine and returned, making a safe landing. But when his enormous plane came to a rest the Mexicans had fled.

LIEUT. GORRELL TELLS OF HIS WANDERINGS

Lacking Water and Harried by Heat and Alkali Dust, He Saw Mirages in Desert.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 27.—Lieutenant Gorrell, the aviator who started out from here a week ago yesterday and was lost in the Mexican desert, got back to the base camp here today.

"Lieutenant Willis and I were flying higher than the other aviators," Lieutenant Gorrell told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent here, "and we could not see them when they descended for the night at Ascencion.

"We flew on and at 7:45 o'clock we saw a fire beneath us. Thinking this had been built to light a landing ground for us, we commenced to descend. Willis did descend and smashed the wings of his machine. The fire was a forest fire and the place was something over thirty miles beyond Casas Grandes. I saw that landing in such a bad place would spell certain disaster, and so turned around and flew back, looking for a better place to land.

"There was only a little light from the moon that night and I couldn't find a landing place. Finally my gasoline and oil commenced to give out. We were supplied with these for a four-hour trip. At 9:20 I had to come down, all fuel being gone. I had flown for four hours and six minutes. By luck I struck a good landing place near a little stream and later found that it was about twenty-one miles from Ascencion. But there were no Americans near and I crawled around three little Mexican adobe houses without being seen and started off toward a high mountain, three or four miles to the north, to take my bearings.

"I reached it at 2 A. M. on Monday and waited until 6 A. M., which I was able to recognize the surrounding country by my map. I had a canteen of water, and started to walk to Ascencion, where I knew I could find American soldiers.

"On the way I skirted a couple of houses, but passed no human being. I drank half the water in my canteen, thinking I would surely strike a watering hole, but when I failed to find any I realized that I could not make Ascencion on the little supply of water I had. I started back to the machine, and the rest of that trip was hell.

"The alkali dust gets into your ears, into your hair, into your eyes, and you feel it between your tongue and the roof of your mouth. I doled the remaining water out to myself a quarter of a teaspoonful at a time, and for about an hour I was unconscious. When I came to I dragged on, though part of the time I was just mechanically, and I was imagining I could see lakes and cooltrees out there in the blazing sun, but they weren't there when I'd go toward them. It took me until 10 o'clock that night to get back to the machine and the stream. I had seen some horses near the houses when I landed, and it was with the idea of capturing some of them and riding to Ascencion that I went back.

"The next morning I caught one of the horses and was just slicing my overalls up to make a bridle when the owner, a Mexican, came along. I jumped into one of the adobe houses. Fortunately, nobody was there. But he came up and called, 'Buenos Amigo. I speak a little 'Mex'; that means good friend. So I pulled my pistol and induced him to get another horse with a saddle, and I rode behind him to his ranch, where we got a second horse.

"Then we rode to Ascension, and I insisted on the Mexican riding ahead, of course. Near Ascension I let him go and gave him $4 for the hire of the horse. Then he was sincerely my friend.

"At the small American camp just outside Ascension I spent Tuesday night, and went back the next morning with a little oil and gasoline, with which I flew to Federico, near Ascension, and the connection road between the base and field camps, and tacked up a note for fuel on a pos' along the road.

"Lieutenant Parkinson and the motor trucks finally came along with more gasoline and oil."

In landing at Federico, Lieutenant Gorrell broke out a piece of spar in the back side of the left wing of his biplane. He repaired this temporarily with tire tape and a stick and flew to Casas Grandes with a sagging wing yesterday. This morning he flew the 110 miles from Casas Grandes—it is about 115 by road—with the wing still sagging. He expects to get a new wing here Wednesday or Thursday and is anxious to get back.

Lieutenant Gorrell's home is at 2,311 North Charles Street, Baltimore. He was graduated from West Point in 1912.

VILLA'S HAUNTS PECULIAR.

Veteran Negro Cavalryman Sums Up How They Are Different.

EL PASO, Texas, March 27.—It is known here that General Pershing believes it may take months to capture Villa. Returning American refugees and cattlemen, who know the country, say the bandit chief never will be taken. The nature of the country and the fact that Villa is among his own people will make his capture unlikely, they assert.

The Mexican country where Villa is fleeing is a land peculiar to itself. A negro Sergeant, an old campaigner of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, now in that region, speaking to a Casas Grandes rancher, put it thus:

"I have been in nearly every land, but in this part of Mexico there are more rivers and less water, more cows and less milk, and further to look and less to see than in any country I have ever known."

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Now Used and Indorsed by 30,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

Thousands of men and women in this city have begun the daily use of Kolynos through the advice of their dentists.

Other thousands are using it because enthusiastic friends have recommended it *and given a logical reason for their recommendation.*

If every person in the city who has not yet begun the use of Kolynos could make a microscopic examination of his tooth brush every day for a week, watching the multiplication therein of hundreds of thousands of germs which may lead to decay and disease, *and then would examine the tooth brush of a Kolynos user,* he would become an immediate convert.

That clean taste which Kolynos leaves in your mouth means something.

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"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

Burn Bituminous Coal Smokelessly and Cut Your Heating Costs

A Kewanee Smokeless Boiler burns cheap soft coal so completely that none of its valuable heat making gases get up the stack unburned and make smoke.

And the New York City ordinance does not say you can't burn soft coal—it only says your boiler must not make smoke.

KEWANEE
Smokeless Boilers
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Kewanee Smokeless Boiler installed by Gillis & Geoghegan

Bituminous coal is the best coal you can buy. A dollar spent for it buys more heat than the same money spent for anthracite.

So the low cost way of heating your building is to burn soft coal and burn it smokelessly.

Kewanee Smokeless Boilers are cutting heating costs by burning soft coal smokelessly in many of the best buildings in New York City.

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Good entertainment for everyone—a few numbers from the exceptionally fine list:

Very Good Eddie (with Babes in the Wood), Fox Trot..1.25
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Separate Shop, a Step from Fifth Avenue

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Men's Spring Suits
For Men and Young Men—33 to 46 Chest
Custom Tailored Ready to Wear

The new one, two, three or four button models of finest Imported or Domestic Fabrics, including a large variety of fabrics made expressly for and confined to Franklin Simon & Co.

19.00 to 45.00

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Hand tailored Suits in one, two, three or four button fitted or conservative models, in the new Spring fabrics from the best American and foreign mills, including Blue Serge and many exclusive fabrics.

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For Men and Young Men—32 to 46 Chest

CARMOOR LONDON

English Overcoats made in London expressly for Franklin Simon & Co.

The fabrics are the product of England's most celebrated mill, with world wide reputation for producing the finest Overcoatings—models adapted for general wear.

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Differences Between Two Springtimes

MERELY putting on a lightweight suit doesn't make a Springtime — in New York.

* *

For Spring here is the birthday of the season of smartness — when New York comes out in her royal colors.

* *

In the atmosphere of metropolitan freshness, a suit must show that it is more than merely new.

* *

A western suit looks like a western suit, and a southern suit comes from the south.

New York has her own things—new each Spring — and enjoys them.

In Weber and Heilbroner's clothes she has ready-to-wear apparel not to be found in any other city,—$20 to $40.

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TO RUSSIAN FRONT IN TRAIN DE LUXE

War Correspondents Attend a Concert at German Officers' Casino at Pinsk.

MUSIC BY RUSSIAN CAPTIVE

Konzertmeister of Stockholm Philharmonic in Great Demand—Titled Teutons in Audience.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PINSK, Russia, Feb. 20.—I had once motorbused into battle, (at Novo Georgievsk,) and been shipped to the front by almost every conceivable kind of conveyance, including horseback, Polish "Panje" carts, limousines, ambulances and feet, but this was the first time in history, I believe, that war correspondents rolled right up to the "ultimate front" in a sleeping car—through the third line of defenses, through the second line, past masked batteries, to within easy strolling distance of the ne plus ultra trenches.

This quaint and eminently pleasant way of going into battle was only one more evidence of the restless, many-sided genius of the German military mind, for, not content with springing 42-centimeter mortars, gas, and fighting Fokkers on a wondering world, the Great General Staff had gone on and discovered a process of "painless war corresponding," and we were the first batch of mixed neutrals on whom the new techinque was tried.

The thing worked quite simply. The "Oberste Heereseleitung" had requisitioned a sleeping car in Berlin—one of those superior German compartment affairs that make our own union Pullman sleepers seem like survivals of the days of tribal kultur—when modesty wasn't in flower—and this battle car was then manned by Rittmeister von E—— of the General Staff, commanding the expedition, and nine neutral correspondents, including specimens from Holland, Sweden, German-America, Greece, Argentina, New York, Chicago, and even Boston, each installed in a separate coop to serve as office, bedroom and boudoir for the next six days when not engaged in sightseeing under military orders. It automatically did away with the nightly nuisance of hunting hotel accommodations, or being quartered on troops or natives where there were no hotels, and had the further advantage that you could take along a typewriter, if you wanted to, and enough fancy equipment for a tour around the world instead of the heretofore customary meagre baggage of toothbrush and sausage.

From Berlin to Pinsk.

So the good car Veritas left Berlin around midnight hitched to the tail of the Warsaw-Brest-Litovsk express, crossed the Russian frontier at Alexandrovo at 6 the next morning, made Warsaw by noon and Brest-Litovsk by 6 in the evening, which is said to be faster than the Russians ever ran in peace times, and a typical illustration of the perfection of service on the railways operated by the Germans in their conquered countries; at Brest-Litovsk the correspondential car was sidetracked for the night and the following afternoon attached to an eastbound military local which, however, terminated at the pretty village of Ivanovo, consisting mostly of chimneys rising above rubbish heaps of some-time homes. For a while the going looked bad, until our Rittmeister, belaying little Captain of Hussars and an astounding live wire, for a German—had the really bright idea of ordering a special train which was quickly made up by simply hitching a stray engine to the Veritas. That night we reached the front at Pinsk.

The view from my compartment window was far from confidence-inspiring. It was brilliant full moonlight; and on the next track stood a long ammunition train, which halts passed on to the cars reciting that the contents were big shells; and beyond stood the shell of as badly gutted and otherwise damaged roofless a railway station as I had seen for many a day in Belgium, France, or East Prussia. If it din't hold the world-war ruins championship for railway stations it must have been at least a good contender. On general principles of "preparedly" I had sounded a German officer at Brest-Litovsk as to whether Russian shells ever dropped into Pinsk, and he said he thought they did, occasionally. The question was repeated to the young Intelligence Officer of the Division Staff who greeted us at Pinsk, with an intimation that THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent had conscientious scruples about shelling ammunition train within easy blowing-up distance, and particularly against being a bull's-eye on such a logical target for Russian artillery practice as a railway yard. It didn't seem neutral.

From somewhere behind us a German gun sent a goodnight kiss over to the Russians. But young Count von D——, the intelligent Intelligence Officer, relievingly reassured us that the Russians couldn't possibly violate our neutrality in the night; that they hadn't shot up Pinsk once in the last five months; that their shells all fell short; and that the great protective girdle of swamps and lakes that had apparently made it impossible for the Russians to bring up their heavy artillery far enough to get within effective range.

Having settled the "safety first" question, you were ready to talk business, which means being talked to, (when corresponding with the Germans,) or rather, lectured at by a staff officer, which again is both edifying and instructive. But unfortunately not profitable. For in Berlin there lurks an Argus-eyed military monster who rightly reasons that what might be interesting news to Americans will be even more fascinating reading to certain interested Russians. So you will generally do well to forget all of that really good information that staff lecturers impart at the front, if you don't want your manuscript to look like a piece of lace lingerie after passing the Censor's scissors.

A Reception at the Casino.

We were rushed in sleighs through the crisp Russian night and the silent streets of Pinsk—silent because, Pinsk being an integral part of the German front, the inhabitants must go to roost with nightfall—to an officers' casino, where half the military notables of town, headed by the commandant of Pinsk, Baron von B——, and his staff of the Kommandantur, were assembled to meet us. Also the lecturer of the evening, Baron von G——, Chief of Staff of the —— Division.

This run of titled names rather stimulated your professional curiosity; it seemed more than a coincidence. I circulated my autograph album—the most useful tool in the kit of a correspondent working with the Germans—and discovered that four-fifths assayed 90 per cent. aristocratic ore; counts, barons, and lesser aristocrats of the plain "von" type. With the exception of a Chief Surgeon and a Bavarian brewer disguised as a Captain of Landsturm, the neutral correspondents were the only commoners in the assemblage. In the next two days spent on the Pinsk sector I met more princes, counts, barons, and minor arlstocrats of the front foot than at any other section of the front I had ever visited or heard of.

The Chief of Staff soon let us into the secret. The Pinsk sector is held by one of the most famous formations in the whole German army, reinforced by veteran Bavarians—which explained the honest brew of beer. It is one of the most important sectors of the long east front, because the logical, perhaps only, line of a Russian offensive against Brest-Litovsk must follow the Moscow-Warsaw railway, which passes through Pinsk.

We took our places at a long oilcloth-covered table, and Hauptman von G—— opened the board meeting by distributing to each correspondent a staff map of Pinsk and environs, on a scale of 1-100,000, a centimeter to a kilometer.

"There isn't much on this map, and what's on is wrong," he said with an undertaker's smile. "It is based on Russian staff maps, which are notoriously none of the best." Then he showed us his own copy on which were sketched the Russian positions in red, and like a patient teacher helped us copy the Russian positions on our own maps.

"I regret that I cannot indicate the positions of the 'blue' lines," (the German positions,) he said, without the suggestion of a smile, indicating that he reposed no excessive trust and confidence in neutral correspondents, even guaranteed ones. "Though you will probably guess where some of them belong," he smiled again.

And now he gets down to the meat of his exposition.

"This sector of the front is a tongue of land bounded by the Pina and Iassjolda Rivers. From Pinsk, which is on the Pina, the railway parallels the Pina, passes over the tip of the land tongue, and crosses the swamps on a great dam. On the railroad dam the German and Russian trenches are closest together. [I think he said 400 yards.] On the rest of our front the distance between the main German and Russian lines varies from one and a half to eight miles, with swamps between. Our northerly lines, along the Iassjolda, are dug in sand dunes. To the south of the railway there are blockhouses in the swamps. Such warfare is only possible in Russia.

"We can hold this land tongue with so few troops because, first, the swamps form a formidable natural barrier; secondly, we are very strnog in machine guns; thirdly, * * *" [and here he said some things about artillery, prefixing it with, "but only if you will not whisper a thing about it to anybody, I will tell you."] "Our infantry works are defendable against all sides. Our hardest fight has been and is against the rising waters. Some trenches and 'Unterstände' have been raised four times. Our cavalry is quite modernized—without horses.

"The troops are not relieved frequently. Despite the swamps and the cold, the health of our troops is very good. Pinsk is rich in wood, which affords us much material for building fortifications. This much building is the reason for the good health of our troops.

"Pinsk has escaped the fate of so many Russian and Polish towns and villages. It has suffered hardly at all. The Russians expected us to come on a Saturday. We were unpunctual. We arrived on Friday morning and so the great Cossack plundering fell out."

After this laconic, soldierly summary of all essential facts good for us to know the young Chief of Staff no less laconically gave us our further orders:

"Tomorrow morning you will be taken up to the observation post at ——, from where you will have a general view of the whole front sector through the 'Schierenfernrohr,' seeing the Russian as well as the German positions.

"Then you will make a minute and detailed study of the river-front fortifications of Pinsk. Then you will be the guest of Excellenz —— at luncheon. In the afternoon you will be taken out to visit two of our most advanced outposts in the swamps.

"The following day will be the principal day. You will be driven along eight kilometers of front and will walk through three kilometers of our positions in the sand dunes at the extreme left of our line.

Music in the Drawing Room.

"We will now listen to some music, meine Herren," he concluded, and gave the signal to retire to the drawing room.

You felt a bit peevish, and like telling the staff officer that you hadn't traveled from Berlin to Pinsk, nearly 800 miles, to listen to music performed by local talent, until you looked at the curious musical team. The upright piano was manned by a narrow-chested German private in shabby, well-worn field gray, who looked as if he had just knocked off work in the trenches, while in the centre of the room was posted a young Russian fellow in seedy black frock coat, armed with a violin, who displayed all the artistic temperament, the plastic poses and rhythmic gymnastics the which you pay real money to see at Carnegie Hall. And when he played Dvorak's "Humoreske," even the neutral military critics agreed that he was a virtuoso of the first water.

My Chicago colleague confessed afterward that for a few minutes he dreamed dreams of earning an honest living again by transferring the "Mischa Elman of Pinsk" from the Russian front to the golden trenches of Broadway. But visions of profitable impresarioing instead of war corresponding quickly vanished when one of the German officers told us that the supposed unknown genius was the Konzertmeister of the Stockholm Philharmonic Orchestra, the young violin virtuoso had been caught in Pinsk by the tidal German advance, where he was as effectively marooned as on an uncharted South Sea coral island. For being a Russian, he can't "get out," the officer explained. But at that he is able to pick up a living, for his services are in constant demand by the music-loving Germans.

Thus I was told that he was frequently hired by the Deutsche Kommandantur to play at their officers' mess, and also whenever Generals and other notables come to town for a visit. Particularly does Excellenz X—, the corps commander on coming to Pinsk, for alleged military reasons, invariably call for the Konzertmeister in the evening, and finds I was told, great relief from the strain of strategic thinking. Musical massage for military brains isn't confined to tired Generals; on all fronts, from high privates down to army commanders, you find German warriors seeking its tonic efect on every possible occasion, and it is not the least factor in keeping them in good fighting trim.

It was not without interest to hear what these Prussian officers called for and got. There was no ban on unneutral or even enemy music. "Tosca" was a prime favorite; selections from "La Bohème" and "Madama Butterfly" were loudly applauded; Massenet's Meditation from "Thais" was played by request; Russian classics were called for. It all helped to make life bearable for men who had been away from civilization and Germany for a year and a half, some of them, and seemed to be a matter of course to them to hear and enjoy the enemy's music. Though they were not unconscious of their own objectivity and just a bit proud of the fact as another evidence of German superiority of soul.

"I don't suppose the French play Wagner much in their trenches," one of them smiled.

GERMAN RADICALS BACK SUBMARINE WAR POLICY

Won't Allow Such a Weapon to Slip from Their Hands, Wiener Says.

AMSTERDAM, March 27, (via London.)—The Berlin Tageblatt says that at the annual meeting of the Progressive Democratic (Radical) Party in Berlin Dr. Otto Wiener made a statement in regard to the attitude taken by members of the party in the Reichstag and the Prussian Diet on the submarine question. He announced that the party had sent a telegram to Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, saying that it would never admit the illegality of submarine warfare, and that in negotiations with other powers "we cannot allow the submarine weapon to be snatched from our hands."

Discussing recent differences of opinion concerning the use of submarines and the ultimate effect of a conflict with the United States, Dr. Wiener said:

"We are not afraid, and we shall regard new dangers with calm confidence; but we wish to live in peace with America and avoid a rupture. Any one who wantonly by thoughtless action brings about a rupture sins against the fatherland."

Dr. Wiener said the unanimous view of the party was based upon the determination resolutely to give everything which the hour of fate demanded, but at the same time to recognize clearly that in this time of stress coolness, calm consideration, and a sense of the reality of the situation would serve the fatherland better than passionate desire and hope. Referring to the political agitation in Germany, he said it was directed against the Imperial Government, and continued:

"From the beginning we have demanded increased and accelerated construction of submarines. If the building of submarines had been carried out earlier and at a more rapid rate their employment in war possibly might have increased considerably. We shall not allow the submarine weapon to slip out of our hands."

SUSSEX DISASTER RENEWS CRISIS

Continued from Page 1.

to well-informed Teutonic quarters that if the President took this course, war between Germany and the United States would be inevitable. That the President would not be deterred from dismissing the Teutonic envoys, should proof be obtained that the attack on the Sussex was made in wanton disregard of the solemn pledges given by Germany to the United States, was plainly to be inferred from what was said today by persons in a position to understand the President's position in the matter.

It was hinted broadly that, while the President would take no drastic action until he had consulted with leaders in Congress, he might feel that once he had determined a severance of relations was necessary to the maintenance of national honor, the next step would be to dismiss the Teutonic representatives, and notify Congress of what he had done, instead of notifying Congress of his intention and waiting for its sanction before taking further action.

What course the United States would pursue if Germany should acknowledge that the attack on the Sussex was made by a German submarine, but would disavow the action of a submarine commander and promise to punish him, is problematical. One view here is that if Germany should make a statement of that character the United States might feel it incumbent to declare that the German pledges of safety to American citizens traversing the high seas could not be lived up to, and therefore Germany must, in order to preserve friendly relations with the United States, abandon her policy of submarine warfare.

Washington Gathers Facts.

While officials are taking a very grave view of the situation they decline to comment on the probable attitude of the Government or what action will be taken. It is explained that the facts have not been officially and definitely obtained and that it is impossible to act without knowledge beyond reasonable doubt that the Sussex was torpedoed. But it is admitted that there appears to be no other conclusion from the circumstantial evidence officially obtained that the vessel was torpedoed and that sometimes "circumstantial evidence may be the best kind of evidence."

More affidavits of the survivors were sent to the State Department today in cabled summaries by Ambassador Sharp, but none of these showed that any person reported having seen a submarine when the Sussex was attacked, and that there is no direct statement from any American passengers—so far as official dispatches go—that an American passenger saw the wake of a torpedo. But the affidavits are to the effect that the Captain of the Sussex said he saw what he regarded as the wake of a torpedo.

Up to this point the Sussex explosion has about the same status as the case of the P. & O. liner Persia, which was sunk in the Mediterranean several months ago and through the destruction of which Robert Lee McNeely, an American Consul, lost his life. In the Persia case no survivor reported having seen a submarine, but there was testimony that the wake of an approaching torpedo had been observed. The German, Austrian, and Turkish Governments have all denied responsibility for the destruction of the Persia. The United States Government has not decided what its action will be in that case. Even if convinced that a submarine attacked the Persia the State Department has thus far been without means of identifying the submarine by nationality. But if convinced that a submarine attacked the Sussex the United States would, it is asserted, come to the conclusion that a German submarine was responsible, inasmuch as it is inconceivable that Austrian or Turkish submarines are operating in English Channel waters.

Piece of Metal as Evidence.

The theory that the Sussex was destroyed by torpedo attack was strengthened today by the receipt of an official dispatch from the American Consul at Boulogne, France, to the effect that a fragment of metal had been found on the deck of the Sussex after the explosion, that this fragment was in the possession of French authorities, and that a French officer said it was "unmistakably a part of a torpedo." The American and military and naval authorities at Paris have been sent to Boulogne, and in their technical study of the case will be expected to scrutinize this fragment of metal.

Secretary Lansing today received from Ambassador Sharp at Paris a cablegram reporting the facts of the Sussex case as agreed upon by five American survivors of the tragedy. If any of these expressed a view as to the cause of the explosion, that fact was not made public by the State Department.

Sharp Describes Affidavits.

The telegram from Ambassador Sharp at Paris read as follows:

"Paris, March 26, 1916.

"Five witnesses—John H. Hearley, Mrs. W. Warren, Miss Gertrude Barnes, Samuel F. Bemis, P. W. Culbertson—all American survivors of the Sussex who have thus far given their evidence to this embassy, substantially agree upon the following facts:

"Explosion under bow of the Sussex occurred at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th inst., approximately in the middle of the Channel. No land at that time in sight, sea perfectly calm, weather clear. Many of the passengers endeavored at once to get into lifeboats, of which there were six, with estimated carrying capacity of twenty-five to each, but considerable difficulty encountered in lowering the boats to the water. Two of these boats capsized soon after striking the water, from which a number of people were thrown and believed to be drowned.

"One of these boats filled with passengers did not return to Sussex and no tidings of this boat have been received by this embassy. Several hours elapsed before any help came to the assistance of the Sussex owing to impaired wireless apparatus destroyed by explosion. In addition to the passengers who took to the boats quite a large number were seen to jump off the Sussex into the water, some of them reaching rafts, others clinging to the side of the Sussex, while some were seen to drown. All agree that some of the passengers standing in the front of the boat were killed by the explosion and some thrown into the water as the result of it.

"The statements of some of these witnesses would seem to indicate beyond all doubt that the daughter of Professor Mark Baldwin, formerly of Princeton University, was almost instantly killed by the explosion, and it seems quite likely that Professor Baldwin was also killed by the explosion or thrown into the water and drowned. Nothing has been heard of Mrs. Baldwin, who, it is feared, has also been lost. An estimate made from tallying up the names of the various American survivors who landed at Dover and those who are safely in Paris seems to indicate that probably three or four Americans out of an estimated total of twenty-five have lost their lives.

"For some time past only the route taken by the Sussex from Folkestone to Dieppe has been open to neutrals, except that by special permission secured from the French or English authorities they may cross via Boulogne to Folkestone or Havre to Southampton. This action necessarily compelled practically all Americans to cross the Channel only by the Folkestone-Dieppe route. The further limitation of number of trips to three a week, instead of six, as formerly, resulted in the Sussex, a small boat of less than 1,400 tons, being always very crowded.

"This morning Lieutenant Smith, Assistant Naval Attaché, and Major Logan, Military Observer, were sent to Boulogne with letters addressed to the local officials to facilitate their making a thorough investigation as to the conditions of the Sussex, as well as to ascertain further details from wounded survivors and to assist Americans who may be in need of help. Following are names of American survivors now in Paris:

"Miss Edna Hale, Mrs. Wenzlick Warren, Miss Dorothy Hilton, Miss Edna Hilton, Miss Gertrude Barnes, P. W. Culbertson, Daniel Sargent, Samuel F. Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Bear, John H. Hearley, Mrs. Lillian Harde, Mrs. Alice Pugy, Mrs. C. A. Fennell, Miss Nana Economous. Following are reported to have been landed in England:

"Mr. Drake, Mr. Huxley, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Penfield, George Crocker, Charles Crocker. SHARP."

All Are Accounted For.

Every one of the twenty-five Americans known to have been on the Sussex have now been accounted for in official dispatches to the State Department. Until late this afternoon there was doubt as to the fate of Mrs. Fennell, on account of conflict in the official dispatches from Paris and London. This conflict grew out of the fact that Ambassador Page was reporting Mrs. Fennell and the three Baldwins as unaccounted for, and Ambassador Sharp, at Paris, had reported several members of the Baldwin family safe. But late this afternoon Ambassador Page notified Secretary Lansing that Ambassador Sharp had notified him that Mrs. Fennell, Miss Hale, and the three Baldwins were all safe in France and that this accounted for all the Americans who were on the Sussex.

The message from Ambassador Page at London reporting that all Americans on the Sussex had been accounted for was as follows:

London, March 27.

Secretary of State:

Sharp reports Mrs. Fennell, Miss Hale, and three Baldwins safe in France. This accounts for all Americans on the Sussex.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

An earlier dispatch from Ambassador Sharp at Paris to the State Department brought the first official news that Professor Baldwin was safe, but did not show that all Americans had been accounted for, and when Ambassador Page's late afternoon message was received, accounting for all Americans known to have been passengers on the Sussex, officials expressed themselves as gratified. A morning message from Ambassador Sharp read:

[Received 10 A. M.]

Paris, March 27.

Secretary of State:

Glad to report that, according to definite information, Professor Baldwin and daughter are at Wimereux. Miss Baldwin seriously injured. SHARP.

Early in the day Ambassador Page sent from London a message which read:

London, March 27.

Secretary of State:

Shoecraft reports from Dover, Armitage in hospital; shock and bruises; not serious. Please inform Myron C. Taylor, New York, Penfield at Dover; not seriously injured. George Herbert Crocker also very serious; fracture of skull. It is hoped he will recover. Charles Thomas Crocker, uninjured, is with him. Edna Hale, unofficially reported safe in Paris. This leaves Mrs. Fennell and three Baldwins so far unaccounted for. AMERICAN EMBASSY.

Unofficial word that Professor and Mrs. J. Mark Baldwin and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Baldwin, were safe reached Washington ahead of the official confirmation that came later this afternoon in State Department dispatches. Mrs. John A. Sterrett of this city is a daughter of Professor and Mrs. Baldwin. At noon today Mrs. Sterrett received a cablegram from Dr. Ernest Lines, a friend in Paris, saying that all members of the Baldwin family were saved. The cablegram read:

"Family all safe. Love."

Dr. Lines had been appealed to by Mrs. Sterrett for information following the receipt by Mrs. Sterrett last night of a cablegram from another friend which read:

"Your family on Sussex explosion. Your sister killed. Investigating regarding your father and mother."

Following the receipt of the message from Dr. Lines, a cablegram from Professor Baldwin himself came to Mr. Sterrett, as follows:

"All safe; inform Princeton."

Promises a Disavowal.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—With all evidence indicating that the British Channel steamer Sussex was the victim of a torpedo, it was stated authoritatively here today that if a German submarine made the attack the Imperial Government would disavow the act, punish the submarine commander, offer reparation and satisfy the United States that the act was in violation of instructions. Thus it seemed tonight that the issue might narrow down to the question of whether the United States would be willing to accept such a declaration from the Berlin Government.

President Wilson is awaiting with deep concern the receipt of conclusive evidence not only in regard to the Sussex, but as to the sinking of the British steamship Englishman. One American life is said in the latest official reports to have been lost when the Englishman went down.

Already, it was intimated at the State Department, the United States has in its possession information sufficient to warrant the making of an inquiry of the German Government as to whether any of its submarines fired a torpedo at the Sussex or the Englishman.

The President, however, holds the opinion that all the details available should be at hand before definite action of any kind is taken. He described the situation to callers during the day as being grave, but said no decisive step would be taken pending the receipt of the additional facts.

It is known that the President is seriously considering going before Congress and laying the entire question of submarine warfare before the members of the Senate and House. Certainly he will communicate the situation fully to Congress before taking any definite steps which might lead to the severance of diplomatic relations. All phases of the situation probably will be discussed at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Case in President's Hands.

President Wilson was in constant communication with Secretary Lansing during the day, and all reports received from Consular and diplomatic representatives were sent to the White House as soon as they were received.

So far as is known, the State Department has not yet heard that any one aboard the Sussex saw the periscope of a submarine near, but statements to the effect that the wake of a torpedo was seen are understood to have been made. The State Department, however, withheld much of the information received from diplomatic and Consular representatives, on the ground that it was confidential.

The department allowed it to become known tonight that the regular course of diplomatic procedure would be followed in the case of the Sussex and the Englishman. Much, it was said, probably would depend upon the nature of a statement it was expected the German Government would soon make. If the statement denies that a German submarine was concerned the burden of proof will rest upon the United States. In such an event, if the evidence at hand warranted it, the first act of the United States will be to ask the German Government for an explanation.

A dispatch from Consul Armstrong at Bristol, England, contained information regarding the sinking of the Englishman. This read substantially as follows:

"Local agent of the Dominion Line is informed from Liverpool that the total loss of life on the Englishman was seven horsemen and three members of the crew, and that the only American lost is P. Buckley. Only American survivor in Bristol is George McDonald."

Consul Armstrong reported last week that four Americans who were aboard the Englishman were not among the survivors who then had been landed. He added that the Englishman had been torpedoed, but did not disclose the source of his information. If the State Department since has been advised of the source the fact has not been made public. Numbers of confidential dispatches are known to have been withheld, however.

BRITISH SMASH GERMAN SALIENT

INCENDIARY SHELLS SET VERDUN ABLAZE

Deserted City Slowly Being Destroyed—Missiles Hurled a Distance of Five Miles.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY NEAR VERDUN, March 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The ancient, lovely, and lovable little city of Verdun is being slowly destroyed by German incendiary shells, poured into it from a distance of at least five or six miles. Something finely touched by the finger of time is being irrevocably spoiled.

We spent part of this morning traversing the chief streets, the riverside promenade, and the outskirts, and at every point a contrast was forced upon my mind between the present forlorn spectacle and the brimming vitality of the place during my two earlier visits.

On the first occasion, in December, 1914, when General Sarrail was in command, the German lines were not much further distant than now, but no serious bombardment of the city had been attempted. The empty, shuttered streets of the upper and lower town play no part whatever in the military operations. The inhabitants evacuated at the end of the first week of the battle. They locked up their houses and shops, taking only a few valuables away in the exodus.

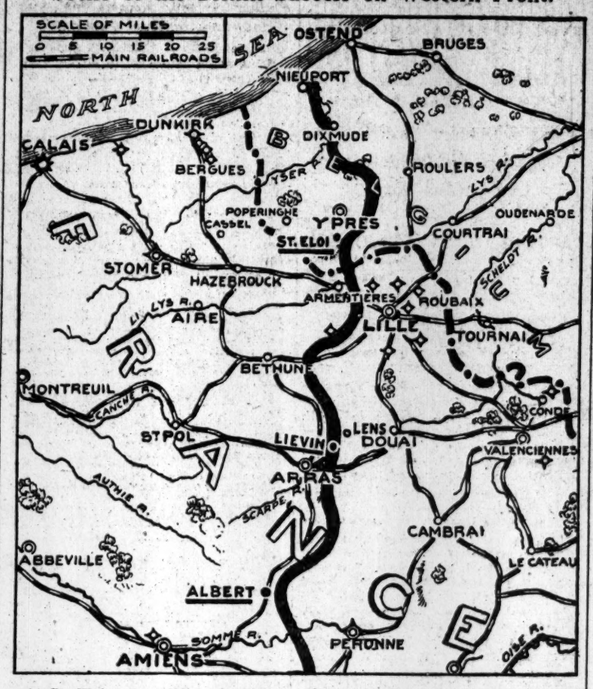
In an alley between two blocks of blazing houses I saw a solitary man in astrachan overcoat—the sole civilian in Verdun. The only soldiers in the town are the few grouped who come to work the small municipal fire engines, lamentably inadequate to an emergency that could not be anticipated.

At half a dozen points houses or groups of houses are on fire. Many of the new buildi ng are gutted, the roaring orange flames do not quickly spread, but lick up everything combustible within the walls, and present the appearance of so many raging furnaces. All around broods a heavy silence, in which one seems to hear the pulse of 5,000 hearts whispering together and asking whose turn is to come next.

The citadel, since the refugees who had sheltered there for several days were cleared away, is simply as one of several military staff headquarters of the region, and consists essentially of one of a series of galleries dug so deep in the rock of the hillside as to be beyond the power of the heaviest artillery to pierce. No one would be imbecile enough to waste incendiary shells upon such a position, and it is with incendiary shells that Verdun has just been bombarded.

At St. Eloi, where 600 yards of German trenches have been won by British troops, has been for more than a year an awkward angle where the battle line turns southward after circling the ruined town of Ypres. The position at the angle has been strongly held by the Germans, who after losing some ground in that region when the British first won Hill 60 to the eastward, were able to recover part of it.

This map illustrates also the extension of the British line southward with the increase of Kitchener's forces in the field. At the time of the severe German attacks near Ypres in the Spring of 1915, the British forces, linking up with the Belgians and a few French north of Ypres, extended only as far south as Vermelles, almost exactly southeast of Lille. When the great Champagne offensive was launched last September, the British were holding the line as far as Lievin, north of Arras. Now the British are at least as far south as Albert. The distance as the crow flies from north of Ypres to Albert is about sixty miles, but the actual battle front between those two points is probably eighty or more miles long.



ALL AMERICANS SAVED IN SUSSEX DISASTER

Mrs. Fennell in Paris and Mr. Armitage at Dover—George Crocker Seriously Injured.

PARIS, March 27.—All of the twenty-five Americans known to have been aboard the Channel liner Sussex have been accounted for as safe, but at least four of them are suffering from injuries.

Professor Baldwin, his wife, and daughter are at Wimereux, near Boulogne; Mrs. Calliope Anastasia Fennell is in Paris, and Joshua Dickinson Armitage is in a hospital at Dover. He is injured, but will recover. Miss Elizabeth Baldwin also was injured.

All recitals of the disaster give great praise to a young French naval officer who walked up and down the deck of the Sussex, encouraging the passengers with assurances that the vessel could not sink. He induced many persons to remain board instead of jumping into the sea. The survivors generally agree that the Americans showed great self-possession, in many cases sacrificing their own chances of safety in favor of women and children. Apparently, the disaster would have been complete had not the end been calm and had the explosion not occurred at the bow.

Most of the lifeboats were so crowded that they sank almost to the water's edge, and consequently shipped water. Samuel Bemis reached a lifeboat, but left it when it became overloaded with women and children. He took to a raft, and floated about for some time, until he met another raft, on which was a Swiss. They sliced the rafts together with their knives and saved a number of persons who were still in the water. Mr. Bemis arrived in Paris in moocasins. He said he supposed his shoes were floating somewhere in the Channel.

The women survivors said that two lifebelts were wrenched from her by men. An American gave her a third belt.

The calm courage and presence of mind of Captain Mouffet filled us all with admiration," said Miss Wiseman Verlinden, one of the survivors. "Although badly hurt himself, this fine French officer worked without ceasing for the safety of the passengers. While giving orders he answered all their questions, adding a reassuring word, declaring that the ship would keep afloat, and advising all who felt that they had sufficient courage to remain aboard. To the last of the passengers to leave the Sussex for the Marie Therese were several British officers. They formed in line on the deck of the Sussex and saluted Captain Mouffet, who, exhausted, was turning over command of the ship to the first officer, and they gave three ringing cheers for him."

LONDON, March 27.—Of the three American survivors of the Sussex who are in a hospital at Dover only one, George Crooker of Fitchburg, Mass., is in a serious condition. His skull was fractured by a falling mast. He regained consciousness this morning, and his physician believes he will recover.

Joshua D. Armitage of New York and Wilder Penfield of Hudson, Wis., are suffering from shock and bruises, but are not seriously injured.

SUSSEX LIFEBELTS USELESS.

Many of Them Rotten, American Testifies at Inquest.

DOVER, Tuesday, March 28.—Some severe criticism of the lifebelts on the Sussex and of the conduct of some of the crew of the vessel was made yesterday by C. T. Crocker, an American survivor, at the inquest over the bodies of two men and a woman who lost their lives as a result of the explosion which damaged the steamer.

Mr. Crocker said that after the explosion there seemed to be a panic, but that it quieted down in a quarter of an hour. He saw some persons trying to put on lifebelts, but the tapes broke, because they were absolutely rotten. He put belts on two women and the same thing happened. After a time the crew brought out new lifebelts, which were better. The rotten ones were hanging on the rails of the boat.

After the explosion, Mr. Crocker testified, he saw one boat hanging from a broken rope and persons in the water. One end of the boat was hanging in the air and the other just touching the water. There was a rush for the boats, which were overloaded, and some persons had to be put out of them. He saw many persons in the water, to whom rafts or ropes were thrown. Two or three of them were pulled out of the sea. In the fore part of the vessel Mr. Crocker saw many persons who had been overlooked and some who were dead. He assisted in giving aid to the injured.

"Did everybody behave well during the accident?" the Coroner asked of Mr. Crocker.

"The crew," replied Mr. Crocker, "did not appear very efficient. Some of them got champagne and the officers had to take it away."

"Were there life belts enough for all?"

"Yes."

At the close of the inquest the Coroner said there would be an inquiry by the Government Board of Trade into the accident, and particularly into the matter of the life preservers.

The jury returned a verdict of death through the ship being sunk by an enemy torpedo.

The official return of those lost in the Sussex disaster is not yet complete. So far only about 190 names have been reported from Boulogne of survivors who have been landed there, instead of 230, as previously given. This would add sixty to the list already reported missing.

One of the bodies identified Monday was that of Giuseppe Cala, 29 years of age, whose passport had been issued at New York. A card attached to the passport shows that he was a member of the New York Italian Journalists' Union.

DOUBTS IF IT WAS A MINE.

Paris Sees Evidence in Fact of Unflooded Compartment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 27.—Though the report of the Naval and Military Attachés has not yet been received, the American Embassy has affidavits from six Americans and two Englishmen that the Sussex was torpedoed. As further evidence is cited the general agreement that the part of the vessel immediately beneath the shattered fore port was not flooded after the accident, as would have been the case had she struck a mine.

French official circles think that, despite the fact that no American was killed, the attack is a direct challenge to the United States.

Ambassador Sharp received today a letter from Professor Baldwin stating that his daughter's condition was hopeful, but she was still suffering from contusions and was dazed by the shock.

Donald Harper, Professor Baldwin's Paris lawyer, has received this letter, dated Saturday at Wimereux, near Boulogne:

As you knew we were crossing on Friday, I write to tell you—there is no telegraph here—that we are safe, but Elizabeth is seriously injured, and we are here with her in a hospital. Will you kindly spread this news among our Paris friends? My wife joins in affectionate greetings to all.

J. MARK BALDWIN.

PENFIELD IS RECOVERING.

Sussex Survivor Cables That His Injuries Are Mending.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—A cablegram from Wilder C. Penfield, one of the Americans rescued from the channel steamer Sussex, was received here today. Mr. Penfield was graduated from Princeton with the class of 1913, winning a Rhodes scholarship. The following year he was head coach of the Princeton football team, taking up his duties at Morton College, Oxford, a year after his Princeton graduation. He is at present in a military hospital at Dover recuperating from a broken leg. President Hibben cabled this morning as follows:

"Princeton proud of you. Cable something about yourself."

He received the following reply:

"Thanks. Knee and ankle improving rapidly. Military hospital; great experience. Penfield."

IDENTIFIES MRS. FENNELL.

John Grant Lyman Writes of One of the Sussex Survivors.

While a search for relatives of Mrs. Calliope Anastasia Fennell, last American found after the sinking of the Sussex, was being tarried on here, John Grant Lyman, who operated last by John H. Putnam & Co., at 68 Broad Street, and who is now in the Tombs under indictment for using the mails to defraud, wrote this letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES saying that Mrs. Fennell was the wife of a dealer in war supplies:

The Tombs, 27th March, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sir: Calliope A. Fennell, reported as missing in the Sussex disaster, is the wife of Gerald M. Fennell, dealer in war supplies.

For the past year Mr. and Mrs. Fennell have been living in Paris, and a month ago Mr. Fennell was about to leave for New York, and I believe is now on his way here.

Their most intimate friend is T. J. Trafford Hutison of Seattle, Wash. Yours very truly, JOHN GRANT LYMAN.

The name Gerald M. Fennell is not in the directory.

THREE STEAMERS SUNK.

Nine Men Missing from One British Vessel After Explosion.

LONDON, March 27.—The French steamship Hebe, 1,494 tons; the British steamship Cerne, and the British fish carrier Khartoum of Hull have been sunk. The crews of the Hebe and the Cerne have been landed. Two members of the crew of the Khartoum have been saved, but it is feared the remaining nine men were drowned.

Lloyds reports that the British steamship St. Cecilia, the sinking of which was announced yesterday, was blown up by a mine. She had a general cargo from Portland, Me.

The British steamer Manchester Engineer, from Philadelphia March 11 for Manchester, has been sunk, according to information received by Lloyd's. The crew was taken aboard a tug. The Central News says that the Manchester Engineer was torpedoed today by a German submarine. It was first supposed that the vessel was not badly damaged, but she foundered while making for port in tow.

The steamer Manchester Engineer measured 4,302 tons gross. She was built in 1902 and was owned by the chester.

ELEVEN LOST ON MINNEAPOLIS

Remainder of Crew at Malta—Germans Tell of a Transport's Loss.

LONDON, March 27.—It is announced that eleven persons were killed when the British steamship Minneapolis, formerly in the New York-London service, was sunk last week in the Mediterranean. A Lloyd's dispatch from Malta, dated March 24, says:

"The crew of the Minneapolis, which was torpedoed, have arrived here with the exception of eleven men, who were lost."

BERLIN, March 27, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports have been received from Athens that a French transport with troops on board from Saloniki had struck a mine and sunk, seventy-three persons being rescued, says the Overseas News Agency.

The foregoing may refer to the sinking of the British liner Minneapolis. The Minneapolis was believed to be in the Government service in Mediterranean waters. Yesterday's report said that the Minneapolis was torpedoed.

BIG SHIP LOSSES IN 2 WEEKS.

Total of 70,000 Tons Has Been Sunk in a Fortnight.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 28.—Summarizing the work of the Germans since March 15, when the new program of submarine warfare against the Entente allied trade began, The Daily Telegraph says that they have in less than a fortnight sunk 70,000 tons of shipping, of which one-third belonged to neutrals.

The Daily Telegraph probably covers the period since the resignation of Admiral von Tirpitz, German Minister of the Navy, on March 15. Germany's new submarine campaign went into effect March 1.

SAYS ANDES SUNK GREIF.

To Converted Cruiser Is Given Credit for Naval Success.

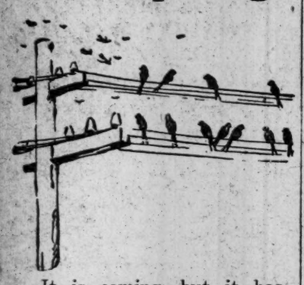
LONDON, Tuesday, March 28.—The British converted cruiser Andes gets the credit for sinking the German raider Greif in the North Sea on Feb. 29 in additional details of the battle published today.

After the British armed merchantman Alcantara had engaged the Greif and been rendered helpless by a shell which shattered her rudder, one of her consorts, the Andes, appeared and made it impossible for the Greif to escape. Shells swept the deck of the raider, driving the men from some of her guns.

The raider fired several torpedoes, which the Andes escaped through skilful handling. While they were thus engaged, a third British vessel of the light cruiser type, attracted by the sound of firing, appe

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

Wearyin' for Spring



It is coming—but it has seemed so long!

The pussy willows and the bullfrogs—the Spring peepers in the meadow pond—the swallows at twilight.

Anticipation prolonged means double appreciation as the dream comes true.

Your sporting wardrobe will be requisitioned in a hurry—your golf clubs dragged forth—fishing tackle patched up.

Everything moving at once as you hear the Great Outdoors calling and see Spring—real, genuine, pink-blossom Spring—the other side of the window.

The Abercrombie & Fitch store already is filled with it, from the khaki camp cottage on the first floor to the canoes on the fourth.

Now is the time to prepare, before the whole world tries to greet our belated and beloved season at the same moment.

The largest stock of men's sporting clothes, boots, headgear and haberdashery ever shown by any establishment.

For Women Who Know Sports as Their Brothers Do

Coats and suits of the exclusive, inimitable Abercrombie & Fitch designing.

Combining the swing with the serviceability—the thoroughbred thing that the sports woman recognizes at sight.

Made for the fields and the motor car, the saddle and the links.

"Innsbrook" knitcloth coats, as shown in illustration, from $35 up.

Other sport topcoats from $19.50 up.

Country suits in which you can come to town, and town suits in which you can go to the country.

Silk-knit coats, such as this house has supplied to the leading sportswomen at Palm Beach—and the largest assortment of hats for sportswomen's costumes ever shown.

New styles in golf shoes, tennis shoes, country shoes, and many innovations in women's sporting haberdashery.

Amusements That Fit with Lenten Piety

"Baby Billiards," being a miniature billiard table, for fifteen-ball pool or billiards, on which a genuine, scientific game is played with small pneumatic cues.

Rests comfortably on your reading table. Price, $15.

Bridge and duplicate whist sets, poker sets, roulette wheels, chess, checkers, backgammon, after-dinner golf—every accepted indoor game.

Write for Booklet on Women's Sporting Clothes for Summer.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
Ezra H. Fitch, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

GERMAN BATTALION MEETS TRAGIC FATE

Perishes During Night Fight Amid Snow-Buried Entanglements on Russian Front.

COMIC WAR IN A FOREST

Foes Capture One Another Repeatedly While Lost and Hunger Makes Them Kin.

By MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER.
Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, March 5.—Among recent letters sent home from the front by Russian officers and men are a couple that form striking contrasts of humor and tragedy. The latter recounts the fate of a whole German battalion that sank into the snow amid wire entanglements and perished to a man. The writer says:

"One of our sections had received the order to go around for about three miles to the left, occupy the trenches already prepared, and hold them against the enemy until dinner time. We found that the snow there had drifted in heaps and that the trenches were almost filled.

"We were creeping across the snow, when we hear a frightened 'Wer kommt da?'

"'Hold on, Germans! Where the devil do they come from?' ask our men in surprise. 'Are they numerous?'

"'Wer ist da?' we hear again.

"Our only reply is to fire by the squad, and then again. The Germans are a little surprised, but pull themselves together and return the fire. It is dark and neither side can see the other. In groping about we finally meet, and it is give and take with the bayonet. We strike in silence, but bullets are falling about us like rain. Nobody knows who is firing and every one is crying in his own language.

'Don't fire! Stop!' From the side where the firing comes from, beyond and to the right, they are yelling at us, both in German and Russian. 'What's the matter? Where are you?'

"Our men cry to the Germans 'Surrender!'

"They answer: 'Throw down your arms. We have surrounded you and you are all prisoners.'

A Critical Moment.

"Wild with rage we throw ourselves forward with the bayonet, pushing the enemy back along the trenches. In their holes the Germans cry, peering into the impenetrable darkness, 'Help! Don't fire! Bayonet them!' Hundreds of shouts answer them, like a wave rolling in on us from every hand.

"'Oh, little brothers, their force is numberless. We are surrounded on three sides. Would it not be better to surrender?' cries some one with a sob.

"'Crack him over the head! Pull out his tongue! Drive him to the Germans with the bayonet!' are the growling comments this evokes.

"A command rings out, vibrating like a cord: 'Rear ranks, wheel, fire, fire!'

"The crowd before us yells, moves, and seems to stop. But behind them new ranks groan and approach. Anew the command is given, 'Fire, fire!'

"Cries and groans answer the fusillade and a hand to hand struggle along the trenches ensues.

"German shouts are heard: 'Help! Here, this way! Fall on their backs!'

"But it is we who fall on their backs. We pry them out and clear the trenches.

"In front of us all is quiet. On the right we hear the Germans struggling, growling, repeating the commands of the officers: 'Vorwärts! Vorwärts!' But nobody fires and nobody attacks our trenches. We fire in the general direction of the German voices. Infrequent shots far apart answer us. The commands of 'Vorwärts' have stopped. They are at the foot of the trenches, but they do not storm them. 'After them with the bayonet,' our men cry. 'Finish them as we finished the others.'

"'Halt, boys,' calls the sharp, vibrating voice of our commander. 'This may be only another German trick. They don't come on; we are firing, and they do not answer. Shoot further and lower. Fire!'

"New cries and groans come from the Germans, followed by some isolated shots, which fly high above us. After five or six rounds silence settles upon the trenches and continues unbroken. 'What can this mean?' wonder our men. 'Have we exterminated them all?'

"'Excellency, permit me to go and feel around,' offers S., chief scout, already decorated with the Cross of St. George.

"'Wait, I am going to look into it myself.'

"The officer lights a little electric lamp, and prudently sticks his arm above the rampart. The light does not draw a single shot. We peer cautiously over and see, almost within reach of our hands, the Germans lying in ranks, piled on top of one another.

"'Excellency,' the soldiers marvel, 'they are all dead. They don't move, or are they pretending?'

"The officer raises himself and directs the rays from his lamp on the heaps. We see that they are buried in the snow up to the waist, or to the neck, but none of them moves. The officer throws the light right and left, and shows us hundreds of Germans extended, their fallen rifles sticking up in the snow like planted things.

"'I don't understand,' he mutters.

"'Excellency, I am going to see,' says the chief scout.

"'Go on,' the officer consents, 'and you, boys, have your rifles ready and fire at anything suspicious without waiting for orders from me.'

"S. gets out of the trench and immediately disappears, swallowed by the soft snow up to the neck. He tries to get one leg out, but without success. He tries to lean on one hand, pushes it down into the snow, then pulls hard and swears. His hands are frightfully scratched; the blood tinges the snow with dark blotches.

"'It's the barbed wire defenses,' he cries. 'Help me, little brothers. Alone I can do nothing.'

"We catch him by the collar of his tunic, and with difficulty pull him out. His coat, trousers, boots are in shreds.

"'Thousand devils!' he swears. 'I have no legs left. They're scratched to pieces.'

"The officer understands: the trenches are defended by intrenchments of barbed wire. The snow had covered and piled high above them. The whole battalion we had seen had rushed forward to the help of those who had called and had got mixed up in the wires. The first over had sunk into the snow and disappeared. Those coming after had stepped on them, passed on, become entangled in the covered wires, and had fallen in turn under our hail of lead. Rank on rank, ignorant of what had happened and rushing on like wild animals, had shared the fate of their comrades. So perished a whole battalion."

Foes who Captured One Another.

Following is the humorous episode in the conflict sent from another section of the front:

"Our little detachment had been made prisoners by the Germans. It was at a time when we were retreating and our rear was full of German detachments, operating separately from their main body. The prisoners had been wandering for a long time across the forests and swamps and the Germans had lost their way and were picking it by chance.

"During the night we noticed a camp fire and the Prussians were joyful, for, according to their calculations, it was a party of their compatriots. But they cruelly deceived themselves. A flash was seen and then others cut the air. Cries resounded and the Germans saw Russians before them. At this unexpected encounter they were forced to surrender. It was then learned that our detachment also had lost its way and was wandering around trying to find its road. The rôles were changed, the Russians, who a moment before had been prisoners, took their arms from the Germans and we all again started on a trip of discovery.

"The forest seemed endless. We marched day and night, almost without rest, and in the distance heard a cannonading, but without being able to tell exactly from where it came. Sharing the same fate had somewhat reconciled the enemies. There was little difference between prisoners and conquerors, chiefly because both were hungry. Rarely we got a chance to kill some animal, for the cattle, scared by the firing, had hidden in the thickest parts of the forests.

"The adventure was developing. Our little detachment was the kernel around which were several layers of Russians and Germans. And the whole band fell once more into the hands of the Germans. Waking up after one of those rare nights in which it had been possible to sleep, every one would ask 'Who are the prisoners now?'

"This absurd story had a tragic side, hunger, which became more and more cruel. We had killed the horses, but this food did not last long, there were too many mouths to fill. We were wandering around quietly and harmoniously enough, the Russians and Germans who were about equal in numbers watched one another warily, each side apprehensive lest the other, rendered desperate by hunger, should make a sudden attack.

"The incident ended very unexpectedly. By common accord, without a word, the two groups fled in opposite directions. Chance favored the Russians, for the next day they fell in with a detachment of their own people. Volunteers got the order to explore the forest and they brought in all the Germans once more.

"But the humor of war is grim. All the participants in the joke, worn out by famine and privation, had to be sent to the hospital."

MORGENTHAU WON'T RESIGN

Ambassador Says He Will Start Back to Turkey on May 5.

Reports that Ambassador Henry Morgenthau would resign his post as Ambassador to Turkey and remain here to campaign for the re-election of President Wilson were revived yesterday. The reports were disposed of, however, by Mr. Morgenthau's emphatic denial. He said last night to a reporter for THE TIMES:

"I shall start back to Turkey on May 5. The only basis for the rumor is the fact that I was approached by mutual friends of the President and myself and asked to stay here and take an active part in the campaign, but President Wilson believes I may be of better service at Constantinople. I shall go back, and I expect to serve out there the remainder of my term."

During the national campaign of 1912 Mr. Morgenthau was one of the active and leading supporters of the President. On his return from Constantinople he announced he had come for a vacation of sixty days. One of his objects in taking his vacation at this time was the desire of the Ambassador and Mrs. Morgenthau to be present at the wedding of their son, which takes place on April 17.

PAGES SOON TO LEAVE ITALY

Ambassador and His Wife Called Here by Her Brother's Illness.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, March 27.—The cancellation of the sailing of the Holland-America liner Rotterdam, due to the submarine menace, has disarranged the plans of Ambassador Page and his wife, who had expected to be passengers on her next westward trip.

The Ambassador, however, is making other arrangements to cross the Atlantic, as Mrs. Page has news of the grave illness of her brother, Mr. Lathrop.

Crowd Sees Subway Station Fire.

Fire among electric wires on top of the ticket agent's booth on the downtown platform of the Fulton Street Station of the subway ignited the woodwork yesterday afternoon and filled the station with smoke. The platform was crowded. Prompt work by Charles Gansort, the station porter, who put out the fire with buckets of water, prevented the blaze from spreading. Firemen ran a line of hose down the subway steps as a matter of precaution. The operation of trains was not interfered with.

Proposes New Drill Ground.

ALBANY, March 27.—Assemblyman Kincaid of Onondaga tonight introduced a bill turning over to the National Guard as a drill ground the 380 acres at Beekman in Dutchess County, purchased by the State in 1911 as a site for a farm colony for vagrants. Beekman is one of the sites proposed by the Sage bills for a prison to replace Sing Sing.

JEWS OUTLINE PLAN FOR THEIR CONGRESS

Greetings Are Sent to Session in Philadelphia by Straus and Brandeis.

TO MEET IN PRESENT YEAR

Equal Rights for the Race All Over the World Will Be Demanded.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The preliminary conference of more than 400 Jews, which tonight closed its two-day session at the Hotel Walton, arranged for the great Jewish congress to be held in Washington at a date not later than next December. Hearings of the various committees were given, and after a day of lively sessions the conference adjourned at 11 P. M.

More than $11,000 was pledged by the delegates for the present needs of the congress, and the Finance Committee reported that $100,000 would be necessary to carry out the propaganda of the combined Jewish societies in arranging for the congress.

Louis D. Brandeis, who is Honorary President, was unable to attend the session today. He sent the following telegram to the Secretary, B. L. Richards:

To the delegates assembled in conference:

My heartiest greetings. May your deliberations prove worthy of American democracy and of the great people whom we are seeking specifically to aid.

LOUIS D. BRANDEIS.

Another telegram urging equal rights for Jews was received from Nathan Straus, reading as follows:

Regret that absence prevents my taking part in preliminary conference. Should have loved to add whatever strength I possess to our noble and timely aspirations. We owe it to ourselves as citizens of this great free country that we try to procure equal measure of freedom to our co-religionists, wherever they may live, and no time will be more auspicious for preparing than the present. The Jews in all the belligerent countries have proved their intense patriotism, and have thereby established anew their just demand for equal rights. NATHAN STRAUS.

Responsibility Is Imposed.

One of today's speakers was Charles B. Strecker, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Boston. He gave a description of the Jews in Southeastern Europe and in Russia. He said: "I believe that one of the serious reasons that caused the million Jews to send us to confer on the problems affecting the Jewish people is that the sufferings of our people in Eastern Europe imposed upon us an immediate and personal responsibility.

"The Jews in Russia have given more than a full measure of loyalty to their Governments. Systematic persecutions have been continued throughout the war, and more than half a million Jews have been torn unnecessarily from their homes. The evacutions from the Governments of Kovno, Suwalk, and Courland have been carried on even without consideration for women in childbirth. We appeal to the peoples of all lands to associate themselves with every effort to end these horrors by the giving of equal rights and justice to the Jews in Eastern Europe."

Judge Hugo Pam of the Chicago Court of Appeals presided at the sessions. So great was the turmoil at times that he threatened to have the Sergeant at Arms expel certain members. Owing to the wide representation among Jewish societies, the various opinions required severe treatment from the Chairman. A proposition to adopt a political platform was greeted with great disapproval. Cries of "No politics, no politics!" defeated the measure.

What Congress Will Seek.

The following program of action to be taken by the coming congress was announced and ratified by the conference:

That the Congress consider the question of securing to the Jews full and equal rights, civil, political, and religious, in all such lands where these rights are denied them, and that they also secure national rights where they are at present denied.

That the congress consider the problems of Jewish development in Palestine in all its phases.

That the congress consider co-operation with Jews in all other lands in the furtherance of the congress program.

That the congress consider the question of creating a commission which shall submit the deliberation of the congress to the peace congress following the war.

That the congress consider the advisability of establishing itself as a permanent institution.

That the congress consider the plans of constructive relief in lands affected by the war.

That the congress consider the problem of Jewish emigration in all its phases.

Following the conference a reception to the visiting delegates was given by the members of the Philadelphia chapter B'rith Sholom.

"Underworld Bills" Finally Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Assembly Codes Committee, by a vote of 8 to 3, tonight killed the so-called "underworld bills." Following the exposure last week that an alleged ex-convict had been lobbying for the measures, it was supposed that they were dead. Assemblyman Everett, who comes from St. Lawrence County, tried on Thursday of last week to get them favorably reported, but failed. At his request Chairman Ahern called another meeting of the committee preceding the session tonight, but there were only three votes for the measures. One of the so-called "under world bills" prevented the New York City Police Department from stationing patrolmen in front of suspected gambling houses prior to the conviction of the proprietor.

OPPOSES NIGHT PAY CLINIC.

Medical Society Asserts Mt. Sinai Plan Would Hurt Profession.

The New York County Medical Society, meeting at the Academy of Medicine last night, condemned by resolution the proposal of Mount Sinai Hospital to establish a night pay clinic where $1 fees would be charged.

This resolution, which was introduced by Dr. J. P. Davin, was passed without dissenting vote, although there were present members of the staff of the institution concerned. It was the consensus that the plan of establishing the night clinics which is soon to be put into operation, according to the present program, would prove harmful to the profession as a whole. The resolution was as follows:

It is proposed by a large hospital in this city to establish a night clinic for the medical and surgical treatment of persons on the general basis of $1 a visit.

A provision is also made that the institution will endeavor to confine its aid to persons having incomes of $1,200 a year or less.

It is evident that this method could be ultimately extended to every hospital in the city and take a large section of the general and special practice from the profession and place it in the hands of medical institutions.

Whereas, Past experience has shown the impossibility of limiting the benefits of medical charity to those entitled to it by an arbitrary income rating;

Whereas, Employed persons earning $1,200 a year are by no means objects of medical charity;

Whereas, Employed persons earning the above income are a very large part of the clientele of the general practitioner and specialist;

Whereas, Hospital dispensaries have been established to care for the sick poor only;

Resolved, That the Medical Society of the County of New York condemns and opposes the scheme of pay night clinics in medical institutions as an unnecessary pauperization of individuals and as an injury to the medical profession.

After the resolution was passed there was much impromptu discussion of it among the physicians. The society, which had a special preparedness meeting last January, again put itself on record as in favor of adequate development of the medical and surgical services of the army.

The organization placed itself on record as opposed to a clause in the Hay bill which eliminates the Medical Reserve Corps from the United States Army because the society considers this reserve an important factor. The society favored raising the number of physicians and surgeons to seven practitioners to each 1,000 soldiers in time of peace. The resolution, which was passed without dissent, was introduced by Dr. John Van Doren Young, the Secretary of the society.

Another leaning toward preparedness was shown in the passage of a resolution offered by Dr. E. P. Fowler of the Seventh Regiment, which stated that there was a shortage of medical officers in the army, and petitioned Congress to provide for an adequate medical personnel, and also supplementary organizations which could be called out in time of need. A movement was also started in the society to bring the meeting of the American Medical Association to this city in 1917.

SEE DEFEAT FOR SUFFRAGE.

Women in Washington Fear Anthony Amendment Will Be Lost.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Suffrage leaders conceded tonight that their effort to bring the Susan B. Anthony amendment before the House probably will be defeated again when the Judiciary Committee votes tomorrow on the proposal. Of the twenty-one committeemen they were assured of the support of only nine.

A possibility that the prohibition amendment might be manoeuvred into such a position that the committee would be required to vote on it and the suffrage proposal jointly also dismayed the suffrage advocates.

Leaders said tonight one more effort would be made to enlist the aid of President Wilson in securing Congressional action. When the score of suffragists who leave here on April 9 for a campaign in the West return to the capital they will report to the President on the results of their trip and try again to gain his support.

TO KILL SUFFRAGE BILL.

Brown Would Make Resubmission Impossible Next Year.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Brown tonight introduced a Constitutional amendment which would prohibit the resubmission of an amendment to the basic law within five years after its defeat at the polls.

The adoption of Senator Brown's measure would prevent the submission in 1917, as the advocates for woman suffrage desire, of their Constitutional amendment which was defeated last Fall and is again before the Legislature this year.

ROB RICH MEXICANS IN FLAT HOLDUP

Youth Who Made Translations for Merchant Arrested for Crime After a Gay Dinner.

THIEVES GOT COSTLY LOOT

Ex-Nicaraguan Minister Among the Guests Made to Give Up Gems at Pistol Point.

Two young Mexicans, one a clerk and the other a translator, were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detectives Boyle and McGee of the Fourth Branch and locked up in Police Headquarters on the charge of acting in concert with three unknown men in robbing Raffino Ladin, a wealthy cotton broker and owner of plantations in Torreon, Mexico; Modesto Alvarez, a merchant of Yucatan, and Luis F. Corea, formerly Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, and now a lawyer with offices at 49 Wall Street.

The arrests followed a dinner party on last Sunday night in a Washington Heights apartment which Mariano Ramos, a Mexican translator, and his friend, Russell Mark, a clerk, were hosts to Messrs. Alvarez, Ladin, and Corea. Mr. Alvarez, who is staying at the Hotel America, in East Fifteenth Street, came to the United States about a month ago on business. He found after he had been here a short time that he had a good many business papers to be translated from Spanish into English, and in some way which is unknown to the police he met Ramos.

The young man—he is only 24—did a good deal of work for Mr. Alvarez, and their business acquaintance carried with it a certain social relationship. Last week Ramos invited Mr. Alvarez to take dinner at his apartment at 615 West 135th Street, and asked him to bring Mr. Ladin and Mr. Corea with him. Mr. Corea lives at 251 West Seventy-third Street, and Mr. Ladin has been staying for some time at the Hotel Imperial.

The three guests arrived at the flat in West 135th Street Sunday night and were met by Ramos and Mark, whom Ramos introduced as a young friend of his. A dinner was served to the party by servants, who appeared to be in the employ of Ramos, and the evening was proceeding pleasantly when Ramos and Mark excused themselves on some pretext and withdrew into the rear of the apartment, leaving the three guests in a room overlooking the street.

Hardly had the two boys left the room when there was a noise at the door, and three shabbily dressed young men came in, drew revolvers, covered Alvarez, Ladin, and Corea, and quickly went through their pockets. From Mr. Ladin they got $500 in cash, a diamond of four karats, two diamond stickpins, and a pearl pin—the whole valued at $1,500. From Mr. Alvarez they got a diamond pin worth $210 and a gold watch, besides $200 in cash. Mr. Corea lost $40 in cash, a stickpin, and a watch. After they had robbed the three visitors, the intruders tied them hand and foot with ropes, thrust them into a bedroom off the living room, and took their departure. The three lay there for nearly an hour, when the door opened and admitted Ramos, carrying a rope in his hand. He said that he had been in one of the rear rooms when three masked men came in, held him up, took away his money and jewelry, and then tied him up.

At last, he said, he had managed to free himself from his bonds, and his first concern was for his guests. He released the three, and then they went out into the kitchen and found young Mark, also tied up, and with no money or jewelry in his pockets.

Mr. Alvarez, Mr. Ladin, and Mr. Corea left the apartment as soon as they were released, and yesterday morning Mr. Alvarez reported the case to the detectives of the Fourth Branch. After studying the case the police arrested Ramos and Mark on the charge of acting in concert with the other three.

The two prisoners gave their address as 535 West 135th Street when arrested, and the police say that the apartment at 615, where the robbery was committed, was rented by them only about two weeks ago. They were arrested in front of the apartment house at 615. The three men who committed the robbery were not masked, but the descriptions furnished to the police are rather vague.

Dr. Charles H. Richardson Ill.

Dr. Charles H. Richardson, Treasurer of the New York County Medical Society, is seriously ill at Roosevelt Hospital from a complication of diseases. It was reported last night that his condition had been unchanged for several days.

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ROOSEVELT HEARS COMPROMISE TALK

Friends Hope for G. O. P. Delegates in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

HE CONFERS WITH BIRD

Bay State Primary Contest May Be Dropped—Colonel's Friends Are Aiding Gov. Brumbaugh.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., March 27.—Developments in Massachusetts in connection with the selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention and the important part which they are expected to play in the campaign preceding the convention were discussed in detail today at a long conference at Sagamore Hill between Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Sumner Bird.

Mr. Bird, who is heading the fight in that State to name delegates who would favor the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, brought him the first direct news he has had of what has been going on there since he returned from the West Indies. If he expected that the Colonel had weakened in his views, as expressed in his statement issued at Port of Spain, Trinidad, in which he insisted that his name should not be used in the primaries in Massachusetts or any other State, he was disappointed.

After Mr. Bird's departure the Colonel gave out this brief statement:

"As soon as I got home I received a letter from Mr. Bird asking me to make no statement about the Massachusetts situation until he saw me. I telegraphed to him and he came on today. At the close of our conversation I told him I had nothing to add to or subtract from my Trinidad statement. He told me he could say nothing to me until he had seen his colleagues."

The "Old Days" Coming Back.

Whether the Roosevelt men in the Republican Party in Massachusetts will withdraw or continue the race was an open question when Mr. Bird went away. There was a feeling founded, however, on nothing which Colonel Roosevelt or Mr. Bird said to the correspondents, that another effort might be made to bring about a compromise in Massachusetts that would put an end in that State to the factional fighting, which Colonel Roosevelt in his Trinidad statement and other utterances has disowned.

The point now at issue seems to be whether a compromise can be arranged which will be acceptable to the Roosevelt adherents there. These latter were so determined to keep up the fight that they disregarded the Trinidad statement.

Mr. Bird is a candidate of the Roosevelt faction in Massachusetts for delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and on the ticket with him are Congressman Augustus P. Gardner, Grafton D. Cushing, and Robert Washburn. The men on the regular ticket are Governor McCall, Senators Lodge and Weeks and Murray Crane.

Senator Lodge is a father-in-law of Congressman Gardner and an old-time friend and one-time political supporter of Colonel Roosevelt. He has also been prominently mentioned for the Temporary Chairmanship of the National Convention.

Governor McCall, it has been said, is not bitter in his feelings toward Colonel Roosevelt. Senator Lodge is a candidate for re-election, and so is Governor McCall. It has been rumored persistently that they might, if the situation arose where Roosevelt's nomination seemed possible, be willing to support him if it was shown that the people of Massachusetts were anxious for the Roosevelt leadership again, and that such action would aid in their personal campaigns.

McCall and Lodge Not Hostile.

If that were definitely established the Colonel would, in fact, have at least two members of the regular ticket of delegates at large who would not fight against his nomination at Chicago, and if Mr. Lodge was named Temporary or Permanent Chairman of the convention the Colonel would be in a stronger position under these conditions than his adherents could hope to place him by continuing the contest in Massachusetts, even though they were able to elect several of their candidates in the primaries.

Congressman Gardner was in New York today, and Mr. Bird met him there after the conference here, it was understood, and talked over the situation with him. There have been persistent rumors that Gardner and Bird have been in close touch with leaders of the regular Republican ticket in Massachusetts, including Mr. Lodge, and have exchanged views on what might be done to clarify the situation before the primaries there on April 25.

The developments in Pennsylvania will be taken up next, and it is expected that some of the Roosevelt leaders will confer with the Colonel at Sagamore Hill within a day or two. In Pennsylvania Governor Brumbaugh is making a fight to capture delegates to the National Convention against the wishes of Senator Boies Penrose, the Republican boss of the State.

T. R. Men Aid Brumbaugh.

The significant feature of the fight is that Brumbaugh is receiving the support of William Flynn, E. A. Van Valkenburg, and Alexander Moore, who conducted the fight for Roosevelt in 1912. It is known that Brumbaugh has no chance of being nominated at Chicago, and his delegates, if selected, would probably go to Roosevelt after the first few ballots.

Reports from Pennsylvania received by the Roosevelt adherents have also told of compromise talk and a possibility of delegates, not all of whom would be unfriendly to Roosevelt being sent to the convention if peace could be restored on such terms.

The Colonel will go to New York for a few hours on Thursday. He spent most of his time writing today, and found exercise in an hour devoted to chopping down trees on his grounds.

GUARD KAHN'S NEW HOME.

Workers Building Banker's $1,000,000 Mansion on a Strike.

Sheriff Charles Odell of Suffolk County and a force of deputies yesterday guarded the new country home that is being built at Woodbury, L. I., for Otto Kahn, the New York banker, from damage by eighty men, employed in the construction work, who are on strike for higher pay. The mansion is to cost $1,000,000.

The strikers were employed by the Stewart Engineering Company. When they were paid off on Saturday at the rate of $2.70 a day, which they had been receiving, they demanded $3.25, which was refused. A strike was declared, and none of the men went to work yesterday, although groups gathered about the new house and talked threateningly, according to the Sheriff and his aids. Violence is feared by the Sheriff if strikebreakers are employed by the engineering company.

AIDS CLEVELAND MEMORIAL.

President Writes, Indorsing Project to Care for Birthplace.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—President Wilson wrote to Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee today asking whether the committee would recommend to the House an adequate appropriation for the maintenance of the birthplace of Grover Cleveland at Caldwell, N. J.

The Grover Cleveland Birthplace Association, which now owns the property, has informed the President it will be presented to the Government if the cost of upkeep, about $500 a year, is guaranteed.

DEADLY CULTURES BOUGHT BY WAITE

Continued from Page 1.

talked too much. You remember how Jack Sullivan, in the Becker case, talked himself into jail for ten months."

Asked whether Mrs. Horton had anything to say, Mr. Spielberg replied:

"You can say for her that she feels very friendly toward Dr. Waite."

The lawyer departed before the questioner had a chance to contrast for him this statement with Mrs. Horton's to the District Attorney on Saturday that Dr. Waite had had designs upon the lives of herself and her husband. Mrs. Horton is considered an important witness, Mr. Swann said, and will remain in the jurisdiction of the courts. She is under subpoena by Mr. Swann.

The belief was expressed in the District Attorney's office that Dr. Waite first tried to kill Mr. Peck, and perhaps Mrs. Peck, with typhoid or diphtheria germs, and that he used arsenic after becoming impatient when his victims did not contract disease and die. It was possible, it was explained, that Dr. Waite, because of ignorance and inexperience, did not know how to give the germs to persons so that they would cause disease, but evidence that he experimented with the bacilli, apparently in an attempt to learn how to administer them, was found in his apartment in Riverside Drive. A glass-topped table, "smears" of germs between small glass plates, test tubes believed to contain the bacilli, and other paraphernalia used in the treatment of germs were discovered in the library of his home. It is probable, the District Attorney believes, that Dr. Waite, having perfected himself in the administration of germs, would have killed his wife, his wife's aunt, and others with disease germs.

Insanity in Waite Family.

The first open suggestion of a plea of insanity in Dr. Waite's behalf came yesterday in an affidavit by Warren W. Waite, the prisoner's father, which was as follows:

I, Warren W. Waite of Grand Rapids, Mich., depose:

That my father, Milo Waite, left his home and family in Cannonsburg, Kent County, Mich., in the month of June, 1871, and never returned.

That two of my cousins, being children of my mother's sister, are, and have been, confined in the insane asylum at Kalamazoo, Mich. One of these, Lillie Jackson, was an inmate there for many years and died there. Another, Bert Jackson, is now there. And still another, Ed Jackson, has been treated for mental trouble in Grand Rapids and Ann Arbor.

The above facts are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WARREN W. WAITE.

It was significant that this statement was handed to District Attorney Swann by Walter Drew, counsel for Miss Catherine Peck, aunt of Mrs. Arthur W. Waite, who has also conferred with Percy Peck, Mrs. Waite's brother, since his arrival here yesterday morning. There was further indication that the Pecks were ready to save their family name from the stain of harboring a cold-blooded murderer by co-operating in the insanity plea when Mr. Drew quoted Percy Peck as saying that while he was not inclined to be satisfied with a plea of murder in the second degree from Dr. Waite, he was not determined to "send Dr. Waite to the electric chair" and would be willing to consider any plea of "extenuating circumstances" in Dr. Waite's behalf. Mr. Drew also said that if Dr. Waite would make a full confession and, that if "extenuating circumstances" were proved Miss Peck would assist her niece's husband.

Frank Waite said yesterday, after a visit to his brother, that he believed that there was "something wrong" with him mentally, and Mr. Waite, Sr., said that he was convinced of his son's mental irresponsibility.

Believe Prisoner Is Sane.

The District Attorney's office, however, has not yet consented even to consider any insanity plea. District Attorney Swann said that unless something unexpected developed he would bring Dr. Waite to trial and would not ask for the appointment of a commission to test the prisoner's insanity unless the advisability of this was demonstrated at the trial. Assistant District Attorney Mancuso said that he had expected the insanity plea when he was in Grand Rapids and had obtained "a lot of evidence" to combat it. He felt satisfied, he said, that he could prove by witnesses and other evidence that Dr. Waite was sane and responsible.

Dr. Waite spent a comfortable night in the prison ward at Bellevue Sunday night, and yesterday, for the first time since taking an overdose of drugs last week, was able to eat a little substantial food.

He is kept as nearly isolated as possible, under the orders from the District Attorney's office, and is continually under the close surveillance of a patrolman. His brother visited him twice yesterday. It was stated at Bellevue that one other visitor, said to be his lawyer, came to see Dr. Waite some time during the day, but no confirmation of this report could be obtained.

The prisoner is not in a private room in the prison ward, but is in the large ward, and the request of the District Attorney that he be placed in a room by himself will be considered today. The request was made yesterday to Dr. E. M. Connolly, in charge of the prison ward, who turned it over to Dr. M. S. Gregory of the psychopathic ward, who has been in attendance on Waite ever since he was brought to the hospital.

Other incidents at Bellevue showed the determination of the county authorities to prevent Dr. Waite's communicating with any one without their express permission. Captain Rohrig of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, whose men are on duty at the hospital, received strict orders yesterday to allow no one not bearing a special permit from District Attorney Swann to approach the prisoner. Each patrolman was furnished with a sample permit so as to prevent any mistake in passing an unauthorized visitor.

Warren W. Waite, Dr. Waite's father, and the prisoner's brother Frank called at Bellevue in the morning yesterday, but only the brother went inside.

Father Considers Him Guilty.

Mr. Waite, Sr., while waiting for his son, told the reporters that he considered his son guilty of murder, but stated that he was mentally irresponsible when he committed the crime.

"It is such a shock to me that I can hardly bear to think about it," said Mr. Waite. "I want the public here to understand that our family does not want to see the ends of justice defeated. Far from it. But you can't help appreciate the fact that I want to help my boy in every way possible. I believe he has been unbalanced in his mind for many years, otherwise I could hardly stand the thought of his very evident guilt."

"Did you know that Dr. Waite was studying music for a long time with Mrs. Horton?" Frank Waite was asked.

"I knew that Arthur was studying music, but I had no idea there was a woman mixed up in it. Also I did not have the slightest inkling of the studio."

He was asked about his statement made some days ago that he believed his brother innocent.

"I wouldn't say innocent," was his reply, "unless you will grant extenuating circumstances as part of his innocence. I believe, and all our family does, that he was mentally irresponsible and has been so before."

Frank Waite left, but returned to Bellevue in the afternoon.

He was with his brother for nearly two hours, coming out of the prison ward just before 6 o'clock. Before he went in to see his brother Mr. Waite refused to say whether or not his second visit was prompted by advice of counsel, but admitted that the Waite family were under the instructions of a lawyer.

When he came out he admitted that Dr. Waite had during his visit considerably amplified the statements made to District Attorney Swann that he had given the arsenic to Mr. Peck at the latter's request for a means to commit suicide.

"My brother is physically all right," said Mr. Waite, "but of course I am not an alienist, so there is no use to inquire as to his mental condition. He made several statements to me today which greatly amplify the former confession he made to the District Attorney, and which throw considerable light on some of the facts he related to me before. You understand I didn't say what the confession was to me. He might have declared that he was innocent."

District Attorney Swann was asked about this statement of Mr. Waite's that there was an amplification of Dr. Waite's former statements. He admitted that he had been told by Frank Waite that there would be something more for the District Attorney's office from his brother in the very near future.

Others May Be Involved.

District Attorney Swann would not admit yesterday that he had evidence to support a charge that others conspired with Dr. Waite in a poison plot, but when asked whether his investigation tended to show that Dr. Waite had accomplices he replied:

"We are following every lead and line that promises results, and there are a great many leads."

Mr. Swann was then asked whether he had any evidence that any one, especially a woman, had had knowledge of Dr. Waite's poisoning Mr. Peck.

"It is possible," the District Attorney answered, "that a person may have had such knowledge without having been an accomplice. As a confidant, any one may learn many things about another without sharing credit or blame for the other's acts."

The District Attorney admitted, however, that action by the Grand Jury had been postponed by "important developments," and that an indictment was not expected until the latter part of the week. The Grand Jury adjourned at 1 o'clock yesterday, after hearing the testimony of Dr. A. A. Moore, who attended Mr. Peck before his death; Dr. Perry Schurz of Grand Rapids, who assisted in the autopsy upon Mr. Peck's body, and Percy Peck. The Grand Jury will meet again at 11 o'clock this morning.

Got Mrs. Waite to Make Will.

Mr. Mancuso gave the full details yesterday of how Dr. Waite, who accompanied the body of Mr. Peck to Grand Rapids on March 16, four days after Mr. Peck's death, induced his wife to write and sign her will, leaving him nearly all of her property. Dr. Waite was with his wife in the Hotel Pantlind in Grand Rapids, Mr. Mancuso said, and told her that they should protect each other; that he would make a will leaving all of his property to her and that she should do likewise. Mrs. Waite consented and proceeded at once to make a memorandum, using the hotel stationery. She first provided for bequests to a number of institutions of from $3,000 to $4,000 each, but Dr. Waite objected to such a generous provision and persuaded his wife to cut most of the bequests in half. In the end they totaled $18,000, and, according to the terms of the will, the residue of the estate of more than $500,000 was bequeathed to Dr. Waite.

Mrs. Waite then took the memorandum to her brother's home, and, guided by it, drew up a will in her own handwriting, which she signed. Dr. Waite, however, feared that this will would not be sufficient, in view of his wife's death, and, at his direction, she mailed it to Archibald B. Morrison, a lawyer, of 140 Nassau Street, who had acted for Dr. Waite before in a legal capacity, with instructions to him to draw up a correct will, which she would sign in the presence of witnesses.

At about this time Dr. Waite was telling various persons in Grand Rapids that his wife's health was poor, and that he did not expect her to live long.

Dishonest in College.

Mr. Mancuso also made public yesterday what he learned in Grand Rapids concerning Dr. Waite's history. The youth entered the dental department of the University of Michigan in 1907 and in his freshman year was nearly expelled for dishonesty. Among the requirements of the students in the department of dentistry was that each make a mouth plate and leave it on his locker in the laboratory for inspection by a Professor. Waite was a poor student, especially in mechanical work, and could not make a good plate. He sought to improve his class standing, however, by stealing a plate left on the locker of a star student and placing it on his own locker with his name. The Professor duly credited Waite with an excellent piece of work, but when the good student was blamed for Waite's poor work he made a complaint which resulted in an investigation and the discovery of Waite's trick. Waite confessed humbly to the Professor and was permitted to remain in the school on his promise to be honest in the future.

In the following Summer, however, according to Mr. Mancuso, Waite obtained employment with Davis & Co., general merchandise dealers at Mackinac Island, Mich., from whom he stole $400. His family made restitution.

Upon graduation from the department of dentistry, Waite was promised employment by Wellman & Bridgeman, dental managers of Grand Rapids, upon condition that he complete a course at the University of Glasgow. Waite had taken no post-graduate work, but he forged his certificate from the University of Michigan, it was said, and was admitted to the University of Glasgow, from which, according to his report to Wellman & Bridgeman, he was graduated at the end of two months.

Said He Saved $20,000.

Wellman & Bridgeman accepted his services and opened a dental office for him in Cape Town, South Africa, under an agreement by which Waite was to receive a commission. The Grand Rapids firm is convinced now that Waite continuously fleeced them by misrepresenting receipts, but they never prosecuted him.

After Waite had been in Cape Town a year and a half, Mr. Mancuso said, he told a friend that he had saved $20,000, although as a matter of fact he went there penniless and did not honestly earn more than $2,000 or $3,000 a year.

While in Cape Town Waite became engaged to a girl of the American colony who had $75,000 in her own name and a number of wealthy relatives, but the wedding was prevented by the relatives, who found his reputation unsavory.

In the Summer of 1911, the third year of his residence in Cape Town, Waite, according to Mr. Mancuso, took a country trip in his automobile. The engine of the automobile was broken while Waite was traveling, so he stopped for the night at a small inn. Shortly after another American came for the night in an automobile similar in make and model to Waite's. During the night Waite transferred the good engine of the other's automobile to his own motor and placed his broken engine in the stranger's car.

The next morning the stranger attempted to start his automobile and it would not go. He called upon Waite for assistance, and the dentist obligingly worked for forty-five minutes attempting to repair the broken engine. The proprietor of the hotel then called Waite aside and in substance said:

"Look here, young man, you've carried this bluff far enough. I saw you change those engines last night, and you'd better change them back again right now."

Waite, frustrated, complied, and the stranger later sued him for $150 for damages to his automobile.

Looked for a Rich Wife.

While in South Africa Waite wrote to relatives and friends in this country that he had purchased a farm from which he derived a large income, but so far the District Attorney's office here has not been able to find any records showing his ownership of a farm.

Soon after his return to America Waite went to Grand Rapids and, by acting as press agent for himself, obtained considerable space in the Grand Rapids newspapers, in which his alleged successes were set forth. The boy of which Grand Rapids was so proud, according to the newspaper stories, began to look about for a rich girl as a wife. Mr. Mancuso said, and after various attempts at courtship decided that Miss Peck was his best chance. He won her love and married her, despite the dislike of Percy Peck and the suspicions of Mrs. Peck, the mother.

Mrs. Waite told Mr. Mancuso that she felt uneasy when her parents died in her apartment, and that her husband acted in a peculiar manner, but she suspected nothing.

Clyde Waite, Dr. Waite's brother, who received $10,000 from him which the dentist obtained from Miss Catherine Peck, explained to Mr. Mancuso the occasion of the loan. Clyde Waite resigned his position as manager for the Bell Telephone Company in Grand Rapids on March 1 last, and Dr. Waite read of it in a Grand Rapids newspaper the next day. He at once mailed the check for $10,000 to Clyde and said in an accompanying letter:

"Don't worry, old man. I am sending you a little check for $10,000, certified by myself, and there's lots more where it came from if you want it."

Dr. Waite had previously represented to his family that he was earning from $8,000 to $20,000 a year.

Clyde Waite put $6,500 of the amount sent to him in a savings bank, and the remainder in a checking account. He had spent about $200 from the checking account when he heard of how his brother had obtained the money, and at once he offered to restore all of the amount remaining to Miss Peck.

Women Liked Him.

Dr. Waite, Mr. Mancuso said, always refrained from drinking and gambling, but spent large sums of money on his living and enjoying himself with women.

"He surely had a winning way with women," Mr. Mancuso said. "Everywhere he went he got them infatuated with him."

Mr. Mancuso also learned in Grand Rapids from Mrs. Waite that before Mrs. Peck died she showed the same symptoms which her husband later developed. Mrs. Waite also said that in the afternoon preceding the night in which her mother died, the day nurse, upon leaving the apartment at dark, told Dr. Waite that Mrs. Peck was a sick woman and should have a night nurse. Dr. Waite said that a nurse was not needed, and practically ordered the day nurse out of the house. He also disregarded the advice of the attending physician that a night nurse be engaged.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that Mrs. Peck's ashes might be examined for traces of poison.

District Attorney Swann yesterday received a letter from Mark A. Parker, Postmaster of Grand Rapids, Mich., a former classmate of Dr. Waite's, who wrote that the dentist had been expelled from the Delta Sigma Delta Fraternity. Parker also said that Waite had made an exhaustive study of organic and inorganic chemistry and of qualitative and quantitative analysis in 1908 and 1909. Dr. Waite denied to District Attorney Swann that he had studied more chemistry than was required in his dental course.

Mr. Mancuso brought back to New York with him four jars containing parts of the body of Mr. Peck, which would be examined here so that it might be demonstrated beyond all shadow of doubt that the arsenic found in the man's body was administered before and not after death. Mr. Swann recalled that a similar examination in the Molineux case had cost the county $18,000, and he sought to save money in the present case by having the Department of Health make the examination. The department informed him, however, that it was not equipped for the examination.

Horton Was in Bankruptcy.

Harry Mack Horton, husband of Mrs. Margaret Horton, received a little publicity yesterday when it became known that only last December he was discharged in bankruptcy. This fact suggested a comparison with his statement to the District Attorney that he was a man of sufficient means to arouse Waite's murderous cupidity. The bankruptcy records in the United States Courts show that on Jan. 15, 1915, Mr. Horton filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $4,068.

These included $1,800 owed to the First National Bank of Mansfield, Penn., on a note secured by ten shares of common stock in the Harrison Valley Mineral Water Company, worth $1,000, and fifty shares of common stock in the Wilcox Manufacturing Company, of no value; $23 owed to the Waldorf-Astoria for meals, $22 to the Victoria Hotel Company for board and lodging, $300 to the Nassau Bank on a note, $133 to John David, clothier, and $152 to William Rich Collette of 324 West 107th Street, for board and lodging. He also had a claim against Mr. Collette for $145 for loss of property. The petitioner was discharged in bankruptcy on Dec. 24, 1915.

Mr. Collette said yesterday that Mr. and Mrs. Horton came to his boarding house in June, 1914, and left in October of the same year, owing $152. Mr. Horton went into bankruptcy, Mr. Collette said, after he had brought suit for the money.

From a memorandum on the back of a photograph of his wife, it was learned yesterday that Horton recently tried to sell an aeroplane stabilizer to the French Purchasing Company of 8 Bridge Street.

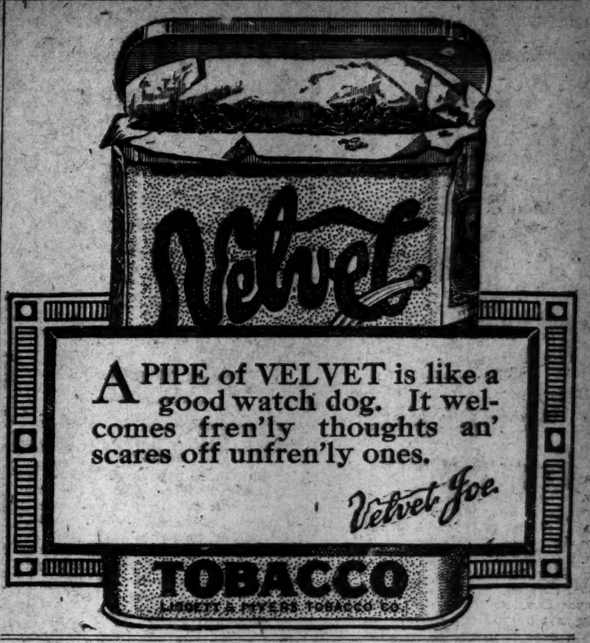
From the back of the same photograph was obtained the name and address of Mrs. Grace Hoffman, a singer, of 306 West Eighty-second Street, who said she met Mrs. Horton about six weeks ago. Three weeks ago, Mrs. Hoffman said, Mrs. Horton asked her for an introduction to John Phillip Sousa, which she gave.

Mrs. Hoffman said that Mrs. Horton never mentioned the Hotel Plaza or Dr. Waite to her, but did say on one occasion that she had just come into a good deal of money.

Percy Peck, his wife, who accompanied him from Grand Rapids, and Dr. Schurtz spent last night at the home of their cousin, Dr. Jacob B. Cornell, in Raritan, N. J.

Dale's Price-Policy

Charmingly Individual Chain Lines
of selling from the factory direct to you assures you of a clear saving of 20 to 35 per cent. — whether you buy just one fixture, whether you plan the lighting of your home and office, or whether a contract like the equipment of the Equitable Life Building is in question. In each case the advice of our lighting engineers is at your service, free of charge.
Write for Our New Catalog No. 20
or, better still, call at our showrooms.
Also a full line of Portable Desk, Table, and Floor Lamps.
Dale Lighting Fixture Co.,
109 West 13th Street, NEW YORK.



A PIPE of VELVET is like a good watch dog. It welcomes fren'ly thoughts an' scares off unfren'ly ones.
Velvet Joe.
TOBACCO
LIBBY & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

$8,147 FOR AUTOGRAPHS.

Gen. U. S. Grant's War Letter Book Sold for $750.

The sale of a collection of rare autographs realized $8,147.60 at the Anderson Galleries yesterday.

George D. Smith paid $750 for the original letter book used by General U. S. Grant from March 20 to April 9, 1865, accompanied by the original pearl stylus used by him. The book contains the communications from General Grant to General R. E. Lee regarding the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia. Mr. Smith also gave $625 for a letter from General Grant to Major Gen. W. T. Sherman, April 21, 1865, relating to the original terms of surrender arranged between Sherman and the Confederate General J. E. Johnston.

Mr. Smith bought for $50 a letter of John Adams, dated Quincy, June 19, 1818, written in his eighty-third year. Frederick W. Morris paid $110 for a "Resolve of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts Bay," signed by Samuel Adams, "Father of the Revolution," and dated May 27, 1773. Gabriel Weis gave $52.50 for a letter of Charlotte Brontë, in which she speaks of the Rev. A. B. Nicholls, whom she afterward married.

Pierce & Scopes of Albany obtained for $50 a letter of John Brown of Osawatomie, dated Springfield, Mass., Jan. 3, 1848. A fine letter of Edmund Burke, dated Jan. 13, 1786, and addressed to Miss Palmer, was knocked down to Mr. Smith for $52.50.

Mr. Smith obtained for $55 a letter written by Catherine d' Medici to Jacques de Savoie, Duc de Nemours. The same bidder bought for $51 a Bible presented by Oliver Cromwell to Captain David Beale, one of his officers, who was with the company that turned Parliament out of doors in 1653. In the Bible in Cromwell's handwriting are the words: "May the good Lord bless you."

W. T. Wallace gave $87.50 for a letter of Charles Dickens, Jan. 19, 1841, in which he speaks of "that monstrous lie, the Declaration of American Independence." A letter of Joseph Rodman Drake, author of the "Culprit Fay," addressed to his sister and dated New York, 18 Sept., 1812, went to W. R. Benjamin for $115. It is believed to be the first of his letters to be offered at public sale.

Mr. Wallace gave $605 for a Maya manuscript, consisting of seventeen leaves and painted on deer skin. James F. Drake paid $110 for a letter of Thomas Jefferson to Caesar Rodney, the Signer. Pierce & Scopes gave $82 for a letter of General Charles Lee. Mr. Morris paid $155 for a letter of Francis Lightfoot Lee, the Signer. Pierce & Scopes gave $92 for a letter of Richard Henry Lee, another Signer. Mr. Smith obtained for $210 a letter of Henry W. Longfellow referring to Dickens's first visit to this country.

The sale will be concluded today.

VOTE TO EXTEND SUGAR TAX

Democratic Senators Favor a Modification of the House Measure.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Senate Democrats in caucus tonight voted to substitute for the House resolution repealing the free sugar clause of the Tariff act a resolution extending the present duty of 1 cent a pound until 1920. The vote on the substitute, which was recommended by Democratic members of the Finance Committee, was 23 to 7.

Senators Broussard and Ransdell of Louisiana vigorously opposed the substitute, asserting that a four-year extension was no assurance to Louisiana sugar growers and producers, and that it would fail to restore activity to the sugar industry in that State.

Five other Democratic Senators voted with the Louisiana Senators. It was predicted that there would be a renewal of the sugar fight when the Senate proposal was returned to the House for concurrence.

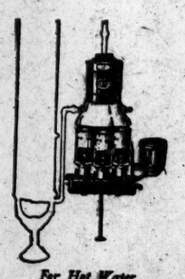
PULITZER HAS A CONTEST.

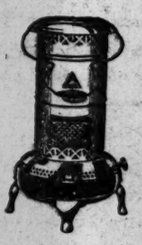
Two Tickets for Delegates from Long Island to St. Louis.

George Goodale of Port Washington, who is Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of North Hempstead, issued an appeal yesterday to the Democratic voters of the First Congressional District to support Ralph Pulitzer of Manhasset and Rowland Miles of Northport as delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Chairman Goodale's action followed the entrance in the race of Richard S. Newcombe of Flushing and Dayton Hedges of Patchogue. "Every supporter of President Wilson should rally to the support of Messrs. Pulitzer and Miles," declared Mr. Goodale.

Burn SOCONY KEROSENE
Kerosene is "coming in."
More and more people are coming to recognize the convenience, the cleanliness and especially the economy of oil fuel when used in the highly efficient stoves, heaters and lamps now on the market. Improvements in oil-burning devices have fully kept pace with the development of gas and electric appliances.
What is more, kerosene itself has been improved.
All kerosene isn't alike by any means. And the good, clean, clear-burning kind is enough better to be worth asking for by name.
SOCONY Kerosene is the trade-marked brand name of the Standard Oil Company of New York's best grade of refined oil. Dealers who carry genuine SOCONY Kerosene Oil display the SOCONY sign in their windows. Look for this sign. It is the sign of quality and the World's best kerosene.
We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cookstoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.
STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK
PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
New York Buffalo Albany Boston

For Light
RAYO LAMPS
Oculists say that kerosene light is best for the eyes. The Rayo is a durable, inexpensive lamp that gives you kerosene light at its best.

For Hot Water
NEW PERFECTION KEROSENE WATER HEATER
Hot water on tap whenever you need it, at one third the cost of gas water heater.

For Cooking
NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVE
Now serving 2,000,000 homes. Gas stove convenience with kerosene oil. The long blue chimney insures a smokeless and odorless flame.

For Heat
PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER
Convenient, portable, trouble-proof. Ten hours of comfort for a gallon of Socony Kerosene.
WE SELL SO SOCONY KEROSENE OIL NY STANDARD OIL CO. N.Y.
SAFEST and BEST

BAD ORGANIZATION NAVY'S CHIEF FAULT

Rear Admiral Fiske Says Our Defense Arm Is Only 75 Per Cent. Efficient.

HE CLASHED WITH DANIELS

Couldn't Agree, So He Quit, He Tells Committee—Bigger Submarines Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Faulty organization in the Navy Department, according to Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, former Aide for Operations, is responsible for the fact that the Government receives a return of only about 75 per cent. on the money it expends for naval purposes. Admiral Fiske told the House Committee on Naval Affairs today that he had suggested a reorganization plan to Secretary Daniels, but it was rejected.

"We are getting only about 75 cents on the dollar," said Admiral Fiske, who declared that inefficiency in management in the Navy Department was responsible for the wastage. The German Navy, he asserted, is efficient in personnel, material, and equipment, and its superiority extended both to money value and fighting capacity.

Admiral Fiske said the United States Navy never could compete successfully with highly organized foreign navies until it had battle cruisers in its line and developed naval aeronautics. Torpedo nets and anti-rolling devices, he added, are badly needed in the American Navy.

"Why did you resign?" asked Representative Stephens of California.

"Differences with the chief," briefly responded Admiral Fiske. "One of our differences was over preparedness. I thought my country in peril and that we ought to organize the navy on a war basis, particularly in the department itself. The Secretary did not think so, and I moved out."

Lack of Efficiency Charged.

"Then you think if the Administration here were more efficient the navy would be more effective?"

"Without a doubt," said Admiral Fiske.

Admiral Fiske concluded his testimony before the House Committee today, and the examination of Lieutenant Emory S. Land, Assistant Naval Constructor, was begun.

Lieutenant Land discussed the submarine situation, recommending the building of a number of boats of the 750 to 1,000 ton type. This type he said was necessary for the proper defense of the coast, and the necessity of striking an enemy before it approached the coast of this country. He said the preponderant type in successful foreign navies was of 800 tons.

That a successful type of submarine had not been developed in this country, he said, was largely due to unsatisfactory engines now used. A satisfactory engine, he added, had not yet been fully developed.

Lieutenant Land interested the committee with a description of the prevalence of seasickness on submarines. "On a recent trip on the K-2," he said, "the percentage of seasickness among the crew was 75 per cent., and among the officers 50 per cent. I myself was 100 per cent. sick. Submarine boats are best described as first-class wallowers."

He added that living conditions would be improved on 800-ton boats and the torpedo capacity would be increased 50 per cent.

Foreign Powers Have Bigger Craft.

"England, Germany, Austria, and France all have this type of boat," said the witness. "Italy, Japan, and Russia are also supplied. Italy has abandoned the smaller boat and is now building boats from 750 to 900 tons." He explained that the new sea-going submarine Schley had not entirely passed the experimental stage, and that the navy had not developed an absolutely successful type of boat.

"Even if these boats are experimental that is no reason why we should stand pat, when every other nation in the world is building the larger type," he added, recommending that all the submarines Congress authorizes this year be of the 800-ton type.

Representative Butler wanted to know the exact condition of United States submarines, explaining criticism of them was general.

"Can they be used now, tomorrow, or next week?" he asked.

"Some of them can," was the answer. "The four L-boats would be available in thirty days. In an emergency we might get two other L-boats and possibly the M-1. The K-boats also are available."

Altogether on the Atlantic Coast, including Panama, the constructor said, fourteen submarines now are ready or could be made so in thirty days.

PLAN A DEFENSE PARADE.

Trade Papers Will Aid in Carrying Out Merchants' Association Idea.

As scouts of preparedness, representatives of the various trade papers of the city met yesterday afternoon in the Winter Garden of the Hotel McAlpin to aid in the formation of a great patriotic demonstration, the Citizens' National Defense parade. The movement was started at a meeting held in the assembly hall of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building, and the trade journalists are called in at this time as allies.

Roger W. Allen of The American Hatter presided and the Secretary of the meeting was Allen Gibson. The President of the parade organization, Colonel William Barbour, made an address on the purposes of the movement. Charles H. Sherrill, who was the grand marshal of the Sound Money parade in 1896, and who is mentioned as the leader of the proposed demonstration, told the meeting that if the parade were held it must be planned on broad lines, and that it would take at least six weeks of thorough and earnest preparation to make it a success. It is the intention to have at least 100,000 men in line. The trade publishers and editors decided to do all they could toward mobilizing this army of preparedness by communicating with the various industries of which they were the more or less official organs.

The thirty principal trade journals at the conference will send out a general call this morning to find out how many men will be available in each division, and this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Yale Club, they will give their reports to the Executive Committee of the Citizens' National Defense parade.

A preliminary canvass made by representatives of the trade journals shows a deep interest in military preparedness. They reported that employers generally are much interested in having their workmen and clerks and employes generally take an active interest in the nation's defense. Lists have already been prepared which show that it will not be difficult to get together the cohorts of preparedness.

If the present arrangements are carried out the parade will take place about May 13.

"This parade," said Mr. Allen, "shall be absolutely non-political in character. In no way shall its activities be used for or against any party. It is about time that we had a patriotic demonstration such as this to advocate preparedness not merely by words, but to visualize it. The coming of thousands of vigorous young men into a column will serve to show that the city is thoroughly in earnest. It is the intention of the various trade journals to appeal to the trade units so that they shall become thoroughly interested in the project." Among the industries represented were machinery, millinery, boots and shoes, wine, and spirits, dry goods of all kinds, coffee, groceries, and, in fact, every variety of trade and industry.

The organization has the support of many prominent men. Among its Vice Presidents are Otto T. Bannard, Louis Stern, E. W. Bloomingdale, Charles H. Tenney, William T. Hornaday, Dr. John A. Wyeth, Joseph F. Day, and Lloyd Taylor.

DAVIS'S SPEECH EXPUNGED.

House Choruses "Amen" on Action Over "Cyclone's" Address.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The House today expunged from the Congressional Record the "vituperative and denunciatory" language inserted under the leave to print privilege by Representative Davis of Texas in a speech on Texas politics.

"Amen" chorused the House as the vote was taken.

Representative Davis sprinkled all the debate with "Amens."

McAdoo Sails for Buenos Aires.

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil, March 27.—The United States armored cruiser Tennessee, having on board Secretary McAdoo and the other American members of the International High Commission, which is to meet in Buenos Aires to discuss international questions proposed by the Pan-American Conference recently held in Washington, sailed from Rio Janeiro today for Buenos Aires.

Senator Taggart Is Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman from Indiana, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Shively, today took the oath of office. It was administered by Vice President Marshall, and most of the Indiana representatives were on the Senate floor during the ceremony.

HOUSE STIFLES FOES OF LITERACY TEST

Votes, 225 to 82, to Retain This Feature in Burnett Bill, Now Near Passage.

READY TO OVERRIDE VETO

Wilson's Disapproval May Be Blocked by Two-thirds, Capital Thinks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The literacy test section of the Burnett Immigration bill was sustained, 225 to 82, in the House today. This vote on the principal issue between the advocates and the opponents of restricted immigration presages the final passage of the Burnett measure by an overwhelming majority, probably by tomorrow night.

The comparatively small vote cast today against the literacy test also indicates that the House may be able to override the veto of the President should he again disapprove the literacy test clause. It is believed by Chairman Burnett that practically every opponent of the bill was present today, while many of its advocates, assured of the approval of the literacy test clause, were absent.

On two occasions opponents of the Burnett bill have registered less than 100 votes. The vote against the adoption of the special rule calling up the Burnett bill was only 82.

No roll call was taken on the literacy test clause test today, as the measure was being considered informally in Committee of the Whole. It is expected that Representative Sabath, who moved to strike the clause from the bill today, will renew his effort when the bill is put on final passage.

Although a two-thirds vote is required to override a Presidential veto, Mr. Burnett estimates that when practically the entire membership of the House is present there will be an ample majority for the motion to override.

Mental Defectives Barred.

The House retained in the bill the provision adding to the excluded classes those "of constitutional psychopathic inferiority."

Mr. Burnett admitted that he did not have a technical knowledge of the ailment of a person suffering with "psychopathic inferiority." He said, however, that alienists said they should be among the excluded classes, and the committee included such a provision.

"This terms is unfamiliar to laymen and to some physicians not engaged in the special field of the alienist," said Mr. Burnett. "With alienists it has a well-defined meaning. One has defined it to be 'a congenital defect in the emotional or volitional fields of mental activity which results in inability to make proper adjustment as to environment.' During the last several years the number of alien insane entering New York Institutions for the insane has greatly increased, until it costs the State more than $3,000,000 annually to take care of its alien insane."

Representative Liebel of Pennsylvania sought to strike out the provision relating to "psychopathic inferiority," but the House sustained the committee.

Representative Humphrey of Washington unsuccessfully sought adoption of his amendment to prevent Asiatics from entering the United States through Canada by requiring those admitted to come through seaports of the United States.

"Why should the Government of the United States permit foreign steamship companies to send their aliens through Vancouver into the United States when Canada will not permit us to do the same thing?" Mr. Humphrey asked. "The only purpose of it is to benefit the Canadian Pacific Railway and the foreign steamship companies that take their aliens to that port."

Japanese Labor Condemned.

Representative Bennet of New York characterized the provisions of the bill relating to Asiatics as an insult to the Japanese Government. He insisted that Japan had loyally maintained the gentlemen's agreement entered into with this country to restrict emigration.

"If gentlemen think that it is safe and prudent," he added, "at a time like this, when United States soldiers are busied as they are near and beyond our southern border, to inflict a slap in the face of a nation that is building battleships twice as fast as we are, I do not."

Representative Hayes of California agreed that the good faith of the Japanese Government had been maintained, but declared there was nothing objectionable in the language of the bill to the immigration officials, the State Department, or Japan.

"It is the desire to exclude the laborers from any of these Oriental countries," said Mr. Hayes. "I will go as far as any one in my desire not to offend the Japanese or any other people, but I deem it my duty to prevent an influx of Oriental labor from submerging the Pacific Coast."

WANTS NEWCOMERS LOYAL.

Gen. Wood Deplores Lack of Patriotism—Must Prepare, He Says.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood was the speaker at the Monday noonday meeting in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst introduced General Wood as representative of the highest type of an army officer.

General Wood referred to the great number of aliens who come to America, and who with little trouble are able to get their citizenship papers, and yet, largely through the fault of the American people themselves, do not become imbued with the real spirit of the country.

"Many of these people," said General Wood, "come to us from countries where military service is compulsory. They become citizens, but we do not impress upon them that the right of American citizenship carries with it an obligation to defend those rights if the occasion arises. We must impress upon them that they are coming to a country where there is an obligation of military duty, an obligation fixed by the Constitution to apply to all men between the ages of 18 and 44 years.

"In a free democracy you cannot enjoy all the privileges of that democracy and at the same time evade the obligations that such privileges involve. When storms prevail or disease is contagious we prepare to resist them, and when war is all about us the same wise course should prevail and we should prepare. The question is: Are we going to serve our country in a time of need, and the answer of all intelligent men must be and is yes.

"None of us believes in a great standing army. What we want is a reasonable establishment sufficient to man our coast defenses, guard the Panama Canal and our other possessions, and to form a reasonable nucleus upon which to build the greater army that would be needed in the event of trouble."

General Wood, referring to the navy, said that this country needs a navy that will always be ready to meet any emergency.

"We can be prepared," he added, "without being intolerable."

ASKS PRINT PAPER INQUIRY.

Copley Resolution to Ascertain War's Effect on Industry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative Ira C. Copley, a Progressive Republican of Illinois, who owns several newspaper in his home State, introduced in the House today a resolution calling on the Secretary of Commerce to furnish information regarding the scarcity of print paper and the matter entering into its manufacture. It was referred to the Committee on Rules. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, There is considerable apprehension in all parts of the country over the print paper situation, and statements are being continually made that the war in Europe has seriously affected the supply of the same; and,

"Whereas, It is stated that the sources of supply of certain raw materials entering into the manufacture of this commodity which heretofore came from Germany, Sweden, and Norway are now practically closed to the United States; and,

"Whereas, It is further stated that certain other materials produced in this country necessary to the manufacture of this commodity are now being shipped to Europe in large quantities for use in the manufacture of munitions of war; and,

"Whereas, This is a matter of vital importance to the people and press of the United States; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, to furnish the House of Representatives, at the earliest possible date, a report as to the available supply of all materials entering into the manufacture of print paper, together with a statement as to the probable effect upon the industry if the present situation continues for any length of time, with suggestions as to the desirability of placing an embargo upon the further shipments of material required for the proper conservation of this article and manufacture."

WANTS TARIFF BOARD OF SIX MEMBERS

Administration's Revised Measure Provides for Appointment of a Bipartisan Body.

FIXES SALARIES AT $10,000

Chairman and Vice Chairman to be Elected Biennially—Board to Have Wide Powers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—A revised bill for the creation of a tariff commission was introduced today by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, ranking Democrat of the Ways and Means Committee.

Two important changes are made in the revised bill. The former measure provided for a tariff commission of only five members, and did not make it clear that it was to be a permanent body. The new bill authorizes a permanent commission of six members, insuring an equal division between the two leading political parties.

In a statement accompanying the bill Representative Rainey says:

"This bill has been rewritten, and I have been authorized by the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee to reintroduce it in its present form. It will be supported by all the Democratic members of the committee. Later on it will be brought to the attention of the full committee, and it is hoped that it will also receive the support of the Republican members of that committee.

"The bill in its present form has the approval of the Administration, and will be the Administration measure on this subject. It is not intended to make it a party measure. In its present form the bill is nearly as non-partisan as is possible to make it. It is not the intention to submit it to a party caucus, although to save time it will, in all probability, be added to the omnibus Revenue bill.

"The bill in its present form provides for a commission of six members with salaries of $10,000 a year each, no more than three members of the commission to belong to the same political party. This would mean three Democrats and three Republicans, and from a political standpoint the membership of the committee would be equally balanced between the parties which favor different methods of imposing tariffs.

"The bill requires the Chairman and the Vice Chairman to be selected biennially. This makes it impossible to install in these important offices for long terms members who happen to belong to the political party in power when the appointment was made. In the first instance members are appointed for two, four, six, eight, ten, and twelve years respectively. As their terms expire, however, their successors are appointed for twelve years.

"The bill confers upon the commission the very broadest powers of investigation in this country and elsewhere in the world, but protects in the strongest possible way trade secrets and processes. Any member of the commission, or any employe of the commission, or any officer of the Government who divulges or makes known in any manner trade secrets or processes is subject to the severest penalties, and may be punished by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court. If there is any way of better protecting trade secrets and processes than is adopted in this bill I cannot imagine what it is.

"It is intended to make this commission permanent. The President in his speeches through the West recently declared for a permanent tariff commission. We have, therefore, inserted a clause in the bill providing for a permanent annual appropriation of $300,000 each year hereafter, with which to meet the expenses of the very important work to be performed by this board.

"The Taft Tariff Board was simply created by Executive order, and was authorized by Executive order to spend a certain sum of money each year. This bill creates a distinct, independent establishment of the Government, with its duties well defined by law and with its permanency absolutely assured.

"If there is any way of making the proposition more non-partisan than the methods suggested in this bill I would like to know what it is. It, in my judgment, insures in the future tariff stability, and whenever revisions appear to be necessary it will make it possible to make such revisions intelligently.

"The bill, if it is enacted into law, will come as near removing from the tariff unfair and unreasonable partisan action, in my judgment, as any measure yet conceived."

DISABLED SHIP IS LOCATED.

With Masts Gone, Norwegian Bark Is Adrift in Storm.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The coast guard cutter Seneca reported by wireless today that she had located the Norwegian ship Svaland, dismasted and adrift in a raging storm 235 miles southeast of Halifax and would take her in tow as soon as the gale abated.

The Svaland, a 3,000-ton sailing ship, left Liverpool Feb. 24 for New York. She is believed to have had her masts carried away by a storm which swept the North Atlantic early this month and to have been drifting helplessly ever since.

Word of the ship's plight reached Halifax last Thursday, and the Seneca put to sea to find her. Her crew of about twenty-eight men had a rough time of it.

'LUCKY FRANK' SENT TO JAIL.

Motorman Who Won $300,000 at the Track Now Penniless.

Frank England, 42 years old, of 397 Herkimer Street, was entenced to an indeterminate term in the penitentiary by Judge Fawcett upon his plea of guilty to a charge of burglary in the County Court in Brooklyn yesterday.

Twelve years ago England was a motorman on the Ocean Avenue line. He invested 50 cents in a "crap" game and in an hour won $40. He went to the Sheepshead Bay race track and put the $40 on a horse at odds of 10 to 1. The horse won. England left the track that afternoon after the last race with $1,500.

Among his associates he was at once called "Lucky Frank." England quit the trolley car, and by the end of the season had amassed a fortune of more than $300,000 as a result of his wagers at the track. He was known there as the "millionaire motorman." After that fortune ceased to smile and his wagers were as unlucky as they had been lucky. Several seasons after he made his meteoric rise word went about that "Lucky Frank" had lost all his money.

A year ago last Fall a man was arrested for robbing the home of Mrs. Lillian Howard, at 808 Church Avenue. The Lieutenant at the Parkville Police Station identified the prisoner as "Lucky Frank," whom he knew in the days of his prosperity. Judge Fawcett at that time sentenced England to fifty days in jail. Last week he was arrested again for theft.

In passing sentence yesterday Judge Fawcett told England that he should be ashamed to bring humiliation upon his wife and three children.

"I could send you to Sing Sing," said the Judge, "but I shall not, because I think we can still save you. There is some spirit of manhood left in you."

AID FOR MacMILLAN PARTY.

Museum Asks Knud Rasmussen to Furnish Stores if Needed.

Officials of the American Museum of Natural History announced yesterday that a cable message had been sent to Knud Rasmussen, the Danish explorer, to give all the assistance required to the Crocker Land expedition, which is locked in the arctic floes near Etah. This also applies to the relief expedition sent under the direction of Edmund Otis Hovey of the museum. Rasmussen is going to North Star Bay, and, as he is well equipped with supplies of all kinds, he would be able to give of his stores to the explorers.

At the museum it was said that there was no apprehension felt for the safety of Donald B. MacMillan and the others of the expedition, because it was likely that they could find all the game required should their supplies run low and that it would be possible to reach depots like Upernavik over the ice.

ASK FOR IT BY NAME!

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

It pays to take the trouble to specify by name, because when you buy WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD or DAINTY-MAID BREAD, you know you are getting a pure food product in which you may have the fullest confidence.

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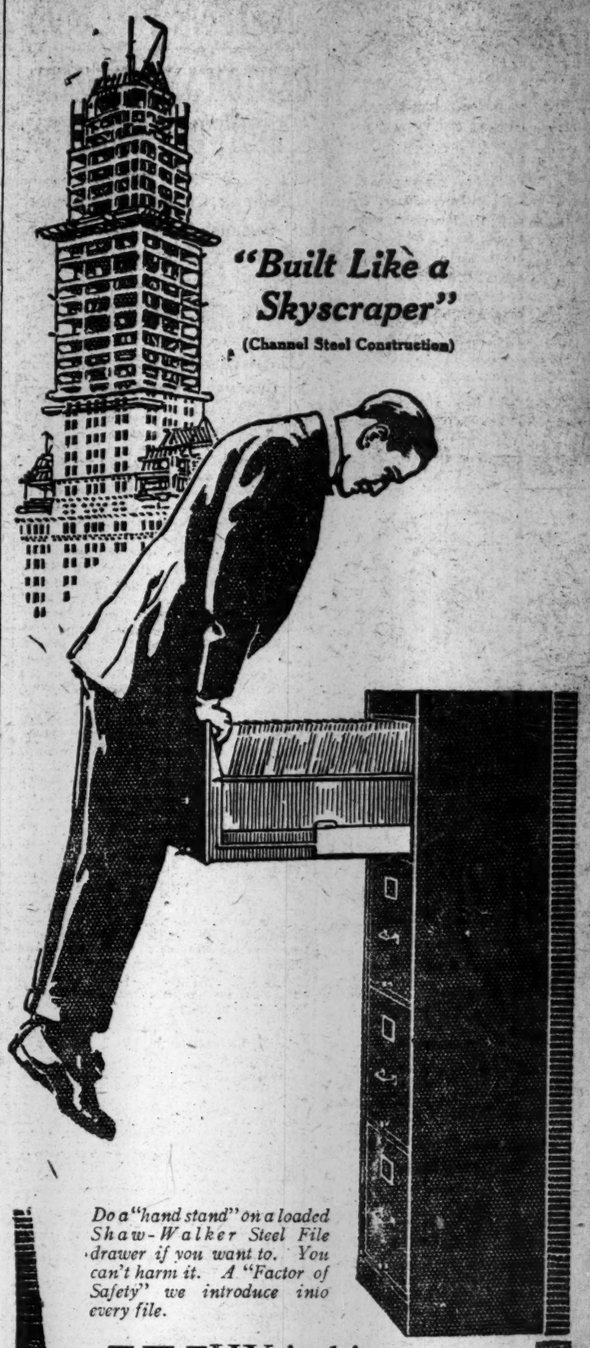

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LARRY DOYLE HITS BALL HARD FOR GIANTS AT CORSICANA

BENTON AND KRAMER SHUT OUT HOUSTON

Corsicana Crowd Disappointed Because Kauff Failed to Get a Hit.

DOYLE THE BATTING STAR

Giants' Captain Drives Out Home Run and Three-Bagger Off Texas League Pitcher.

Special to The New York Times.

CORSICANA, Texas, March 27.—Rube Benton made his first appearance of the season in an exhibition game here today and, with the aid of Kramer, who pitched the last four innings, engineered a shut-out of the Houston team, who blanked the Giants only a week ago at Houston. The score was 4 to 0.

The game was fought on neutral ground, this city being only a two-hour trolley ride from Dallas. It drew a crowd of about 1,500. The Giants did not make the most of their opportunities, and the game was close up to the ninth inning, when the big leaguers scored their last two runs.

Benny Kauff displeased the populace by not making a hit, but Captain Doyle, who was the manager today, obliged with a home run in the first inning and a triple in the eighth. He also scored two runs. Bud Napier, a former member of the St. Louis Browns, went the route against the Giants. After the first inning Napier settled down, and the Giants earned no more runs on hits until the ninth. Neither did they get more than one hit in an inning.

The Giants did not really hustle until the late rounds, when they became displeased at the umpire, and got even by batting Napier. If McGraw had been on the job they possibly would have doubled the score, as they put the first man on base in four different scoreless innings.

Wendell opened the second with a triple, and was left on third base, while Lobert doubled in the third, and nobody scored.

Again in the fifth, with one down, Wendell walked and Benton doubled. Nothing else doing. The second runs went over in the sixth on a pass to Doyle, Lobert's sacrifice, Kauff's long fly to right field, and Merkle's sacrifice fly. They got this one without a hit. In the eighth Doyle tripled with one out and died on third. Bases on balls to Merkle and Kramer in the ninth, a fielder's choice, an error, and a single by Burns produced the last two runs.

Rube Benton, who has been prevented from getting an earlier start because he has a lame heel, held the enemy to two hits in five innings and struck out six men. Kramer was in trouble two or three times, but always had the stuff to check rallies.

The Giants went back to Dallas in their special car immediately after the game. Manager McGraw remained in that city to work with his extra pitchers today, but tomorrow he will lead his team in the fourth game against the Detroit Tigers. This game will be played at Waxahachie, the Detroit training camp, which is only an hour's ride from here. After games in Fort Worth on Wednesday and Thursday the Giants will abandon this temporary camp and go to Houston. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	HOUSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	5	0	1	2	0	Lee, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	2	2	1	1	Seitz, 2b.	4	0	1	2	5
Lob't, 3b.	3	0	1	0	4	F'son, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Kauff, cf.	4	0	0	9	1	Dodd, 1b.	4	0	0	7	2
Merkle, 1b.	1	0	0	1	2	C'rano, ss.	3	0	0	2	1
F'cher, ss.	4	1	1	1	3	Tullos, 3b.	4	0	0	3	2
Kelly, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	Garner, rf.	3	0	0	2	0
Roush, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Allen, c.	3	0	2	3	3
W'dell, c.	1	0	1	7	1	Napier, p.	3	0	0	2	1
Dooin, c.	2	1	0	5	2						
Benton, p.	2	0	1	0	2						
K'mer, p.	1	0	0	0	2						
Total.	30	4	7	27	19	Total.	32	0	5	27	14

Errors—Kauff, Cetrano, Napier.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Innings pitched—By Benton, 5; by Kramer, 4. Hits apportioned—Off Benton, 2 in 5 innings; off Kramer, 3 in 4 innings. Two-base hits—Lobert, Benton, Dodd, Frierson. Three-base hits—Wendell, Doyle. Home run—Doyle. Stolen bases—Seitz, Allen. Sacrifice hits—Lobert, Leah. Sacrifice fly—Merkle. Struck out—By Benton, 6; by Napier, 2; by Kramer, 4. Bases on balls—Off Napier, 5; off Kramer, 1. First base on errors—Houston, 1; New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; Houston, 6. Double play—Wendell, Fletcher, and Merkle. Wild pitch—Napier. Passed ball—Wendell. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Miller.

COLUMBIA NINE OUTDOORS.

Coakley Gives Men Light Work—South Field Not Ready.

Coach Andy J. Coakley of the Columbia baseball team gave his men the first outdoor work-out of the season yesterday afternoon. Although the snow has left South Field, the ground is still soggy, and Coakley ordered the early afternoon section of the squad to the campus in the rear of the gymnasium building for twenty minutes of light practice. An attempt will be made this afternoon to use a part of South Field for fielding practice.

Contractors have staked out the new diamond in the southeast corner, and construction will probably begin today or tomorrow. Favorable weather conditions should permit the full use of the field by the end of the week.

The first two games on the Columbia schedule were canceled officially yesterday. It had been realized for a week that they could not be played. The first was scheduled for tomorrow with Manhattan College, and the second on Saturday with Rutgers. Games with Amherst, City College, and a second visit by the Manhattan College team are listed for next week.

DODGERS WIN LAST GAME.

Brooklyn Club Defeats Athletics Before Leaving Daytona.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 27.—Cutshaw's long triple to right centre field in the seventh inning of today's game, the last to be played here by the Brooklyn Nationals this season, was responsible for the defeat of the Philadelphia Athletics. It came at the right moment, as there were three men on the bases. Had the Superbas' second baseman taken a chance he could have reached home, as the throw to the plate was very poor. The score: Brooklyn, 6; Athletics, 4.

Previous to the fatal blow, O'Mara and Daubert singled, after Malis had fanned. Stengel walked, filling the bases, and Wheat fouled out. Johnston's smash was too hot for Pick to hold, and O'Mara scored. Cutshaw's long drive followed. Crane of the Athletics made a homer in the eighth. This would have been good for only two bases had Johnston handled Wheat's throw properly.

The Superbas leave here tomorrow morning for a two days' series with the Athletics at Jacksonville. Manager Robinson is greatly pleased with the condition of the men, who have done more real work in the last two weeks than they did all last Spring.

President Ebbets has announced the release of Goodbred, Prieste, and Smyth to the Montreal Club. The latter has not been on the training trip, but was the property of the Dodgers. Catcher Mack Wheat will go to Troy. Other youngsters may follow before the team reaches Brooklyn. The score:

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ATHLETICS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'ra, ss.	3	1	3	2	0	Walsh, rf.	5	1	1	1	0
D'bert, 1b.	5	1	2	8	0	T'pson, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Ste'gel, rf.	3	1	1	1	1	Pick, 3b.	5	0	1	2	3
H'man, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	O'ring, lf.	3	1	0	0	0
Wheat, lf.	3	0	0	1	0	McIn's, 1b.	4	0	1	13	0
Miller, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	M'lone, 2b.	4	0	0	2	7
J'ston, cf.	4	1	2	2	0	Crane, ss.	4	2	2	1	2
C'sh'w, 2b.	2	1	1	4	4	W.My's, c.	1	0	1	2	0
Getz, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3	Perkins, c.	2	0	0	7	0
J.My'rs, c.	4	0	1	7	1	Nabors, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Cheney, p.	1	0	0	0	3	Myers, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Malis, p.	3	0	0	1	1	*Bush	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	6	10	27	13	Total.	34	4	7	24	14

*Batted for Nabors in sixth inning.

Errors—Pick, Malone, Johnston, Malis.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	—6
Athletics	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—4

Home run—Crane. Three-base hit—Cutshaw. Two-base hit—W. Meyers, Crane. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Stolen base—Thompson. Double plays—Crane to Malone to McInnis; Malis to Cutshaw to Daubert. Left on bases—Athletics, 10; Brooklyn, 8. First base on errors—Athletics, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Hits—Off Nabors, 5 in 5 innings; off Myers, 5 in 4 innings; off Cheney, 2 in 4 innings; off Malis, 3 in 5 innings. Bases on balls—Off Nabors, 2; off Myers, 3; off Cheney, 5; off Malis, 1. Struck out—By Nabors, 1; by Myers, 2; by Cheney, 2; by Malis, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Malis, (Oldring). Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Klem. Time of game—Two hours.

CUBS LOSE ANOTHER GAME.

Philadelphia Takes Sixth Consecutive Game from Chicago Club.

TAMPA, Fla., March 27.—The Philadelphia Nationals today won their sixth straight game from the Chicago Nationals in the Spring exhibition baseball series. The score was 8 to 7. Hitting at opportune moments was responsible for the Phillies' victory. The Cubs presented a changed line-up. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	5	1	0	1	2	Zelder, 2b.	3	1	0	3	4
B'croft, ss.	4	1	1	3	2	Z'lling, cf.	5	0	1	4	0
P'kert, cf.	4	2	1	1	0	Sch'lte, lf.	5	1	1	1	0
C'vath, rf.	2	2	1	4	0	Fischer, c.	5	2	2	4	0
L'rux, 1b.	5	1	1	6	1	McC'y, 3b.	3	1	0	2	2
Goode, lf.	4	1	2	3	0	Allison, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
N'hoff, 2b.	4	0	2	2	2	M'gan, ss.	3	1	3	1	5
Fish, c.	4	0	0	6	4	P'hour, 1b.	3	0	0	14	0
Adams, p.	2	0	0	0	1	He'drix, p.	3	0	1	0	4
*Weiser	1	0	1	0	0	Bailey, p.	0	1	0	0	0
F'rtune, p.	1	0	0	0	1						
Total.	37	8	9	27	11	Total.	34	7	9	27	14

*Batted for Adams in sixth inning.

Errors—Bancroft, Luderus, (2,) Fish, Schulte, Pechous.

Philadelphia	0	1	2	0	0	1	4	0	0	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3	—7

Two-base hits—Mulligan, Zwilling, Goode, Fischer. Three-base hit—Goode. Home runs—Paskert, Mulligan. Hits apportioned—Off Hendrix, 7 in 7 innings; off Bailey, 2 in 2 innings; off Adams, 5 in 5 innings; off Fortune, 4 in 4 innings. First base on balls—Off Hendrix, 6; off Adams, 1; off Fortune, 2. Struck out—By Hendrix, 4; by Adams, 4; by Fortune, 2. Sacrifice hits—Paskert, McCarthy. Sacrifice flies—Pechous, Mulligan. Wild pitch—Hendrix. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 9; Chicago, 6. Double play—Mulligan to Pechous. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Fromberz.

THE YANKEES' GAME OFF.

Too Cold and Muddy to Play Exhibition Contest at Chattanooga.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 27.—The Yankees did not play here today. They put on their uniforms and rode out to the baseball grounds, but the infield was so muddy that the game with the home team was declared off. The Yankees were glad, not so much because they objected to the mud, for they became used to that in Nashville yesterday, but because the day was too cold for baseball.

The players unlimbered their arms for fifteen minutes throwing the ball around, and then returned to the hotel. There will be a game here tomorrow if it is warm enough.

Reds Win; Herzog Ejected.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27.—Taking advantage of ragged pitching, the Cincinnati Nationals defeated the New Orleans Southern Association team today, 7 to 3. Manager Herzog of the Cincinnati team was ejected from the field in the fourth inning for protesting decisions. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	7	7	2
New Orleans	3	7	4

Batteries—Schultz, Moseley, and Clarke; Coveleskie, Walker, and De Berry.

Pirates Blank Kansas City.

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., March 27.—The Pittsburgh Nationals came over from Hot Springs today and defeated the Kansas City American Association team, 4 to 0. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	4	8	0
Kansas City	0	3	3

Batteries—Miller, Marnaux, Blackwell, and Wilson; Cocreham, Humphries, Smith, Berry, and Hardgrave.

CHURCH SEEKS PART OF FIGHT PROFITS

Rickard Besieged with Begging Letters—Moran Gets Share of Movies.

Since it became known that Tex Rickard, promoter of the Willard-Moran fight at the Garden Saturday night, would make a profit of more than $40,000 on the contest he has been besieged with letters asking donations for various charitable purposes. One of the most interesting letters which Rickard received yesterday was from an Episcopal church in Reidville, N. C., which is trying to pay off the debt.

The letter was written to Mrs. Rickard by the wife of one of the church wardens, who asked that Mr. Rickard give part of the proceeds of the "big fight" to the church to be used toward paying off the debt. After the Jeffries-Johnson fight in Reno in 1910 Rickard received many requests from churches for donations and he contributed $935 to one Episcopal church in Nevada to pay for the new pews which had been placed in the building.

The ticket count for the bout by inspectors from the State Controller's office in Albany showed that, according to the official stub tally, the total receipts were $150,608. The State's share, 7½ per cent. tax on the total, amounted to $11,295.60.

The list of tickets is as follows: 8,467 at $25, amounting to $86,675; 536 at $20, amounting to $10,720; 1,798 at $15, amounting to $26,970; 1,865 at $10, amounting to $18,650; 1,425 at $5, amounting to $7,125; 156 at $3, amounting to $468.

Tex Rickard stated yesterday that the total receipts amounted to more than the figures shown by the ticket count, as some tickets had been purchased which had not been presented at the door. Rickard said that the total receipts were $151,524. He has not yet figured how much it cost to put on the bout, but the expenditures will be almost $115,000.

Rickard has also given Moran a share of $3,250 in the moving pictures. There are still several details of the bout which have not yet been settled, but Rickard stated last evening that the profits would amount to more than $40,000.

Frank Moran had a new experience yesterday. With his three sisters from Pittsburgh, Mrs. L. P. Collins, Miss Margaret and Miss Teresa Moran, he went shopping in one of the big department stores. He stood by, with his brother-in-law, Mr. Collins, while his sisters chose all the finery they wanted to buy. It was all a present from brother Frank to the members of his family.

Moran will entertain his sisters here several days and next week will go to Pittsburgh to spend a couple of weeks' vacation. Then he will go to some resort and rest for his coming campaign. While he is away his manager, Ike Dorgan, will book him for several bouts. Fred Fulton and Jack Dillon will probably be matched to box with Moran before the Summer is over.

$150,000 MORE FOR WILLARD

Champion to Go on Road with Circus—Will Not Retire.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Jess Willard arrived from New York today with his right hand in bandages. Otherwise he showed no ill effects of his contest with Frank Moran in New York Saturday night.

The champion will remain with his family here until he starts his season with a circus April 29. It was said that his contract with the circus calls for $150,000.

"I did not knock out Moran because a knockout would have a bad effect on the fighting game in New York, and there is enough feeling against it now," said Willard. "I do not intend to retire. I am not that much of a fool, even if they do say things about me."

Willard grinned when asked if the satchel he carried contained the money he won.

"I've got some of it, all right," he said, "and Tom Jones is coming along with the rest."

The champion was greeted by a large crowd at the station.

WENCK NOT IMPRESSED.

Thinks Langford or McVea Could Have Defeated Willard.

Fred A. Wenck, Chairman of the State Athletic Commission, is not deeply impressed with the ability of Jess Willard and Frank Moran as heavyweight boxers. When he was asked what he thought about Saturday night's bout, Chairman Wenck said that it was a pretty fair bout for a heavyweight affair, but in his opinion Sam Langford or Sam McVea, the negro heavyweights, could beat either one of them.

In behalf of the commission, Mr. Wenck yesterday expressed satisfaction with the maner in which the big bout had been conducted at Madison Square Garden. "I have complimented Commissioner Woods," said Chairman Wenck, "on the manner in which the crowds outside of the Garden were handled and the excellent work done by the men under Inspector Bolan. I have also written to Tex Rickard, declaring that the order maintained in the building was especially gratifying to the commission.

"In an affair like this exhibition there are always a great many people who, having little else to do, start to pick flaws in the boxing laws. Thanks to the good management there is little chance for those who for the greater part have never seen a real boxing exhibition, but who imagine themselves well versed critics."

LEWIS BREAKS DOWN.

Trainer of Moran Seriously Ill at His Home in the Bronx.

Willie Lewis, who trained Frank Moran for his bout with Jess Willard, suffered a nervous breakdown at his home in the Bronx after he returned from Madison Square Garden Saturday night, and yesterday was seriously ill. More than a week ago, at the most critical period of Moran's training, Lewis's 7-year-old son, Willie, Jr., died. Since that time the trainer has endeavored to hide his grief from Moran.

In Moran's corner at the Garden Saturday night Lewis looked pale and drawn. He was always whispering words of encouragement in Moran's ear, and made an earnest attempt to keep up his spirit when he saw the tide of the battle going against his charge. After Moran's seventh round rally, Lewis patted him on the back and told him to keep after the champion.

It was a bitter disappointment to Lewis that Moran was not able to hit the towering Willard as he had planned to do. Lewis was just as certain before the bout that Moran could defeat the champion as Moran himself, and when, in round after round, the Pittsburgher was a mark for Willard's blows, it was a big shock to Lewis, who for many weeks had worked incessantly to put Moran into shape to bring home the championship.

When the tenth round came and the fight was over, Lewis dropped his responsibilities as manager and turned to his own troubles. For two weeks he had not given vent to his feelings, but when he returned to his home in the Bronx he collapsed, and Mrs. Lewis sent for a physician.

Moran late yesterday afternoon went to the Lewis home and spent some time with his trainer. He found him badly broken down. Lewis was resting comfortably last night, but it will be some time before he recovers from the effects of the ordeal through which he has passed. Lewis will take a long rest before he does any active training work.

OUR BOXERS WIN ABROAD.

Maloney and Karpenski Victors in Copenhagen—Spengler Loses.

COPENHAGEN, March 26, (via London, March 27.)—The American pugilists who are talking part in a series of tournaments in Scandinavia and last week won the American-Norwegian championships in all three classes, contested their second bouts in Copenhagen today. The matches were witnessed by a great crowd, in which was Prince Aage, nephew of King Christian of Denmark.

In the 123-pound class John Maloney of St. Rita's Catholic Club, Philadelphia, knocked out Cleveland Holm, a Dane, in the first round.

In the welterweight class John Karpenski of the Cleveland Athletic Club won from Harald Bahnson, a Dane, in a close match.

In the heavyweight class William Spengler of the Union Settlement, New York, was defeated by Valdemar Jensen, who also won from the American in their match here two weeks ago.

Maloney, after knocking out Holm, won a bout from Emanuel Jacobson, who gave him a hard fight, especially in the first round.

All the winners received silver cups from the Sparta Club. The American boxers will sail for New York on the Frederik VIII. on Thursday.

WILLARD STANDS ALONE.

No One in Sight Now Who Could Give Him a Battle.

Those who make a close study of the pugilistic situation asserted yesterday that there is no heavyweight in sight who would have a chance of beating Jess Willard. If the champion does not decide to quit the ring, it is not likely that any one could be developed within the next few years who could defeat him. Willard found it a difficult task to get down to 259 pounds after training for five weeks, and those close to him say that it would be difficult for him to make this weight again.

It is likely that Willard will have to retire undefeated. If he does, he can present his title to any one whom he considers qualified to take it. In 1895 Jim Jeffries did this, when he decided to retire. He refereed a bout between Marvin Hart and Jack Root at Reno and presented his heavyweight title to Hart, the winner of the bout. "Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien also claimed it, but his claim was ignored, and the championship went to Hart, who was later defeated by Tommy Burns. Jack Johnson got the title when he defeated Burns. Jack McAuliffe also declined to defend as lightweight champion, his title going to Kid Lavigne, who he thought was best qualified to take it.

Wilde Knocks Out Sid Smith..

LONDON, March 27.—Jimmy Wilde, the English flyweight champion, knocked out Sid Smith, former flyweight champion, in the third round of a fifteen-round boxing match here this afternoon.

Wick Smith Outpointed by Reeve.

LONDON, March 27.—Wick Smith, the English light heavyweight champion, was defeated on points by Harry Reeve in a twenty-round bout held here tonight.

GIANTS' COLTS WIN.

Gain an Easy Victory Over University of Oklahoma at 9 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

NORMAN, Okla., March 27.—The Giants' second team paid a visit to this city today to meet the University of Oklahoma team, and won a 9-to-5 victory. The game was featured by the sensational work of Rodriques of New York at first base. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	2	1	1
Oklahoma	3	0	0

Batteries—New York, Wacher, Kocher, and Sandberg; Oklahoma, Harris, Fooshee, and Felt. Two-base hits—Jacobson, Kocher, New York; Brill, Hardfelt, Oklahoma. Three-base hits—Rodriques, Thorpe, and Kocher. Home run—Baligion. Umpire—Mr. Brown.

WOMEN GOLF STARS WIN AT PINEHURST

Mrs. Hurd Has Easy Match, but Mrs. Barlow Gets Hard-Earned Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 27.—Eight divisions played the first round of match play in the annual united North and South golf championship for women today. There were several extra-hole matches and the majority of the others were close. In the first division Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., made a runaway match with Miss Priscilla Beall. She played to the turn in 41 on the No. 2 course, and with a stymie penalty on one hole she finished the match on the eleventh green 8 and 7.

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, had to play her best game to beat Mrs. George Roope. They played out in 43 each and were even at the end of the first six holes coming in. Mrs. Barlow played two perfect shots on the sixteenth and had a short putt for a three. This won easily, and with a par 3 on the seventeenth the match ended 2 and 1 in her favor.

Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Oakmont, had an uphill fight with Miss Elinor Gates. She was 5 down going to the eighth hole. She won the eighth and ninth and turned for home 3 down. Winning four and losing one of the next eight holes, she was all even going to the last hole. When her opponent was bunkered on her third shot and failed to recover she won the hole with a 5 and the match 1 up.

Philip Carter, the junior metropolitan champion, and H. J. Topping, Greenwich, beat M. J. Brady, Oakley, and Tom MacNamara, New York, 3 and 2 in a four-ball match over the No. 3 course this afternoon. Approximating one putt on the sixth hole, Carter made a 71. Brady had the next best score of 75. The summary:

First Round.—First Eight—Mrs. J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh C. C., beat Miss Priscilla Beall, Uniontown, 8 and 7; Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket, beat Mrs. George Roope, Brae Burn, 2 and 1; Mrs. J. Raymond Price, Oakmont, beat Mrs. E. R. Behrend, Erie, 3 and 2; Mrs. M. J. Scammell, Oakmont, beat Miss Elinor Gates, Nassau, 1 up.

Second Eight—Miss Louise Elkins, Oakmont, beat Mrs. H. L. Vancleef, Dutchess Co., 2 and 1; Mrs. C. B. Hollingsworth, Greensburg, beat Mrs. Guy Metcalf, Agawam Hunt, 5 and 3; Mrs. Lawrence Swift, Yahnundasis, beat Mrs. C. B. Lawrence, Plainfield, 5 and 3; Miss Lola Gibson, Youngstown, beat Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack, 3 and 2.

Third Eight—Mrs. R. P. Palmer, Erie, beat Mrs. J. D. Hathaway, Montreal, 7 and 5; Miss Clara Murdock, Nassau, beat Mrs. William West, Huntingdon Valley, 3 and 1; Mrs. Spencer Waters, Apawamis, beat Mrs. G. S. Clarke, Oakmont, 1 up; Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Brae Burn, beat Mrs. E. V. Murphy, Aronimink, 1 up, 19 holes.

Fourth Eight—Mrs. J. P. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, beat Mrs. Peter Boyd, Philadelphia C. C., 1 up; Mrs. E. W. Alexander, Santa Barbara, Cal., beat Mrs. G. Kreuger, Deal, 4 and 3; Miss A. Kemp, Lambton, beat Mrs. H. C. Bartlett, Glen Riddle, 6 and 5; Mrs. J. H. Redfield, Greenwich, beat Miss E. M. Brien, Vesper, 1 up, 20 holes.

SOUTHERN CROSS GOLF.

Strong Wind Makes Scores High in Aiken Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 27.—The qualifying round of the twenty-second annual Southern Cross golf championship started today. High winds interfered considerably with the play, and the scores were high. Eben F. Byers, who played the course last Sunday in 67, won the cup for the best gross score with an 81. The scores:

Qualifying Round.—Eben Byers, 81; J. Gordon Douglas, 84; Paul Coburn, 84; Prescott Metcalf, 84; William H. Sands, 85; J. F. Byers, 87; Ernest A. Thomson, 88; William Payne Thompson, 88; Marshall Field, 88; Victor Sorchan, 88; Henry Morgan, 89; Gifford A. Cochran, 90; Oliver Perin, 92; Charles Bohlen, 92; J. C. Tappin, 94; Thomas Hitchcock, 95; H. Blakewell, 96; Garrick Mallery, 95; C. Temple Emmet, 96; Leavitt J. Hunt, 96; Woodward Babcock, 96; H. A. Curtis, 96; Oakleigh Thorne, 97; H. W. Deforest, 97; Stephen Sanford, 99; H. W. La Montagne, 99; Gouverneur Morris, 99; Josiah C. Thaw, 99; Joseph Sampson Stevens, 100; Dr. Joseph Collins, 100; Frank R. Hitchcock, 101; Dr. A. M. Biddle, 102; F. O. Beach, 102; George Bird, 103; C. Temple Emmet, Jr., 103; Richard M. Colgate, 103; H. Fitzgerald, 105; Brice J. Allan, 107; Joseph Harriman, Jr., 108; J. F. Talmage, 110; E. W. Leonard, 112; W. F. Whitehouse, 112; C. A. Munn, 113; John Magee, 116; George D. Widener, 118; I. R. Kirkwood, 127.

In the third round of the women's championship Mrs. F. O. Beach carried her opponent, Mrs. Herbert A. Scheftel, twenty-seven holes before defeating her, 1 up. Summary:

Third Round.—Mrs. C. Tappin defeated Mrs. Josiah C. Thaw, 4 and 3; Mrs. H. W. La Montagne defeated Mrs. J. E. Davis, 1 up; Mrs. Phillip W. Livermore won from Miss Thacher by default; Mrs. H. A. Curtis defeated Mrs. Woodward Babcock, 3 and 2.

Consolation.—Third Round—Miss Porter (6) defeated Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, (8,) 2 up; Mrs. Gouveneur Morris (scratch) won from Mrs. Linn, (10,) by default; Mrs. F. O. Beach (9) defeated Mrs. Herbert A. Scheftel, (13,) 1 up, 27 holes, and Mrs. George T. Smith (4) defeated Miss Jean Hinkle, (18,) 1 up.

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FOUR FENCERS QUALIFY.

New York Men Will Compete in Finals for Sabre Championship.

Three representatives of the New York Athletic Club and one member of the Fencers' Club of New York last night qualified in the green room of the N. Y. A. C. to compete in the national sabre championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, which will be decided next month at the Hotel Astor. V. P. Curti, P. W. Allison, and Leon Nunez are the Mercury Footers who won their way into the final, with Arthur S. Lyon of the Fencers' Club. Sherman Hall of the New York A. C. is the titleholder, and by virtue of being champion did not have to compete in the preliminary trials.

There has been so much squabbling during the present season over alleged poor judging that an innovation in the way of contestant-judges was tried out successfully. Each of the nine participants in the trials had an opportunity to judge one or more bouts, and there were few complaints made by the fencers.

Lyon and Nunez were the only contestants to come through with clean slates. Nunez scored four victories against three for Lyon. John Allaire, perhaps the oldest active follsman in the Fencers' League, was barely beaten for a place in the finals by P. W. Allison. The veteran won two bouts in the trials, and had sixteen touches made against him. Allison made a similar score by defeating Allaire 5 to 4 in his final bout. In the fence-off for the place Allison won again by 5 to 4.

The contestants were Arthur S. Lyon, Fencers' Club; A. Strauss, New York Turn Verein; V. P. Curti, New York A. C.; R. Van Buskirk, New York A. C.; Steddiford Pitt, New York A. C.; P. W. Allison, New York A. C.; John Allaire, New York Turn Verein; W. Gottshall, New York A. C.; Leon Nunez, New York A. C. Summary:

First Strip—Lyon defeated Strauss 5 to 2, Curti 5 to 2, and Van Buskirk 5 to 2; Curti defeated Strauss 5 to 4 and Van Buskirk 5 to 3; Strauss defeated Van Buskirk 5 to 2. Score—Lyon, 3; Curti, 2; Strauss, 1; Van Buskirk, 0. Lyon and Curti qualify.

Second Strip—Nunez defeated Allaire 5 to 3, Gottshall 5 to 3, Allison 5 to 4, and Pitt 5 to 3; Pitt defeated Gottshall 5 to 4 and Allison 5 to 3; Allaire defeated Gottshall 5 to 3 and Pitt 5 to 3; Allison defeated Allaire 5 to 4 and Gottshall 5 to 2; Pitt defeated Gottshall 5 to 4 and Allison 5 to 3. Score—Nunez, 4; Allaire, 2, 16 touches against; Allison, 2, 16 touches against; Pitt, 2, 17 touches against; Gottshall, 0. Fence-off for second, won by Allison, 5 to 4. Nunez and Allison qualify.

New Clay Court Championships.

Two new clay court championships will probably be allowed by the Executive Committee of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, when the fixtures for the season are announced. A request has been made for a clay court champion

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CREWS TO GO TO POUGHKEEPSIE TRAINING CAMP ON MAY 27

EARLY START FOR COLUMBIA OARSMEN

Will Go to Poughkeepsie on May 27—May Take Examinations at Quarters.

'Varsity and freshman crew squads of Columbia will begin the training period at Poughkeepsie crew quarters on Saturday, May 27, according to an announcement last night by the management at an informal reception of crew men at the home of Dean F. P. Keppel. This date is one week earlier than usual in former years, but is necessitated by the early date of June 17 for the regatta.

In allowing the period of training to begin so early the Faculty of Columbia University has arranged for some of the final examinations for crew candidates to be given under the supervision of an instructor at the Poughkeepsie quarters.

Coach Rice said yesterday that he would order his crews out on the Hudson next Monday for the first river practice this year. Since Feb. 9, when work on the machines began indoors, there has been no opportunity to go out on the river.

The resignation last week of Robert K. Munroe, who was rowing at bow in the first boat, marked the loss of the third man this year who had been regarded as 'Varsity material. Several weeks before the race with Yale at New Haven last November Tichborne and Ferris, who rowed in the 'Varsity in the Poughkeepsie regatta last June, resigned from the squad because of parental objections. They returned to work indoors, however, in February, but were again obliged to quit. Although Munroe was not seated in the first shell last June, he rowed in the Yale race and was in line for next year's captaincy. F. M. Simonds, Jr., captain of the football team last Fall, has replaced Munroe at bow. The present boating is: Stroke, Captain Bratton; No. 7, Pennell; No. 6, Leys; No. 5, Diekmann; No. 4, Lahey; No. 3, O'Loughlin; No. 2, Myers; bow, Simonds.

Columbia will row in only one race this year in addition to the Poughkeepsie regatta. This is the Childs Cup race over the American Henley course on May 13. Arrangements were pending to enter one or more crews in the annual Hudson River regatta, but the decision to begin training at Poughkeepsie on May 27 has made it necessary to withdraw from this event.

YALE CREW TABLE STARTS.

Oarsmen Selected for Two Boats—To Try Out Strokes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—With the promise of open water on the harbor the remainder of the season, Yale's training table for the oarsmen was tonight organized by Coach Guy Nickalls, and the first and second crews were ordered to report tomorrow morning for their first meal. The regular and reserve eights, as formed for the present, with two substitutes, composed the table, as follows:

'Varsity—Stroke, Harriman; No. 7, Captain Low; No. 6, Meyer; No. 5, Sturtevant; No. 4, Sheldon; No. 3, Kositzky; No. 2, Gilfillan; bow, Humes; coxswain, McLane.

Second Crew—Stroke, Hyatt; No. 7, MacNaughton; No. 6, FitzPatrick; No. 5, Fox; No. 4, Whittlesey; No. 3, Atkins; No. 2, Norton; bow, Hadley; coxswain, Pratt. Substitutes, Sanderson and Lawrence.

This is close to the make-up of the two crews which will race the University of Pennvania on The Schuylkill River in three weeks. No changes are expected, and only one or two seem possible. Coach Nickalls is eager to try out the two new stroke oars, Roland Harriman and Rufus Hyatt. Neither has stroked a Yale eight before in competition. Harriman rowed in the waist of his freshman boat two years ago and was with the squad as substitute last year. Hyatt stroked the freshman four last year.

ROW BEFORE BREAKFAST.

Penn Crews Out Early, Have Practice Race on Schuylkill.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 27.—The Pennsylvania 'Varsity and junior eights had a spirited brush on the Schuylkill during the early morning practice today. The workout marked the first of a series of short practice races which Coach Joe Wright will hold twice each day.

Coach Wright sent the two crews about a mile up the river, and on the way back to the training quarters lined the 'Varsity and Junior 'Varsity up for a short race. The 'Varsity caught the water first, and rowing three strokes to the minute higher than the Junior 'Varsity, led them by about three-quarters of a length at the end of a minute.

Immediately they are finished rowing the men hurry to get aboard the jitney which brings them back to college at 8 o'clock, in time to have their breakfast and be on hand for their 8:30 classes.

This afternoon the Junior 'Varsity crew and the freshman eight had a splendid workout.

FINAL INDOOR POLO GAMES.

Title Rests Between Red Bank Teams, Which Play Tomorrow.

Arrangements were made last night for the final games of the Indoor Polo League season, which will be played this week. The championship virtually rests between the two Red Bank teams, who will play the Tigers and Orange Freebooters tomorrow night.

The team which wins the title or has won the most games during the season will be presented with individual cups, while the runners-up will receive polo mallets, and the trio in third place will be presented with ribbons. The presentation will be made at the league's first dinner on April 8.

West Point Cadets were awarded the match which was held on Jan. 22 with the Cock Robins, in which a discussion arose as to whether the game was played on the flat or with handicaps. President George Sherman read a letter from H. L. Herbert during the meeting at the Prince George Hotel, in which the latter congratulated the league on its success. The 1916 season will open on Nov. 15 and will be much longer. Efforts will be made to get in at least four months of indoor polo. Providence, Boston, and other Eastern cities have asked to be admitted. The West will also be represented, as Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul will compete in the East during the Winter.

Greens Beat Whites at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 27.—In a match polo game this afternoon on Whiteney Field, the Greens defeated the Whites, 7 to 6. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., for the Greens, and E. W. Hopping, for the Whites, scored the most points for their teams. The line-up:

GREENS.	WHITES.
1—John O'Day.	1—W. L. Goodwin.
2—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	2—E. W. Hopping.
3—F. A. Clark.	3—R. E. Strawbridge.
Back—M. McCoy.	Back—W. P. Hulbert.

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TIGERS' SPRING FOOTBALL.

"Speedy" Rush Issues Call for Candidates for Fundamental Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 27.—"Spring football practice will start tomorrow," was the decision made by "Speedy" Rush, the Princeton coach, after an examination of the field today. The call has been accordingly issued for the men to report tomorrow afternoon for a session that will last three weeks, finishing before the warm weather sets in.

The work, as usual, will be fundamental, with particular attention devoted to handling the ball, tackling, punting, forming interference, throwing, and recovering forward passes, kicking, and covering kicks, but scrimmage will not start immediately, as the coach is anxious to get a line on the probable personnel of his team next year. No assistant coaches have as yet been appointed, but the senior players will help, and some graduates will return to assist in the work. The new McCormick Field House will be used as training quarters for the players for the first time.

CLOSE RACES AT Y. M. C. A.

Diez Wins Feature Event of Members' Games at West Side Branch.

Close finishes marked all of the races in the monthly members games of the West Side Y. M. C. A., contested last night in the West Fifty-seventh Street gymnasium. In the handicap events men with long marks were successful, but their margin of victory was small. The feature race of the meet resulted in a triumph for J. E. Diez in the three-quarter-mile handicap. He had 100 yards start on E. H. Church, the scratch contestant, and had less than two yards to spare at the finish. J. Marshio won the 528-yard handicap race in the good time of 1:07 4-5 from an allowance of 18 yards. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Rohrbach; J. Duff, second; J. Henrich, third. Time—0:03.

528-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Marshio, (18 yards;) W. A. Weber, (12 yards,) second; H. Rohrbach, (35 yards,) third. Time—1:07 4-5.

Three-quarter-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. E. Diez, (100 yards;) E. H. Church, (scratch,) second; H. Stalder, (25 yards,) third. Time—3:18 3-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by C. Flores; J. McCormack, second; A. Callender, third. Time—2:21.

Eight-lap Relay, Scratch.—Won by team composed of W. Weber, S. Severins, E. Burke, and H. Rohrbach; team composed of A. Duff, F. Henrich, J. Marshio, and C. White, second. Time—1:21 1-5.

BARRETT SUCCEEDS FARLEY.

Latter Resigns as Chairman of I.-A. A. C. Athletic Committee.

Terence Farley, who was recently appointed Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Irish-American A. C., has resigned the position, and President Patrick J. Conway has replaced him by Anthony J. Barrett of the Law Department in the Surrogate's Court. Farley asked to be relieved of the responsibility and active direction of the Athletic Board of the Winged Fist organization because of the pressure of his work as Assistant Corporation Counsel and his physical inability to shoulder the additional burdens which the position demands. President Conway declined to accede to the request until he was assured that Farley would continue as one of the Directors of the I. A. A. C. track and field policies.

With his resignation from the Athletic Committee of the Irish club, Farley has virtually withdrawn from the field of athletics, with which he has long been identified. He announced last year that he was through with officiating at athletic meets, advancing the same reason he did the other day when he decided not to accept the Chairmanship of his club's Athletic Committee.

APPOINTS STEWARDS FOR RACE MEETINGS

Jockey Club Grants Licenses to 125 Jockeys and Trainers—Several Applications Denied.

At a meeting of the Stewards of The Jockey Club yesterday at the office of the Chairman, August Belmont, Stewards were appointed to represent the club at the various Spring meetings in the metropolitan circuit, and almost 100 trainers and more than 25 jockeys received licenses.

The approval of the Stewards was granted the United Hunts Racing Association to conduct a race meeting on May 13 and May 17, and to the Piping Rock Racing Association for a meeting on June 1 and June 3. The latter club had originally chosen May 30, Decoration Day, for its opening day, but as this would have conflicted with one of the holidays at Belmont Park, in deference to the wishes of the Westchester Racing Association officials the Locust Valley Club changed its first day to June 1. C. K. G. Billings was appointed Steward to represent The Jockey Club at this meeting, and Thomas Hitchcock will be Steward at the United Hunts racing.

At Jamaica, the course of the Metropolitan Jockey Club, where the New York racing season will open on May 18, Captain E. B. Cassatt was appointed Steward, and H. K. Knapp will act in like capacity at the Summer meeting of the Westchester Racing Association. Schuyler L. Parsons and Andrew Miller were chosen, respectively, for the Aqueduct and the Empire City track.

Ex-Jockey Harry Woods, whose case has been before the Stewards for some time, was granted a hearing before the License Committee. The application of J. H. Glass for a renewal of a jockey's license was denied. Among the other trainers and jockeys who were refused were E. Cottrell, F. J. Kearns, Frank McDermott, Homer H. Selby, and J. J. Morys, while the license of Thomas Parrington was laid on the table.

The stakes to be run at the meeting at Saratoga closed yesterday. While the entries have not yet been tabulated, according to A. McL. Earlocker, they far exceed the nominations made in the last four years.

WAR HEROES AS CADDIES.

English Golf Course Gives Many Steady Employment.

A new solution of the caddie problem is being tried out at the Walton Heath links in Great Britain. Here the aged and infirm are given precedence over boys who ought to be in school, or casual loafers. It is hoped that many soldiers who are partially incapacitated by the war will be able to earn a living by this method. The old men are guaranteed a minimum sum of 10 shillings a week and are allowed to keep everything they earn in excess of this amount.

Provided that the weather is even moderately good, the club is seldom called upon to pay the caddies the minimum wage, for all old men are sent out before the boys are given work. In return for this consideration the men are required to report at the clubhouse at a certain hour in the morning and must not leave until the day is over. So far the only drawback to this scheme is the fact that the old men have a hard time finding lodgings near the course, as all the land available is given up to expensive villas and residences.

LONG ISLAND A. L. ELECTION.

James Clark, Marathon Runner, Chosen President.

James Clark, the former Xavier A. A. marathon runner, was elected President of the Long Island Athletic League as a member of the Emanuel House, Brooklyn, at a meeting held last night at the Trinity Club. Abe Sherman of the Brooklyn A. A. was chosen Vice President; Elton Rogers of St. Augustin's A. C., Secretary, and Andy Walsh of the Presentation Club, Treasurer.

Harry Newcome of the Long Island A. C., temporary Chairman of the new league, was named head of the Handicapping Committee, and will have two assistants, to be selected at the meeting on April 10. Eddie Carr of the Central Y. M. C. A. and E. W. Lattimore of the Smart Set A. C. were elected members of the Registration Committee. A third member will be chosen at the ensuing meeting.

The constitution and by-laws drawn up by a special committee last week were unanimously approved.

Training grounds are needed by the Long Island League, and efforts will be made to enlist the aid of Park Commissioner Ingersoll of Brooklyn and General George W. Wingate, President of the P. S. A. L., in securing the use of a field somewhere in Brooklyn.

One of the Smart Set delegates announced that his club would add a special relay for members of the league to the program for its annual games, which will take place in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory on April 28. The distances for this race will be 220, 440, and 880 yard and a mile.

Women Play for Tennis Title.

Play for the women's tennis championship of the Heights Casino in Brooklyn started yesterday afternoon. Four matches were contested and two others were won by default. Miss Weber had an easy time in defeating Miss Beecher, the latter failing to win a game in the two sets. Miss Bull also won her match with Mrs. Perkins, 6—1, 6—2. The summary:

First Round.—Miss Chapman won from Miss Barclay by default.

Second Round.—Miss Taylor won from Miss Church by default; Mrs. Betts defeated Miss Chapman, 6—3, 6—4; Miss Bull defeated Miss Perkins, 6—1, 6—8; Miss Weber defeated Miss Beecher, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Cousins defeated Mrs. Fitch, 6—2, 6—3.

OF INTEREST TO MOTORISTS.

Applications for registration under the new motor cycle law, which the Governor signed last week, are already being made. The New York City office of the Secretary of State will have charge of the registration of motor cycle owners living in New York, Kings, Richmond, Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties. The law goes into effect April 1, but a reasonable time will be give for compliance with it, and the registration will probably not be in full swing before the middle of April. This year's license plates will be in effect until Feb. 1, 1917.

The motor cycle plates will be of the same color as the 1916 auto license plates, but considerably smaller. It has been decided that the plate shall be attached to the rear of the machine, only one being required. In order to be eligible to register, and thus to operate a motor cycle in the future, the applicant must be at least 16 years of age. Speed of over thirty miles an hour is prohibited. It is estimated that the new law will bring into the State a gross revenue of $100,000. The license fee is a flat $2.50 without reference to horsepower.

Summer touring begins to cast its shadow before. An unexpected characteristic of the inquiries made of the Automobile Club of America is the number of requests for information about transcontinental tours. As so many made this trip last year on account of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, it was thought there would be a decided falling off in travel over the coast-to-coast routes this season. On the contrary, from the number of inquiries more motorists are planning to make the trip this year than ever before.

Terse News of Sports

Notable Entry for Post Office Games.

Several good races are promised for the indoor games of the New York Post Office Clerks' Association, which will be held in the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory Saturday night. The proceeds of the games will be turned over to the Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the association. The big event, the half mile, will bring together some of the best middle distance men—John Overton of Yale, Sid Leslie, Homer Baker, Joe Higgins, Ted Meredith, and Dave Caldwell. In the 60 yards special Maynard of Brown, Ray Morse, Frank Stephenson, Howard P. Drew, and Dave Pulitzer are entered.

To Open Newark Velodrome.

If the weather permits the cycle racing season at the Newark Velodrome will open next Sunday, seven events being on the program. The feature will be the Shanley handicap, a mile race, the prize for which will be $500. Frank Kramer and a number of other prominent professional riders will start. Three are for amateur contestants.

State Amateur Boxing.

Entry blanks have been distributed all clubs in the State for the New York State Amateur Boxing championships, which will be held at the City Athletic Club on Tuesday and Thursday, April 18 and 20. The classes to be contested are 108 pounds, 115, 125, 135, 145, and 158.

Ekwanok Golf Dates.

The Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester, Vt., has announced the following golf fixtures for the coming season: July 4, Independence Day Cup; July 26-29, First President's Cup; Sept. 4, Labor Day Handicap; Sept. 14-16, Equinox Cup. Dates for other tournaments will be announced later.

Wiss to Lead Tiger Wrestlers.

At a meeting of the members of the Princeton wrestling team yesterday Jerome B. Wiss of Newark was elected Captain for next year. Although the past season was Wiss's first appearance on the mat he captured the intercollegiate title in the 115-pound class in the championships recently and was the team's most consistent point gatherer all season. Wiss prepared for Princeton at the Newark Academy, where he was Captain of the gymnasium team. He was also a member of the Princeton gymnastic team during the past Winter.

Sommers to Pitch for Chattanooga.

Rudy Sommers, a Louisville boy, last year with the Brooklyn Federals, has signed a contract to pitch for the Chattanooga Southern League club.

Squash at the Harvard Club.

Eric S. Winston, national amateur squash tennis champion, won another match in the Harvard Club championship yesterday, when he defeated M. S. de Veridi in straight games, 15—3, 15—4. F. H. Davis scored an easy victory over Anderson Dana at 15—3, 15—5. T. A. E. Harris, the national Class B champion, was defeated by Dr. H. S. Satterlee at 15—12, 17—16.

Start Squash Club Tournament.

While the squash championship tournament at the Squash Club starts officially today, one match was played yesterday and three defaults were announced. W. H. Vanderpoel defeated E. B. Schley, 15—8, 15—3; C. A. Le Boutillier won from Albert Billings by default, W. J. Knapp won from G. Lowell by default, and W. M. Flook won from G. W. Abbott by default.

I. H. Cornell Defeats Strebeigh.

One match was played in the squash tennis championship tournament of the Columbia University Club yesterday afternoon, I. H. Cornell defeating R. L. Strebeigh, 10—15, 15—7, 15—8.

Lehigh Cancels Baseball Game.

New York University nine will not play Lehigh University at South Bethlehem next Saturday because of the poor condition of the field. The game, which was to have been the first contest for the Violet nine was canceled yesterday by Manager E. A. Clare of the Lehigh baseball team in a telegram to Manager W. E. Frerichs of the local nine.

Lynch to Captain Holy Cross Eleven.

Raymond F. Lynch of South Hadley Falls was elected Captain of Holy Cross College football team for next season yesterday to succeed Mark H. Devlin of Lawrence, who left college last week. Lynch is a sophomore and has been playing guard.

Levinsky to Box Dillon.

Battling Levinsky, the blonde heavyweight from Connecticut, and Jack Dillon of Indianapolis, will again be opponents this evening. They are scheduled to box in the main ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. These boxers have faced each other several times, and have always furnished an interesting contest, and tonight's bout will probably be no exception.

Tuggie Victor at Billiards.

Dr. T. W. Tuggie defeated E. L. Hill by a score of 150 to 94 in the Harlem Class B 18.2 billiard tournament at the Morningside Billiard Academy last night. Each contestant made a high run of 12. The game went to forty-one innings.

Big Fight on the Screen.

Motion pictures of the boxing contest between Jess Willard and Frank Moran were exhibited for the first time last night at the Park Theatre, and attracted a fair-sized crowd, many of whom failed to witness the men in combat Saturday night. The pictures were remarkably clear in every detail and strikingly showed the ease with which the big champion defeated his opponent.

Stevens Baseball Schedule.

The baseball schedule of Stevens Institute of Technology of Hoboken, which was announced yesterday, contains fourteen games, one of which is with Columbia University on June 3. The schedule:

April 5, St. John's College at Hoboken; 12th, Manhattan College at Hoboken; 15th, N. Y. U. at New York; 25th, Connecticut Aggies at Storrs, Conn.; 26th, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.; 29th, Hamilton at Hoboken; May 3, open; 6th, R. P. I. at Hoboken; 10th, Columbia at New York; 13th, Worcester Tech at Hoboken; 20th, C. C. N. Y. at Hoboken; 30th, Montclair A. C. at Hoboken; June 3, Columbia at Hoboken; 6th, Rutgers at Hoboken; 12th, Rutgers at New Brunswick.

Y. M. H. A's Sixth Victory.

In defeating the cross-country team of the Pennant Athletic Club in a dual run on Sunday, the hill and dale squad of the Ninety-second Street division of the Young Men's Hebrew Association registered its sixth victory of the season. Previous triumphs had been recorded over the Glencoe A. C., Union Settlement A. C., East Side Y. M. C. A., St. Vincent Ferrer A. C., and Hungarian-American A. C.

Kinsella to Play Gairs.

Walter A. Kinsella, American professional court tennis champion, will play "Punch" Fairs, one-time holder of the world's championship, at the Racquet and Tennis Club on April 29. The match will be the best three sets out of five for a purse and a side bet.

HOCKEY EXPERTS COMING.

Contenders for World's Title to Play Here Next Week.

Les Canadiens of Moutreal and the Portland, Ore., seven, the hockey teams which are now playing for the championship of the world in Montreal, will come to New York to play a series of two games on April 4 and 5. Cornelius Fellowes of the St. Nicholas Rink, where the games will be played, had determined not to bring the professionals to New York this season because of their unsatisfactory work the last few years. But he decided to bring the two best teams with the understanding that he can impose a fine of $50 on any player whose play or physical condition is not satisfactory.

It is a new thing for the United States to have a team playing for the world's hockey championship, and New Yorkers will be much interested in the showing the coast players make against the best combination in the Dominion, where hockey is the national sport as baseball is in this country.

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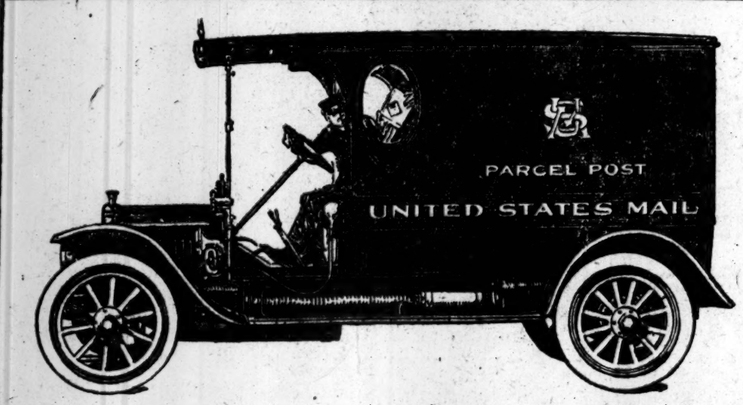

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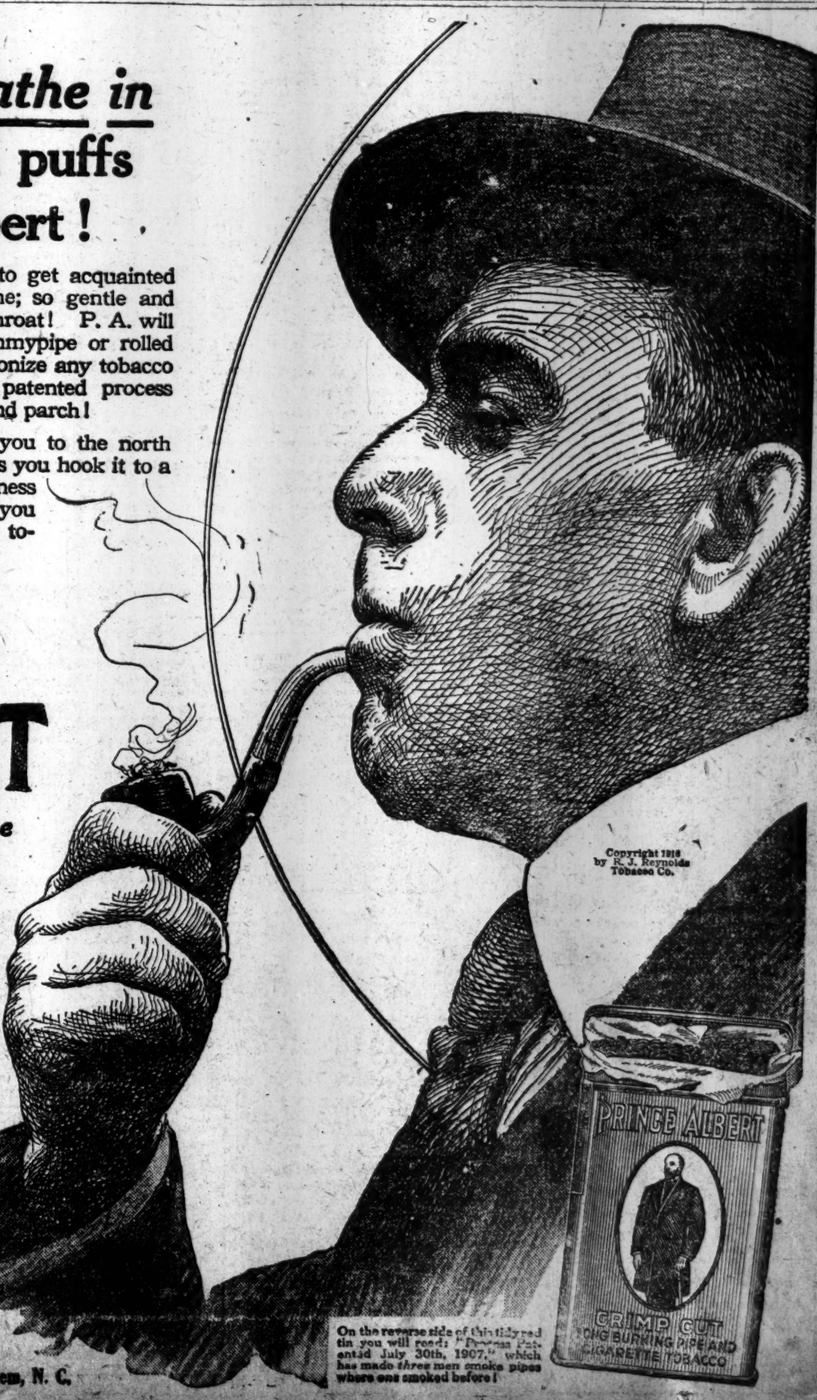

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MAYOR DENOUNCES THE FINEGAN BILL

Would Free Board of Education from Estimate Board Control and Audit.

ONE OF MANY OBSTACLES

Tells Harvard Club That Constructive Work of His Administration Has Been Blocked.

Mayor Mitchel told the members of the Harvard Club last night of some of the obstacles that had been placed in the way of constructive work in his administration and of his determination to overcome them. His speech more than once stirred his audience to bursts of enthusiastic applause, and at its end the members arose and gave him the Harvard "three times three" again and again.

The Mayor classed as the three principal obstacles the opposition of certain men in the Department of Education and some teachers to a fair trial of the Gary plan; the so-called Finegan bill which would make the Board of Education free from the Board of Estimate or the auditing power of the Controller, and the defeat of the municipal garbage disposal plant. If the proposed Educational bill passed, he said, he would not want to appoint members of a Board of Education over whom he could have no control. He did not want the responsibility he said.

Mr. Mitchel charged that the present garbage disposal contractors were behind the successful opposition to placing a municipal garbage plant on Riker's Island, and he warned them that if the alternate plan—that of placing the plant on Staten Island—was delayed so that it could not be accomplished he would, if he could, tow the garbage out to sea and dump it, rather than let "any clique" of contractors hold up the city.

He made a stirring defense of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury, and told the story of the Commissioner's efforts to go beyond his strict legal rights in order to see that the city's dependents were carefully cared for. No denomination was aimed at by the Commissioner's investigation, he said, and added that no matter whether Catholic, Protestant, or Jew suffered, the efforts of the Charities Department to end the suffering of those who are placed in the care of private institutions would continue.

"The Best Mayor," Says Choate.

Joseph H. Choate, President Emeritus of the Harvard Club, introduced the Mayor. His speech was a eulogistic one, and he credited the Mayor with being the head of the best City Government ever in power in the sixty years that he had been a resident of this city. He especially commended the Mayor for his journey to Plattsburg as a private at the camp.

The Mayor said that one of the first things that had impressed him was the need of better vocational training in this city and a system that would intensify the educational work and do away with the part-time system. He told of the coming to New York of William Wirt of Gary.

"We undertook to give him six schools, and an appropriation was made to reconstruct these schools so they could be developed according to the Gary plan," continued the Mayor. "Then, later, when Mr. Wirt came here prepared to go ahead with his work, it was found that the schools had not been reconstructed for his experiment but for some hybrid experiments to be conducted by a man in the department with another system. That set the experiments back ten months. We have since succeeded in getting two other schools reconstructed to the Gary plan. It was no sooner seen that the plan was going to be a success than opposition began to gather against it. The teachers were opposed to it. The reason for that opposition can probably be found in the fact that the Gary plan requires more teaching time and more intensive work."

The Mayor spoke of the "extraordinary" opposition that developed against the plan in the Board of Education. As a possible explanation of this he said there were some who expected the system to be the tail of the education kite, but instead it became a leader, and there was danger that it might eclipse the kite. The great thing that the Gary plan was going to accomplish, he said, was to wipe out part time.

An Anti-Home Rule Bill.

"There has been introduced in the Legislature at Albany a bill prepared and sent there by the State Department of Education," he said. "It provides, among other things, a reduction in the Board of Education of from forty-six to twenty-one members. Any reduction in the number of the board is good, but the reduction proposed is not enough. Now, with this reduction in the board as a basis the bill goes further and proposes that there shall be no control of appropriations for Education by the Board of Estimate. It provides that the Board of Education shall by mandatory provision of the law receive five mills of every dollar of assessable values. Now, today, under the present law, the Board of Education receives three mills out of assessable values, and the increase would amount to $3,000,000 more than it received this year.

"He said it was vicious legislation to take the educational system away from the authority of the Board of Estimate. It was discouraging, he said, when everything was being done to keep down expenses to find that this attempt was being made to add to the city's financial burdens.

"Why," he added, "the bill goes on to provide that the Board of Education can without control go in and select school sites, overlooking the fact that if we go on with our plan we will wipe out part time, and there will be no necessity now for more school equipment. It takes also from the Controller's office all power of audit. It sets up a separate government for education. If it goes through I don't want the appointment of any of the board who will not be responsible to the Mayor and the Board of Estimate. If we are to set up that sort of a government, why not set up an elective board and give it the power of levying its own taxes. The bill is anti-home rule and a most vicious measure."

CLUBMEN DINE IN PRISON.

Pleased with Entertainment at Blackwell's Island.

Three hundred members of the Monday Club, representing most of the charitable and sociological organizations in the city, visited Blackwell's Island late yesterday afternoon and investigated conditions there. The visitors were escorted by Commissioner of Corrections Burdette G. Lewis through the penitentiary, and later, with Warden John J. Murtha as guide, made a tour among the 1,000 prisoners to get in touch with the men's point of view.

The sombre buildings were decorated inside and out in all sorts of colors. Mottoes, painstakingly painted by artist inmates, adorned the walls, and the prisoners, far from resenting being treated as a spectacle, seemed to enter into the spirit of the visit. They appeared, as one of the visitors put it, "tickled greatly at the chance to show they weren't really entirely bad."

While passing through the big prison dining room the club members received a surprise by being asked to sit down and have a prison meal, served by inmates. They piled it on the dining hall, and voted the meal and the service excellent. During the dinner a prisoner, a graduate of the University of Berlin, played operatic selections on a piano.

Addresses were made by Commissioner Lewis, Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Dr. Ernest S. Bishop, and Dr. A. A. Brill, but, judging by applause, the best speech of the evening was made by a prisoner, who spoke on "The Indeterminate Sentence."

1915 ROCKEFELLER GIFTS.

Foundation Announces Payments to Unaffiliated Organizations.

The Rockefeller Foundation yesterday made public a list of all payments to unaffiliated organizations made by the Foundation during 1915 upon the designation of John D. Rockefeller, as follows:

Alta Social Settlement	$14,500
American Baptist Home Mission Society	100,000
American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society	250,000
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	500
Baptist Church Extension Society of Brooklyn and Queens	3,000
Baptist Ministers' Home Society	250
Baptist Missionary Convention	15,000
Baptist Union of Western Canada	10,000
Blue Ridge Association	1,500
Brooklyn Bureau of Charities	2,000
Brooklyn Men's Christian Association	1,000
Boy Scouts of America	5,000
Charity Organization Society of the City of New York	6,000
Children's Aid Society	2,500
Clemson College	50,000
Cleveland Federation of Charity and Philanthropy	9,000
Cleveland School of Arts	700
Cleveland Y. M. C. A.	2,000
Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis	500
Eugenic Field Workers	2,700
Eugenic Record Office	1,350
Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America	500
Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention	49,811
Girls' Branch of the Public School Athletic League	300
Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association	5,000
International Committee of Y. M. C. Associations	55,000
International Y. M. C. A. College	2,000
Laymen's Missionary Movement	8,450
The Legal Aid Society	1,000
Music School Settlement	1,500
National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis	500
National Board of Y. W. C. A.	10,000
National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes	2,000
New Jersey Baptist Convention	900
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	7,000
New York Baptist Mission Society	2,985
New York City Baptist Society	21,000
New York City Baptist Missionary Society	7,000
New York Milk Committee	4,000
Ohio Baptist Convention	4,500
People's Institute	1,000
The Prison Association of New York	500
Public Education Association	5,000
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, (corporate purposes)	8,854
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, for buildings	570,559
Seamen's Church Institute of New York	50,000
Society for Italian Immigrants	750
State Charities Aid Association	2,000
State Executive Committee of Y. M. C. Association	1,000
State Mission Board of the Pennsylvania Baptist General Convention	800
Superintendent W. H. Maxwell, New York City Schools	2,500
Tarrytown Y. M. C. A.	500
Travelers' Aid Society	1,000
University of Michigan Y. M. C. A.	30,000
Westchester County Poor—	
Special agent	1,200
Eugenic investigator	900
White Plains Y. M. C. A.	5,000
Working Women's Protective Union	50
Total	$1,342,561

In offering on March 6, 1914, a donation to the Foundation sufficient to make its fund aggregate $100,000,000, Mr. Rockefeller stipulated as a condition of that gift "that from the income of the Foundation the sum of $2,000,000 annually, or as much thereof as I shall designate, shall be applied during my lifetime to such specific objects within the corporate purposes of the Foundation as I may from time to time direct."

In accord with this stipulation, the foregoing appropriations were approved and paid by the Trustees as coming within the corporate purpose of the foundation.

PLEA FOR MORAL COMMUNITY

Dr. John L. Elliott Asks Mothers' Aid for Its Betterment.

"It is a sin to bring up children in a community as ugly as we have," said Dr. John Lovejoy Elliott, talking to the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture at the Meeting House for Ethical Culture yesterday afternoon. "Plant trees when you are away for the Summer. Take care of the morality of the community. Do you think that you can send your boy out into a corrupt community and that his mind will be like the allegorical duck's back and all evil will slip from it?"

Dr. Elliott's talk was on the "Mother and the Community."

"No mother is what she ought to be if she lives simply the life of the home," he said. "She must live the life of the community. In the jails I see the failures of the mothers. In the children I see flashes of what they might have been, but they never have arrived at the goal. The children come here to school with unworthy ideas in their heads, and I cannot get them out. I ask them in connection with a lesson on Aristotle if they believe there is a class of people born to be slaves. They have a prejudice against that word and say no, but when I ask if they believe some are born to be a servant class one-third will raise their hands. They think there is an inferior nature, and the chambermaid has it. They cannot be what they should be ethically until they have a different viewpoint. There should be an attitude of democracy and that attitude to the servant is against it and I think a part of the servant problem. I have heard people brag about the number of servants they have. Each additional servant makes more complicated the spiritual attitude of the children.

"The great picture of the world is the Madonna and Child, but there is a higher vision than that—not one mother and child, but mothers and all children."

OPPOSES CANAL BILL.

State Engineer Attacks Measure for the Benefit of Syracuse.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Because of the protest of State Engineer Frank M. Williams, Governor Whitman today gave notice that he would hold a hearing on Friday on the Walters bill amending the law providing for the sale of abandoned canal lands, which has been passed by the Legislature and awaits his signature.

The purpose of the bill is to provide a plan whereby the New York Central may remove its tracks from some of the most important streets of Syracuse and place them in the old canal bed. The measure provides that if the city purchases part of the canal route for the purpose of eliminating grade crossings it may deduct from the sale price the State's share of the cost of eliminating the grade crossings. Inasmuch as the elimination of the grade crossings will cost several millions, the State would receive no money for the canal land taken, although its part of the 25 per cent. cost of eliminating the crossings would be lessened by that amount. It is estimated that the six block length of canal land to be taken is worth about $200,000. The railroad's 50 per cent. and Syracuse's 25 per cent. part of the cost are not affected by the bill.

Senator J. Henry Walters, introducer of the measure, is a political lieutenant of Francis Hendricks, the Republican boss of Syracuse.

Engineer Williams contends that in estimating the size of the bond issue authorized last year for the completion of the barge canal he counted on the receipt by the canal fund of the money to be realized by the sale of canal lands. He says that if the State is to surrender this money for other purposes it will have to reimburse the canal fund or he will not have enough money to complete the canal. He points out that the Walters bill is applicable to all the cities of the State through which the abandoned canal bed runs. It is said that Rochester intends to take advantage of the provisions of the bill if the Governor signs it.

Plan Anti-Preparedness Meeting.

Plans for a mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on April 6, at which advocates of anti-preparedness will speak, were adopted at a meeting of the Anti-Preparedness Committee at 70 Fifth Avenue yesterday afternoon. A committee to take charge of arrangements was formed, with the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of Broadway Tabernacle, as Chairman. Among those present were Bishop David H. Greer, Clarence H. Kelsey, Mrs. Amos R. E. Pinchot, Bolton Hall, Dr. Nathan Krass, Rabbi Greenfield, the Rev. Frederick Lynch, Crystal Eastman and Norman E. Thomas.

FIND STATE WASTES $2,000,000 IN PAY

Horton Committee Charges Extravagance and Inefficiency in the Civil Service.

945 OFFICES ARE BOGUS

Committee Charges That False Titles Are Given to Establish Fictitious Salary Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Senate Committee which, under the Chairmanship of Senator Clinton T. Horton of Buffalo, has been working for a year on an investigation of the civil service of the State, reported to the Legislature tonight that New York was paying $2,000,000 a year too much for personal service. The report embodies recommendations for a comprehensive reorganization of the civil service system, including standardization of requirements and of the system of salaries.

"The investigations of the committee furnish convincing evidence that the business of the State is transacted with a considerable amount of waste," the report says. "The committee estimated in its preliminary report of April 9, 1915, that the payroll cost could be reduced at least $2,000,000 through the proper reorganization of methods and simplification of work. The committee, after exhaustive investigation, finds that this estimate was conservative.

"Many factors contribute to the waste or inefficiency in the State Government today. One of the most important factors is the present system of civil service control and the deadening spirit which underlies it. In no department of the State Government do employment conditions approach the standards adopted by private practice, although there are many instances of highly competent and thoroughly trained officials rendering much more service to the State than could be required of them."

The report submits instances of direct overpayment of $380,000 and underpayment of $80,000.

The committee points out as the chief faults of the State's civil service inequality in rates of pay, multiplicity of fictitious and unnecessary titles, an inadequate and inequitable system of promotion, unnecessary duplication of work, lack of proper preliminary training and qualifications of employes, and lack of standards.

The report estimates that adoption of its recommendations will mean in five years an annual saving of $775,000, with a great increase in efficiency.

As regards reduction in the number of employes, the report says that $500,000 may be saved immediately by elimination of unnecessary places without injury to the State's work. It indicates a saving of $1,500,000 in the next two years in this direction.

The report shows that the average salary of all State employes in the administrative departments in 1911 was $1,475 and that in 1915 the average salary of a State had increased to $1,888. The report says:

"The committee believes that this condition has been reached through unnatural and unwarranted increase in the average rates of pay, as well as in the number of positions, and points to the fact that in 1911 the expenditures for personal service in the State departments was $6,000,000, whereas in 1915 the expenditure was $11,700,000, without a corresponding increase in the number of positions."

There are 945 useless and misleading titles in the State service today, according to the report. These false titles, it is charged, were established for the purpose of providing fictitious rates of pay. To correct these irregularities it is proposed to establish a limited number of standard titles so that a favored person may not draw twice as much salary under a misleading title as one who works by his side at the same task.

"Advancement of employes," says the report, "has been influenced in no small degree upon considerations of personal preference. Too little premium has been placed upon demonstrated merit, efficiency, or length of service."

Bills presented by the committee provide that new rates of pay shall go into effect in the cases of new employes, but that standardization of titles take place at once.

The State Civil Service Commission in its report to the Legislature today urged that competitive examinations for places in the service of the State should be extended to the higher offices if the civil service law was to become most effective. The commission also suggested that at times oral examinations would be more effective than written examinations.

The commission called attention to requests for examinations made by heads of various State departments who after the examinations failed to appoint any person to the place for which the examination had been given.

"We suspect," said the report, "that the reason for this is that the individual whom it was desired to appoint did not pass sufficiently high to be reached."

In the year 21,078 candidates for various places in the State's service were examined.

TROLLEY CAR KILLS CHILD.

Wreckers and Firemen Called for 59th Street Accident.

Both the wrecking crew and Fire Department were called out last night when Florence Davis, a 6-year-old negro child of 330 West Fifty-ninth Street, was run over and fatally injured by a Fifty-ninth Street surface car driven by Motorman Martin Mulgannon of 210 East Forty-seventh Street. She was crossing the street east of Columbus Avenue, and ran from behind a westbound car right in front of Mulgannon's car, which was going east. The motorman stopped his car when he saw the child disappear under the fender, and found that her body was lodged under the forward truck.

A crowd gathered and the wrecking crew was sent for. Some one in the crowd sent in a fire alarm, and both the wreckers and the fire fighters arrived at the same time, causing much excitement in the neighborhood. After the car was jacked up the girl was taken to the Polyclinic Hospital by Dr. Lowry, but died in the ambulance.

Slept on Ashpile; Fumes Killed Him

PASSAIC, N. J., March 27.—Walter Dumboski of this city, an employe of the Beaver Lake Ice Company, went to Athenia yesterday to visit with friends. Instead of returning to his home here, after several drinks in Athenia he went to sleep on a pile of ashes alongside an Athenia mill. This morning the mill watchman found the man dead, still lying prostrate on the ashes. Dr. R. R. Armstrong, county physician, said death was caused by gas fumes that came from the ashes over which he slept. His friends in Athenia say he drank heavily before leaving them.

OHIO PEOPLE FEAR FLOOD

But Rivers Are Receding, and There Is Little Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 27.—On the anniversary of the greatest flood in the history of the State, that of 1913, when 500 lives were lost and $500,000 worth of property destroyed, Ohio is trembling tonight in fear of another disaster. The streams are full to the banks, and if rain falls tomorrow the situation will be critical.

Although the United States Weather Bureau was reassuring in its statement tonight the population in the low-lying portions of Columbus is alarmed tonight. All day the residents of the threatened quarters have been moving to higher ground and storing furniture in upper stories.

The trouble in Ohio centres in the Scioto and Olentangy River Valleys on the Ohio River side of the divide and in the Blanchard River and Sandusky River Valleys, on the Great Lakes side of the divide. The central portion of the State is threatened, but the remainder of the State is safe.

This bulletin on the situation was issued tonight by William H. Alexander, in charge of the Columbus weather bureau: "The situation is still rather critical, but I think I am justified in saying that the danger of a real flood is less acute than it was earlier in the day. The stage at Columbus will hardly exceed 20 feet."

The danger point in Columbus is twenty-two feet, but the people in the affected districts did not consider the leeway sufficient to make them safe. Warnings were arranged by Major George J. Karb, by which factory whistles are to blow as a signal for rapid flight if it becomes necessary during the night. The other cities in danger, besides the capital, are Kenton, which was partially flooded; Delaware, Sandusky, Tiffin, and Fremont.

At noon the police authorities stopped the operation of the street cars over the West Broad Street Bridge. It was swept away three years ago and has not yet been permanently rebuilt. The current of the river was strong and the test of the temporary sub-structure was considered too great for safe travel. Autos and moving vans were used for transportation purposes.

A dozen families during the day sought shelter from rain in the State House. Frightened women and little children were housed there during the day.

THE GENESEE RISING.

Part of Dansville Inundated by Tributary—Rochester in No Danger

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—The anticipated rise in the Genesee River as a result of the moderating temperature, wind, and rain, began early this morning. At noon the water had risen nearly a foot at the Court Street dam, a point where all measurements are usually made.

For several days past residents here have been growing nervous over the situation owing to the immense snow deposits up the valley. The snowfall this month has extended clear to the source of the river in Pennsylvania, and reports from the southern tier indicate that the break-up is imminent.

A light fall of rain in this section today helped to melt and carry away much snow in a manner that did not menace property interests along the river route. An investigation of conditions in the city by engineers from the Public Works Department showed that, barring an unforeseen rush of water from up the valley, the Genesee River will not overflow its banks in this city this Spring.

Canaseraga Creek, a large tributary of the Genesee, south of Mount Morris, has broken over its banks, flooding a part of Dansville. The backwater has reached the river and converted the flatland about Mount Morris into a veritable lake. At that point the river is slowly rising, and all of the flats will be completely under water as far as Avon by morning. Trains of the Dansville & Mount Morris Railroad were able to run this morning, but no definite information is available tonight. All travel across country, however, has been stopped. All of the territory near the river in the region of Gibsonville, Smoky Hollow, and St. Helena is inundated.

USED MANGE CURE ON HAIR.

Now Caldwell Is Suing the Maker, Asking $10,000 Damages.

Charles Caldwell, following the advice of friends, tried to grow hair on his head by rubbing into the scalp Glover's Imperial Mange Remedy. Now he has sued H. Clay Glover, the manufacturer, in the Supreme Court for $10,000, complaining that the "remedy" not only produced no hair, but deprived him of a great deal of the scanty supply he had anad that his scalp became syollen and inflamed under the treatment, causing him much pain and many sleepless nights.

The date of the application of the "remedy" to his scalp was some time subsequent to the day of its purchase, Aug. 4, 1914. Bloomingdale Brothers were made co-defendants, because the stuff was bought in their store and applied, Mr. Caldwell said, in strict conformity to the directions accompanying the package. Before purchasing, the plaintiff said, he asked the advice of the clerk, and was assured that in a number of cases the results of the applications of the "remedy" had been followed by satisfactory results. The defendants have asked the court for permission to have the plaintiff's head examined by experts, in order to ascertain the extent of the alleged injuries.

Seek Bridge Tolls from Car Lines.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke issued a statement yesterday in which he pointed out that the decision of Justice Erlanger with regard to the use of the Williamsburg Bridge by the B. R. T. elevated trains did not affect in any way the surface operation over any of the East River bridges. The court held that under the subway contract the B. R. T. need not pay any tolls for the elevated trains it sent over the Williamsburg Bridge. The Bridge Department, however, is still trying to force the street railroad companies of the city to pay tolls on the street cars they operate over the Williamsburg Bridge.

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STATE SENATE URGES PLAN FOR BIG ARMY

Passes Mills Resolution Asking Congress to Maintain Force of 178,000 Men.

MILITIA BILL IS ADVANCED

Measure Appropriating $500,000 for Possible Mobilization to be Passed—Guard to be Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—By a vote of 39 to 15 the Senate at its session tonight adopted the Mills resolution asking the Legislature to memorialize Congress in favor of the preparedness program embodied in the Chamberlain bill in so far as the regular army is concerned and for the Garrison program with regard to the second line of defense. The resolution asks Congress to increase the strength of the regular army to 178,000 men, and opposes the federalization of the State militia.

The resolution also calls on Congress to support a naval program which would bring the strength of our naval armament up to second place among the nations, as suggested by the General gress on July 30 last. In addition the resolution urges an army reserve composed of Federal volunteers, with a view to making it possible always to maintain a strength of 250,000 men, at least in times of war. An officers' reserve is also urged.

Every Democrat in the Senate voted against the resolution with the exception of Senator Carswell of Brooklyn, who asked to be excused from voting at all. Two Republican Senators, Argetsinger of Rochester and Lawson of Brooklyn, voted with the Democrats.

Senator Mills made a long speech in support of his resolution.

"The English people neglected the lesson of history which the Germans had learned full well, and have paid for it dearly," Senator Mills said. "They have sent their best because the best always go first, and have lost them in an unequal contest against an enemy their equal in bravery and who had the advantage of preparation and thorough training."

The United States, Senator Mills said, was the possessor of riches in resources and territory which might well tempt the "covetously envious in a world where justice and right have temporarily succumbed and where the sword of might rules supreme."

Senator Mills brought forth naval reports to show that this country ranked fourth in the matter of naval armaments, and said that in addition the navy was woefully short of men and of ammunition. Should the navy fail, said the Senator, any first class European nation could readily transport across the ocean and land on our shores 400,000 men within one month. With the strategic points on the coast within the enemy's grip the army of invasion could readily be increased to 1,500,000 men.

"To meet such a force we have at present a mobile army of 36,000 men, or only three times the police force in New York City," said the Senator.

"In the last few months," Senator Mills continued, "we have made giant strides toward recognition of the only democratic method of preparation for defense, but the people are not quite prepared as yet to accept it, and therefore we are obliged to turn our attention and give our support to the next best plan. Instead of attempting to create a national army out of the State militia, what we should do is to create a force of Federal volunteers wholly under the control of the National Government.

"This can be accomplished either by legislation providing in detail for the recruiting, term of enlistment, and training of such a force, or preferably by the utilization of the volunteer act of 1914, a proposition which looks to the utilization in peace time for the raising of a volunteer army for training of the means we are required to use in war for the raising of a volunteer army for fighting."

Senator Elon R. Brown, the Republican leader, congratulated Senator Mills on his speech. The minority leader, Robert F. Wagner, said he would vote against the resolution because it was opposed to the Hay bill, now before Congress, which contemplates the federalization of the National Guard.

Senator William M. Bennett said that the resolution, even if Congress gave heed to its recommendations, would be of no avail unless there was a man in the White House big enough to make proper use of the increased military strength.

"Senator Brown is a delegate to the Republican National Convention," said Senator Bennett. "If he really wants to accomplish something why doesn't he go to Chicago and vote for the nomination of a man who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy and resigned to go to the front and fight in the Spanish war, and who, when afterward he became President, appointed the best Secretary of War this country ever had—a man who reorganized the army, and whom all army officers would like to see our next President."

Senator Brown, who is not an admirer of Colonel Roosevelt but who favors the nomination of Elihu Root, smiled.

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, tonight introduced a bill in the Upper House, which was advanced to a second reading hurriedly without reference to committee, appropriating $500,000 for the mobilization of the New York State militia in case of need. The bill has the approval of Governor Whitman. It has already been introduced in the Assembly and will become a law.

It was learned tonight that conferences have been held of National Guard officers, officers of the United States Army, and officials of the New York Central Railroad, at which plans for the transportation of troops have been discussed. If the National Guard is called, it is planned to utilize Fishkill Plains, in Dutchess County, as a general mobilization camp.

CHINESE ASK YUAN TO QUIT.

Former Envoy Requests Ruler to Accede to People's Wishes.

SHANGHAI, China, March 27.—Tang Shao Yi, China's special envoy to the United States in 1908 and President Yuan Shih-kai's first Premier, in an interview today said that he telegraphed the President last night, urging him to "accede to the wishes of a large majority of the people of China" and retire from the Government.

Tang Shao Yi expressed the opinion that the mandate canceling the plan to restore the monarchical form of Government had resulted in an accentuation of popular feeling against Yuan Shih-kai. He said the country was headed toward ruin unless he manfully proclaimed Li Yuen Heng President, and announced that he would use his influence to assist Li Yuen Heng to maintain order. Li Yuen Heng is Vice President of the Republic.

Tang Shao Yi stated that the situation in Canton was so strained that the province must join the Republicans or declare its independence in the shortest order, while Yuan Shih-kai was so suspicious of the anti-monarchical views of Feng Kuo-chang, Governor of Manking, that he was compelled to maintain 60,000 troops in Klang-su to watch him, greatly hampering the operations against Yunnan, and, furthermore, that Japanese unrest would continue until Yuan Shih-kai was eliminated.

Van Dyke's Aid Coming to America.

THE HAGUE, March 27, (via London.)—Maurice Marshall Langhorne, Secretary of the American Legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, will sail for the United States tomorrow on board the steamer Ryndam.

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Regenerative Braking

One of the scientific marvels is regenerative braking, by which the train on down grades, instead of consuming electricity, actually produces it, and by which at the same time, the speed of the train is kept under perfect control. This braking provides maximum safety, eliminates wheel, brakeshoe and track wear and overheating, insures a uniform speed and recovers from 25% to 52% of power.

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HUNTINGTON PAYS $115,000 FOR BOOKS

Buys En Bloc That Part of Pembroke Library C. D. Smith Had Bid In.

RARE MSS. ARE INCLUDED

New Acquisition a Notable Addition to the Purchaser's Already Famous Collections.

Henry E. Huntington has purchased en bloc for $115,000 from George D. Smith the collection of illuminated manuscripts, block books, incunabula, and other rarities that were in the library of the Earl of Pembroke, and which Mr. Smith bought when the library was sold at Sotheby's in London. It will be remembered that Mr. Smith was negotiating for the private purchase of the library previous to its being offered at auction. He crossed the Atlantic for this purpose. Terms could not be agreed upon, however, and the books and manuscripts found their way into Sotheby's. At that sale Mr. Smith was the largest buyer.

The origin of this historic library remains unknown. The great bibliographer, Thomas Frognall Dibdin, considered it to be one of the oldest private collections in existence. From the time of the third and fourth Earls of Pembroke, "the incomparable pair of brethren," to whom the First Folio Shakespeare was dedicated, the library had been continually enriched by additions supplied by descendants.

Very Rare Dutch Book.

Among the books was a copy of the extremely rare Dutch edition of the "Speculum Humanae Salistionis," known in Dutch as "Dot Speghel der Menschelijker Behoudenisse." There are two other copies, both imperfect, in the City Library of Haarlem, in which city this wonderful specimen of xylography is said to have been produced by Laurenz Janson Koster. A copy, likewise imperfect, was in the Town Library of Lille, which has probably been destroyed by fire in the present war. No copy, perfect or imperfect, is in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, or in the National Library at Paris.

Another monument of the greatest typographical importance is the "collection" of Joannes Balius, printed by Gutenberg, and of special interest as being the fourth book printed with a date, 1460. It was the first lexicon ever published. There is also a fine copy of the first edition of the first Greek lexicon, printed at Milan in 1499 and compiled by Suidas.

The collection includes five books from the press of William Caxton, among them being the first work ever printed in the English tongue, known as the "Recuyell of the Histories of Troye." This was printed by Caxton at Bruges. Another volume is the "Game and Playe of the Chesse," being the second book printed by Caxton in England, and the second English book to appear with illustrations. The other Caxtons are Higden's "Polychronicon," 1482; Mick's "Festival," 1490, and Cicero "On Old Age," 1487.

An Early Book on Sports.

Of equal importance is the famous "Book of Saint Albans," printed by the "School Master Printer of St. Albans" in 1486. This is notable as being not only one of the rarest books in the English language, but also as being the earliest of the innumerable books on sport, the first English armorial and the first book to contain English popular rhymes.

Two curious relics of religious history are papal indulgencies for the remission of sins. These indulgencies were offered at public sale by priests during the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, and empowered the confessor upon receipt of a prescribed fee to grant full and absolute pardon in life and death. One of these indulgencies is a particularly interesting specimen of block printing, dated 1482, and supposed to have been issued in Munich, where letterpress printing was introduced only at the end of the century.

Fine specimens of the early wood engraver's art are to be found in many of the volumes. There are splendid incunabula from the first presses of Strassburg, Cologne, Nuremburg, Ulm, Basle, Rome, Florence, Venice, Milan, Bologna, Ferrara, Verona, Paris, Lyons, Louvain, Bruges, Haarlem, Westminster, and London. As was the custom of the period, the margins, first pages, and initial spaces of the books have been beautifully illuminated and artistically painted and decorated by the foremost artists practicing in the different places named.

The number of rare and early French and Italian books is large. Among them is the only known vellum printed copy of Jehan Bouchet's "Lamoureux transy sans Espon," published by Antoine Verard of Paris and richly decorated with twenty superb illuminated miniatures.

Work of Church Fathers.

Magnificent specimens of the works of the fathers of the Church and other early Christian writers are represented, such as the first edition of the works of Saint Ambrose, printed at Basel in 1492, and the writings of Alexander de Alea, an English Franciscan monk and noted theologian, who died about 1250. There are rare editions of Thomas Aquinas and Thomas à Kempis, whose "Imitation of Christ" is one of the most widely printed books in the world; Saint Augustines from the first press at Venice; the famous "Epistles of Saint Cyprian," Bishop of Carthage, martyred about 258 A. D., and published for the first time by Swevnham and Pannartz, the first printers of Rome, and a vullum printed copy of Saint Jerome, printed in 1470, of Peter Schaeffer, partner of Gutenberg. Fine first editions of the most famous Greek and Latin classics are also numerously represented, such as Aristotle, Euripides, Cicero, Plautus, Quintilian, Aristophanes, Aulus Gellius, Boethius, Cornelius Nepes, Eutropius, Justinus, Juvenal, Lucian, Macrobius, Sustonius, and Tacitus.

For many years Mr. Huntington has been the largest individual buyer of rare books in the world. Among the great libraries he has purchased en bloc are those of the Duke of Devonshire, E. Dwight Church, Beverley Chew, and Frederick W. Halsey. At the disposal of the Robert Hoe library he was the largest buyer. He has also obtained library treasures from the McKee, Poor, Daly, and Heckscher collections.

Prof. Brander Matthews's Lecture.

The sixth and last address of the series by members of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts and Letters will be given by Professor Brander Matthews of Columbia at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street, Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock. His subject will be "Shakespeare's Stage Traditions."

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THE TIMES THEIR CHOICE.

Class Statistics Issued by the Seniors at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 28.—The senior statistics of Princeton University were announced this morning by the Secretary of the class, L. G. Payson. They show that out of 230 men 19 are supporting themselves wholly and 38 partially. Seven men have been suspended from college. The average age of the class is 21.7 years, one man being only 18 years old.

Of the class 43 men declare that they have never kissed a girl. Their inability to "swing it" is given as a reason by most. While 160 deny that it is morally wrong to kiss a girl, 40 think that it is. There are 35 seniors who do not correspond with girls, while the others have many correspondents. Smokers number 136, including 50 who started in college. Seven have stopped since coming to Princeton. Dancers number 194, and 36 men consider dancing morally wrong. Card playing is considered morally wrong by 19 men, but 199 men indulge in the diversion.

Yale is termed the favorite man's college next to Princeton. Vassar leads the girls' colleges. The favorite morning newspaper is THE NEW YORK TIMES, with The New York Evening Post leading the evening newspapers. The favorite fiction writer is Booth Tarkington, and Penrod Schofield, his creation, is the favorite character in fiction. Lincoln is the favorite character in history. The favorite dramatist is Shakespeare, the favorite play is "Macbeth," and Falstaff is the favorite character. George Bernard Shaw comes second on the list of dramatists. Tennyson is the favorite poet, and "Crossing the Bar" the favorite poem. Most of the students prefer football as a sport to watch, with tennis the favorite for playing.

NORA BAYES AT THE PALACE

Where, with Eddie Leonard, She Cuts Some Unannounced Capers.

Nearly all the new bill at the Palace had been displayed in the placid and routine way last evening, when the frolicsome and prankful Nora Bayes began to disorganize it in a most engaging manner. She had sung all her songs, some of them new, and made all her bows, and Charlie Howard's act was in full progress when out bounced Miss Bayes armed with a broom, with which she proceeded to sweep industriously. This naturally led to her pausing to give an imitation of Eddie Leonard roaring one of the melodies with which he had entertained agreeably earlier in the evening.

The imitation in its perfection was so far beyond anything Elsie Janis or Cissie Loftus ever achieved that it soon dawned on the skeptical audience that the voice was issuing from behind a curtain, whence Leonard himself soon appeared, bowing bashfully. Encouraged by the storms of applause, Howard and Margaret Taylor and Leonard and Miss Bayes simply declined to leave the stage, where they remained to add impromptu comic relief to the wonders accomplished on the horizontal bars by the Four Danubes. All this, apparently, was not in the bond, and it may never happen again.

Elsewhere in the bill Allan Dinehart entertains with that amusing sketch, "The Meanest Man in the World," and Houdini extracts himself extraordinarily from sundry receptacles. It was announced at the Palace last evening that, in honor of the Shakespeare Tercentenary, Houdini would repair at 11 this morning to Forty-sixth Street and Broadway, where he would extricate himself from a straitjacket in midair after he had been suspended uncomfortably by the ankles from a green subway derrick.

GUACHARO POSES FOR FILMS

Harvard's Stuffed Bird Is Basis for Contradiction of Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 27.—Harvard's guacharo this afternoon was photographed and posed for the movies. The mounted specimen of the bird is the property of William Brewster, curator of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. Professor Brewster says:

"I think the guacharo has been known for seventy-five years. As I understand, Colonel Roosevelt found the bird in the same cave in Trinidad in which the guacharo was studied by Frank Chapman, the ornithologist, in 1893. At that time Chapman carried away at least three specimens. The next year, 1894, I was in Trinidad with him, but not at this cave.

"There seems to be something contradictory in the account of Colonel Roosevelt. He says that some of the natives call the bird the diabiotin. But the diabiotin is an extinct bird that formerly was found in the island of Jamaica. Furthermore it is a sea bird of the albatross family—not a land bird.

"The guacharo is not much more than half as large as a barn owl. It is about the size of a blue pigeon, but has a longer tail, and long, pointed wings. Not only do I question the statement that this is a new bird, but I don't believe for one moment that Colonel Roosevelt thinks he has seen anything that was not previously known to naturalists. He is an intimate friend of Chapman, and I believe he asked Chapman's advice as to the best way to go in search of the bird. Mr. Roosevelt is too good a field naturalist to be so easily mistaken."

PLAN MISSIONARY JUBILEE.

Methodist Women's Foreign Societies Give Luncheon.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Societies of the Methodist Churches in New York gave a luncheon yesterday at the Great Northern Hotel in the interest of the jubilee of the society to be observed in 1919. The New York Branch President, Mrs. William I. Haven, presided, and Mrs. J. Sumner Stone was toastmaster. The speakers were Mrs. Stephen J. Herben, New York Branch Jubilee Commissioner; Miss Lena Leonard Fisher of Cleveland, National Jubilee Commissioner; Miss Jennie V. Hughes, head of the Knowles Women's Bible Training School in Kiukiang, China, and Dr. Mary Stone, head of the Danforth Memorial Hospital in Kiukiang.

Dr. Stone, one of the most noted women physicians of her country, is now doing graduate work at Johns Hopkins, under the Rockefeller China Foundation. She has been at the head of her hospital for nineteen years. The patients that she and her nurses care for number nearly 24,000 a year.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Grace George and her Playhouse company presented G. B. Shaw's play, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion," last night in the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City, for the first time. The play will be presented tomorrow night at the Playhouse as Miss George's last offering this season.

Richard Lambert received a request yesterday from Cyril Maude, who is playing "Grumpy" in Boston this week, for a special performance of "The Blue Envelope" during the week of April 10, when the English actor will be appearing in Brooklyn.

Walker Whiteside has concluded a season of thirty weeks on tour under the management of John Cort, and has returned to New York. His repertoire included "The Ragged Messenger," "The Typhoon," and "The Melting Pot." He will be seen here next season in a new piece.

Margaret Leslie will be Arnold Daly's leading woman when he revives "Beau Brummell" early next month.

Elsie Ferguson and Norman Trevor will present R. C. Carton's one-act play, "The Ninth Waltz," at the testimonial to E. P. Mackay to be given at the New Amsterdam on April 28. On the same occasion Sir Herbert Tree will appear in a playlet entitled "Van Dyke."

Evan Burrows Fontaine, an American dancer, who is said to have appeared with success in Petrograd, made her first appearance here last night at Ziegfeld's "Midnight Frolic." Emile Follmer, a new tenor, also made his debut at the midnight revue.

Boxes have been engaged for a theatre party at the Hippodrome Friday night at which Premier Borden of Canada and Lady Borden will be the guests of honor.

A drama in three acts by Florence Spiegel, entitled "Self-Defense," is slated for production early next season.

IT'S BROOKLYN DAY AT JEWISH BAZAAR

Borough Officials and Thousands from Across East River Expected Tonight.

THE RETURNS NOW $75,000

The 15,000 Visitors at Grand Central Palace Yesterday—"Russian Day"—Added $20,000 to Fund.

The third day of the bazaar conducted by the People's Relief Committee for the Relief of the Jewish War Sufferers, in the Grand Central Palace, attracted a throng of 15,000 visitors yesterday, and added more than $20,000 to the fund, making a total of about $75,000 since the opening of the fair. While the attendance was somewhat smaller than the preceding days, it was believed that all records would be broken today, officially designated as "Brooklyn Day." All the prominent borough officials will be present, together with delegations from the Jewish fraternal and charitable organizations.

One of the most gratifying features of the day was the receipt of a cablegram from Baron Günsburg, said to be the wealthiest man in Petrograd, acknowledging $50,000 which had been sent to him by the Relief Committee for the support of 150,000 orphans made destitute by the war. The cablegram read:

"Thanks for your help. Send more at once. Günsburg."

Hundreds of additional donations were added to the booths during the day. As one prominent man said: "Both the rich and the poor, the high and the low are vying with one another in giving of their best to respond to the appeal of their brethren across the water."

Initialed handkerchiefs were received from Mayor Mitchel, John Philip Sousa, Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, and Geraldine Farrar. P. F. Collier and Sons sent a large donation of books. The flowers on sale at the flower booth were the gift of Nathan Straus, Jacob H. Schiff sent a check for $500.

All sorts of articles were received from Jewish people in moderate circumstances. Many of the small east side shopkeepers sent donations from their stock. One man who conducts a tombstone business of modest proportions sent a child's headstone to be raffled. He wrote that he would suitably engrave the stone when occasion arose.

Other donations to be raffled were a five-passenger Maxwell automobile, through Mrs. Isaac Guggenheim; free trips to Europe after the war, the gift of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines, through Mrs. Leo Frankel, and six ostrich feathers, valued at $100 each, through Mrs. Samuel Zucker.

Last night, which was officially known as Russian Night, attracted many people from the Russian-Jewish colonies in the city. The Hunter College Booth, at which Chaliapine's record was on sale, caught the eye of many patrons. This booth was presided over by Miss Babette Rinehardt, Miss Juliet Benjamin, Miss Henrietta Van Nierop, and Miss Essie Baron.

Mrs. Philip Lewisohn, in charge of the art counter, reported that a large number of the works of art given by both Jewish and non-Jewish painters had already been sold. The Parisian booth, presided over by Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer, assisted by Mrs. Samuel Zucker, Mrs. Arthur Sachs, and Mrs. Benjamin Guggenheimer, did a business of more than $1,000 during the evening.

At the concert in the auditorium the artists were the Russian Balalaika Orchestra, Alexander Ivanoff conductor; Miss Evelyn Starr, violinist; Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, soloist, and Eugene Bernstein, pianist.

Tomorrow will be known as Bronx Day. Borough President Douglas Mathewson and Register Edward Polak will head a delegation of officials of the borough at the bazaar, it was announced.

$75,000 FOR A JEWISH HOME.

Daughters of Jacob Raise Fund at Savoy Dinner.

Governor Whitman and other well-known persons were guests at a dinner at the Savoy Hotel last night, where nearly $75,000 was collected for a home for aged, blind, and crippled Jews to be erected by the Daughters of Jacob at 167th Street and Finlay Avenue, the Bronx. Three hundred persons attended the dinner.

The Daughters of Jacob now own thirty-six lots at the site of the proposed structure, and the money obtained last night will provide accommodations for 500 inmates.

Among the contributors last night were Philip and Max Weinstein, $10,000; Elias Surut, $10,000; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fishel, $4,000; Harry and Louis Surut, $3,000; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dworsky, $3,000; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sadowsky, $3,000; S. and J. Krohnberg, $2,500; C. S. Lamport, $2,000; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Zelinko, $2,000; S. W. Moskowitz, $1,000; Isaac Dreyfuss, $1,000.

Supreme Court Justice Otto A. Rosalsky presided at the dinner. At the speaker's table beside Governor Whitman were Rabbi Herbert S. Goldstein, President Joseph H. Cohen of the Beth Israel Hospital, Samuel S. Koenig, Max D. Steuer, Louis D. Gibbs, Senator Irving J. Joseph, Harry Fishel, I. Phillips, Max Weinstein, Frederic Kipp, R. Sadowsky, Elias Surut, and Samuel Lamport.

Speeches were made by Governor Whitman, Rabbi Goldstein, Mr. Gibbs, Max D. Steuer, Samuel S. Koenig, and Senator Joseph.

At the conclusion of Governor Whitman's speech Justice Rosalsky presented him with a skull cap worn by orthodox Jews.

LITTLEST BALLET DANCER.

La Petite Virginia Charms Audience at Metropolitan School Performance

A pink and white morsel of a girl who seemed scarcely bigger than the doll she carried won the greatest applause of the annual performance given by the pupils of the Metropolitan Ballet School yesterday afternoon in the Metropolitan Opera House. She wore a pink ballet dress and pink socks, and her golden hair hung in lovely curls. In the vast expanse of the Metropolitan stage the diminutive dancer seemed an animated pink polkadot.

Dancing to the centre of the spotlight La Petite Virginia—for such was the impressive name the program gave her—laid her dolly on the floor. "You are pretty. I love you," she said in baby accents. "I will dance to you." And dance she did, so charmingly that the audience made her go all through it again when she had finished.

La Petite Virginia was the smallest and youngest of the dancers, who ranged in age and size up to the young women from whom the Metropolitan ballet is recruited. Mme. Pauline Verhoven became the supervisor and professor of the school and ballet mistress of the Metropolitan in 1913, and for the last two seasons the opera ballet has been composed entirely of the school's pupils. During the last season about ninety have been enrolled, and yesterday's program was given exclusively by dancers chosen from them.

There were solo dances, and dances by groups of principals alone or assisted by the ballet. Offenbach's Barcarolle was the music of a dance in which sixteen girls took part. Mildred Bunn, Florence Rudolph, and Ethel Schwartz danced a Sailor's Hornpipe, a Pas de Deux to music by Drigo was danced by Queenie Smith, while another was given by Lillian Ogden and Agnes Roy to Dvorak's "Idyll." Isabel Cochrane, Goldie Dubinsky, Florence Rudolph, Ethel Schwartz, Helen Henry, Elizabeth Block, Ruth Pettit, and Margaret Donaldson danced a Pastorale with a musical setting by Edward Germain. A Bohemian dance with music by Meyerbeer had Agnes Roy as soloist, Jessie Rogge, Florence Glover, Lillian Ogden, Emily Bartlett, Mary Gambarell, Queenie Smith, Helen Coyne, and Zelinda Zilloli as principals and forty other dancers in the ballet.

Among the other pupils who took part were Margaret Curtis, Elsie Begiebing, Wilhelmina Schultz, Emma Smith, Juanita Heck, Marie Harding, Dorothy Smith, Mabel Parish, Millicent Bishop, Jessie York, Eva Johnson, Alberta Randle, Helen Williams, Margaret Smith, Leah Roux, and Beatrice Waite.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Miss Milholland Sings, Messrs. Grasse and Ponce Play.

Three concerts were given yesterday, two of which were by newcomers in New York. These were Manuel M. Ponce, a Mexican composer and pianist, and Miss Vida Milholland, soprano, who both appeared in Aeolian Hall. In the Princess Theatre in the afternoon Edwin Grasse gave a concert in which he played compositions by himself and others. Mr. Grasse's talent as a composer and violinist has often been displayed in New York. It is manifested under the great handicap of blindness. He played yesterday, with the assistance of George Falkenstein, pianist, a sonata for pianoforte and violin in A minor, Op. 32; two "Songs Without Words," and "Wellensplel," the last named having been heard often before, all of his own composition. There were also Tartini's sonata, "The Devil's Trill"; pieces by Schumann and Dvorak, and Saint-Saëns's "Rondo Capriccioso." Mr. Grasse's sonata is an ambitious work which shows talent and skill, and an understanding of how to write for the two instruments. His playing of the violin is naturally not such as would be expected from a virtuoso; it has certain good qualities. A large audience gave them approbation.

Mr. Ponce played only his own pieces: a prelude and fugue on a theme of Handel's; a sonata of three connected programmatic movements; various shorter pieces, including a group intended to be Mexican in their character. Neither as pianist nor composer does Mr. Ponce demand extended consideration. He has some fluency of technique, but not the powers that are needed by a public performer; his fugue showed attention to the rules of fugal composition, but his sonata, where he was thrown more on his own devices, left something to be desired in the way of originality and coherency.

Miss Milholland has studied abroad and in this country, and sang for the first time in New York last evening. There was a large audience primed with friendliness and admiration and determined to express both. Miss Milholland is a soprano with at present more of what is called "temperament" than vocal skill. She is, in fact, ill advised to appear in public now, for it is evident that she has not obtained full command of her voice. There were many evidences of unripeness and deficiency of training in her singing. The voice has power; it might, perhaps, under more advantageous manipulation show better quality than it does at present. It is often shrill and acidulous; also uneven and unsteady.

Miss Milholland has large ambitions, highly creditable ones, in the way of giving well-defined expression to the sentiments and emotions of the music she sings, and especially to gayety, humor, archness. She is disposed toward the use of facial play, bearing, the suggestion of gesture, to heighten her effects; none of which need be objected to if she only had a sufficient foundation of skill in purely vocal expression. She has still a considerable way to go to obtain it. She sang old arias, German lieder, the air of Louise from Charpentier's opera, Persian, Russian, and English songs. Mr. Fernando Tanara played her accompaniments. The singer was loaded down with flowers and potted plants by her admiring auditors.

Musicians' Foundation Concert.

Ignace Paderewski, Pablo Casals, and Josef Stransky, with the Philharmonic Society, will appear at the benefit concert to be held tomorrow afternoon at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of The Bohemians, New York musicians' club, for funds to aid musicians in the United States in temporary need. The success of the undertaking is assured, the receipts being over $7,000. Numerous donations have also been received, among these a check for $1,000 from Mrs. Martha Mainzer. Miss Margaret Wilson, President Wilson's daughter, will occupy a box.

Ordynski to Stage MacKaye Masque

Richard Ordynski has been commissioned by the committee in charge of the Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival to stage Percy MacKaye's Community Masque, which will be presented in the stadium of the College of the City of New York in May as the crowning feature of the festival. Josef Urban will design the settings. Mr. Ordynski and Mr. Urban were associated in producing "The Merry Wives of Windsor" for James K. Hackett at the Criterion. Mr. Ordynski was for a number of years associated with Max Reinhardt in Berlin.

Lecture at Drama League Meeting.

The third annual meeting of the New York Centre of the Drama League of America will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock at the Theatre Français. Samuel Hume of Boston will lecture on "Modern Stagecraft," discussing the work of Gordon Craig, Max Reinhardt, and others. The talk will be illustrated with lantern slides. Mrs. Ben All Haggin will read the President's report and the annual election of officers and Directors will be held.

Peggy O'Neill for "Mavourneen."

Peggy O'Neill yesterday signed contracts with the firm of Corey, Williams & Riter to play the title rôle in Louis N. Parker's Irish romantic comedy "Mavourneen," which they will produce this Spring. Miss O'Neill was one of the many Pegs who played Laurette Taylor's rôle in Hartley Manners's comedy out of town. "Mavourneen" was originally produced at His Majesty's, London.

PIANOLA RECITAL
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Saturday, April 1st
11 A.M.
TOEDT STRING QUARTETTE
GERARD CHATFIELD *at The Pianola*
Programme of Chamber Music Including quintet for Pianola and strings
Admission Without Charge

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COLUMBIA B'way & 47th | Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15 | Popular Prices.
AL REEVES and his Big Beauty Show
Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30, 10 to 50c. | Pauline Frederick in "Audrey." Strand Orch. & Soloists
Next Wk, Lenore Ulrich, "The Heart of Paula."

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20. | LAST 7 TIMES
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's MARGARET SCHILLER
Great Success
NEXT TUESDAY. Seats Next Thursday.
RIO GRANDE A New Play of U. S. Army
LIFE ON THE MEXICAN BORDER.
By AUGUSTUS THOMAS.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:20.
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—SUN.
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
With Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 150.

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JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
Mitzi in "POM-POM"
"In a whirl of melody wins the town."—World.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:20 Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:20
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhart, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evgs. at 8. Tomorrow & Sat. Mats. at 2.
VIOLA ALLEN | AND | HENRIETTA CROSMAN
with THOS. A. WISE as FALSTAFF
in Mr. Hackett's Production of THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy
"The Melody of Youth"
"ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:16 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

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Fri. at 8:15, Lucia. Barrientos; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1916.

WHY GERMANY MUST DISAVOW.

The belief that the Channel steamer Sussex was attacked by a German submarine has now practically become a certainty. The reports of our own official representatives in England and France, the testimony of passengers, and the known circumstances all tend to the conclusion that the Sussex was torpedoed. The latest reports give the assurance that no American lives were lost. That is a cause for great satisfaction, it does not materially diminish the gravity of the matter in its bearing upon our relations with Germany. Throughout our long correspondence with Berlin we have insisted not merely that Americans should not be killed by the acts of German submarine commanders, but that they should not be molested or imperiled in the exercise of their rights of travel at sea. Expressions of regret and offers of reparation, we said in our note of May 13, following the sinking of the Lusitania, "while they may satisfy international "obligations if no loss of life results, "cannot justify or excuse a practice "the natural and necessary effect of "which is to subject neutral nations "and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks." It was in that note that we warned the Imperial Government that we could not omit any word or act necessary to the performance of our sacred duty "of maintaining the rights of the United "States and its citizens and of safeguarding their free exercise and enjoyment." It cannot be disputed that the American citizens on board the Sussex were denied the free exercise and enjoyment of their rights when that vessel was attacked, putting all on board in imminent peril of death and causing serious bodily injuries to at least two Americans.

The attack upon the Sussex, with Americans on board, being therefore indistinguishable in its lawlessness and criminality from the many deeds of like nature which preceded it, the assurance given in Washington, from what is said to be authoritative sources, that if it shall be established that the attack was committed by a German submarine, Germany will disavow the act, make reparation, and punish the commander, is most gratifying. Refusal to offer satisfaction in a case so flagrant would almost of necessity lead to a rupture of diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States. We have many times been told that the breaking off of relations would lead to war. War would not necessarily follow, in the circumstances of the case it probably would not follow. But Germany is not in a position to desire either war with us or the discontinuance of friendly relations. Her interests and considerations of the gravest nature warn her against venturing into trouble of any kind with the United States.

For one thing, when the war is over Germany will have dire need of the friendship of the one great nation on earth that is not now waging war against her. Our influence and our counsel may have a useful though no determining part in arranging the terms of peace, but in the works of peace that will repair the wastes and devastations of war Germany will have need of us, and our help will be generously given—always provided that the existing relations of amity between the two countries be not disturbed by German exhibitions of further indifference to our friendship.

Germany will have urgent need of credit and of capital. In almost unlimited volume American capital will be at her disposal for the work of rebuilding her industries if she does not recklessly close that source of help by forcing us into an unfriendly attitude. Her need will be great. Of money she has an abundance, money in the form of paper is easily manufactured, and so long as her people are willing to exchange one form of Government paper for another, as in the case of her last two loans, she can keep up the appearance of financial strength for the purposes of war. For the purposes of peace it will be quite otherwise. She has not only destroyed enormous volumes of her wealth during the war, but she has deprived herself in an incalculable degree of the means by which wealth is reproduced and augmented. The billions of marks she has expended in war supplies will not reproduce themselves. The millions of Germans who have been slain or crippled materially lessen her industrial wealth-producing force. Her situation will be like that of the United States during the last half of the nineteenth century, when our need of capital far outran our capacity to create capital. We borrowed enormously abroad. Our rapid development, our present wealth and power, are very largely the fruit of our ability to command credit in our time of need.

That will be Germany's situation after the war. The industry and the genius of her people, great as they are, will not alone suffice for speedy rebuilding—she will have need of hundreds of millions of capital. She can get it if her credit is good, but credit is sustained by friendship and confidence, not by aversion and hostility. The Germans have the reputation of far-sightedness. If their Government has not altogether parted with that great quality by which men and nations alike prosper, it will be exceedingly careful not to give us further cause of offense, above all not to imperil the continuance of friendly relations with us.

KEEP HIM TRUE TO HIMSELF.

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, GRAFTON DULANY CUSHING, AUGUSTUS PEABODY GARDNER, and former Representative CHARLES E. WASHBURN'S brother ROBERT, the four Roosevelt candidates for delegates at large from Massachusetts, have a great moral duty laid upon them. In spite of cajoleries, in spite of remonstrances, in spite of appeal or intimidation from Mr. ROOSEVELT or friends of Mr. ROOSEVELT less worthy than they of the high altitudes of the Roosevelt of 1912, they should stick to their sublime purpose of making him a candidate in the Massachusetts primaries.

The voice of the patriot who rested—in 1912—on the great heart of the people and the primary is ringing yet in faithful ears:

> I found if I could appeal to the rank and file of the Republican voters, I could generally win, whereas, if I had to appeal to the political caste—which includes the most noisy defenders of the old system—I generally lost. Moreover, I found as a matter of fact, not as a matter of theory, that these politicians habitually and unhesitatingly resort to every species of mean swindling and cheating in order to carry their point.

No matter if Mr. ROOSEVELT now shrinks from appealing to the rank and file. No matter if he is consulting the political caste and friends of the old system. He must be saved from himself, saved to his higher self. "Are the American people fit "to govern themselves? I believe they "are," he cried in 1912. They are as fit in 1916.

Besides, as every voter in Massachusetts, Populist, Prohibitionist, Socialist, Democrat, even Republican, can vote in the Republican primary, why is the Colonel of little faith?

PARTISAN STATISTICS.

Monday brought the usual demonstration by the Republican Publicity Association that the Democratic tariff is the source of all economic woe, and is in particular responsible for the gain in imports and decrease in our exports in the trade with South America. It would be interesting to know to what public the Republican Publicity Association addresses itself. It can only hope to influence in that manner those who are not aware that the war is an economic factor more powerful than any other. If collateral influences resulting from the war are included, such influences as finance and credit, the war is a greater economic factor than all others. There can be no tariff argument drawn from comparisons between conditions before the war, or after the war, and during the war.

Those seeking the truth will resent the association's argument that there has been any failure of the Democratic desire to promote the trade between the United States and South American countries by a combination of a lowered tariff and the commissioning to such countries of commercial attachés. The pending request of the Department of Commerce for more such officials is not affected by any statement that "six of the ten "commercial attaché countries in 1915 "were comparatively free from the "sphere of European war influences," and that "every one of "these countries increased its hold "in the United States markets, while "we lost our foothold in Argentina, "Brazil, and China, and just about "held our normal position in Peru, "Chile, and Australia." It is not possible that any one reading such arguments does not know that the American countries were embarrassed by the reduction of their credit in the countries at war, and that China is even in greater depression by domestic revolution. If our imports from four American countries gained 60 per cent. in a comparison between 1913 and 1915, it was because we were rich, could afford to spend the money, and got our money's worth. If their imports from us declined 5 per cent. it was because they were poor, and the marvel is that the decrease was not greater.

Whether or not this explanation is correct, no deduction from the facts is possible which does not include consideration of the interruption of transportation, the increase of freights submerging any tariff factor, and the fact that the trade with those countries is derelict, to be had by any seller of goods who can give the credit which the war has interrupted. Our position with those countries is not "weaker" because we have bought from them liberally. We shall sell them more in the proportion that our trade relations become more intimate and our credit accommodations more liberal. The argument for an increase in our tariff to check our importations from them is an argument for paying more for goods which we need, as appears from the fact that we buy them.

The argument for the abandonment of the promotion of our trade with them by commercial attachés is an argument for the reduction of our sales to them by those who regret the falling off in sales for reasons which have no relation to the efficiency of the attachés or the policy concerning them. It is dignifying such arguments to pay attention to them, even for the sake of warning the ignorant against them. It is more appropriate to denounce them as an attempt to secure advantage under false pretenses. The only defense to such a charge is that those putting the arguments forward are rather self-deceived than deceivers. It is a dangerous defense.

NOW FOR THE NAVY.

Neither the House nor the Senate Military bill is a perfect measure, but there is hope that the Conference Committee bill will be better, and there is already a fairer promise of preparedness on land than people who have followed the reports of committee room hearings and deliberations had reason to hope for. Preparedness on sea now becomes the foremost topic. Slow and tedious as the preliminaries of military legislation have been, the work of the Naval Committees has been still more exasperating. Yet the extension of the navy is not only imperative, but it cannot be fairly begun until provision is made for building warships more quickly, and for supplying the needed munitions in large quantities.

There are no two opinions, which need be considered, as to the kind of navy the United States must possess in the future, must build, in fact, faster than we have ever tried to build a navy before. We cannot safely go on in the old haphazard manner. Even now we are waiting for ways to be constructed in two navy yards so that dreadnoughts ordered last Summer can be laid down. If reasonable private bids had been accepted work on these vessels would now be going on. Warships ordered three years ago are not yet ready for service. The building of the new ships to be ordered this year must be expedited.

Battle cruisers of the latest type are needed as well as dreadnoughts, destroyers, submarines, transports, and tenders. Besides new ships we need new men, and many of them. The ships laid up for lack of sailors must be put in commission. What is more, the whole naval system must be changed; there should be a Naval General Staff to control the operations of all the fleets. Until the Atlantic Fleet is greatly strengthened and the Pacific and Asiatic Fleets are provided with modern war vessels the people of this country will not feel safe. There have been encouraging reports from the Capitol committee rooms, but we shall not know what Congress proposes to give us in the way of sea defenses until the naval bills are made public.

THE RAILWAY MEN'S DEMANDS.

In communications between themselves the railway men's organizations have resolved that their "demands are reasonable," and that they "never "again will submit to arbitration in "any move for the increase of wages "or betterment of conditions." In instructions for the presentation of their "requests" for the eight-hour day and punitive overtime pay the ground is taken that the questions shall not be altered in any respect, either by amendment or by addition. It is specifically declared that nothing in the negotiations shall modify the existing basis of employment to the disadvantage of the men. It might appear that the alternatives presented are that the railways shall surrender or that the men will strike.

But appearances are deceptive. The railway men are too intelligent not to know that if they strike their cause is lost. If one thing is more sure than another, it is that the controversy cannot be limited to the case presented by the strikers. The public remembers to its cost the result of the railways being manoeuvred into the appearance of refusal to arbitrate in 1914. At the demand of President WILSON the railways were compelled to submit to a one-sided arbitration from which their counterdemands were excluded, and the railway men therefore had nothing to lose. The loss fell upon the railways in the first place, and upon their patrons in the second place. The men are not likely to invite for themselves the penalty of a refusal to arbitrate any fair counterproposal, that being the manner in which the railways were put in a false position before the public in 1914. And the public has had such a demonstration of the manner in which strike awards are to its cost that it is not likely to take a position without full information on both sides of the controversy. The public is better educated than ever before, and is aware now that there are two sides to all labor disputes, especially railway labor disputes.

In the first place, the public now sees the results to itself of regulating railway rates without regulating railway costs. It deprives the public of railways. The railways do not disburse their own funds, but the funds which they collect from the public. If they cannot collect from the public they can neither raise wages indefinitely nor provide the railway betterments for which the public is clamoring as loudly as the railway men for more pay. The public now perceives that the railways are in fact a sort of stakeholder or trustee for the public, as well as for their wage-earners and shareholders. It is the duty of common carriers to serve all interests, without discrimination, and there is rank discrimination in the demands of about one-fifth of their help that their wages shall be increased at the cost of lessening the fund from which the other four-fifths of the railway help are paid.

Even before this "request" has been presented the railway switchmen and clerks are preparing similar "requests." Their necessities and therefore their deserts are greater than those of the railway men. The four unions whose "request" is first on the list ought rightly to be last, for they are already the best-paid men in the railway business. Their wages have been increased by a sort of duress since the Interstate Commerce Commission found that

> certainly organized railroad labor is probably as well paid and some say better paid than labor of other kinds upon the average. Railroad employes will hardly expect to receive wages which exceed those paid to other forms of labor for the same grade of service, and this Commission certainly could not permit a change of rates for the purpose of enabling railroads to pay their laborers extravagant compensation as measured by the general average compensation paid labor in this country as a whole.

That is how the question will strike those taking either an interested or disinterested view, except the railway men. They are seeking their advantage at the cost of others, by asking a settlement of their "request" apart from the conditions controlling it. Rates and wages should be considered together. The deserts of all those receiving pay from the railways should be considered together, none prevailing over others because of considerations apart from their merit. The interests of the public should be considered as well as the demands of men contemplating a strike, for the very good reason that the public pays rates, wages, and even profits for the railways. A little while ago it would have been worse than useless to suggest that the public was as much interested in safeguarding the profits of the railways as in reducing the rates of the railways. The scales have fallen from the eyes of even the regulators now, and of the shippers as well. Mr. J. J. HILL is right in saying that the men have selected an inopportune time for their raid on the railways. It is inopportune for all concerned, for the railways, for the public, and therefore for the men.

The railways and the men cannot afford to disagree without arbitration, and the arbitration the case calls for is an arbitration of the entire question of the interrelations of railways' rates, wages, profits, costs, facilities. Regulation worthy of the name would consider all those things. Arbitration is necessary because regulation that does not consider these is a failure, through no fault of the Federal Commission.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Mendacious as Well as Slanderous.

In almost any country except this one the placing on Government posters of others exhorting the part of the public to whom the former were addressed to disobey or ignore them would be regarded and treated as a serious crime and pursuit of the perpetrators of it would be prompt and energetic. That such will not be the case here is a fact that has some consolatory features, discoverable if looked for hard and far, but there is more than excuse for expressions of indignation against citizens—or are they only residents?—capable of thus endeavoring to thwart action as essential to the common welfare and safety as is the recruiting of our little army up to the full strength allowed by law.

That enlargement is what the Government posters were intended to hasten, but certain individuals, presumably more or less organized, have had the audacity to paste over these highly official documents in this city others pretending to give reasons why the appeal for men should not be heeded. Naturally the arguments used and the statements made were worthy of the cause. They constituted, in effect, a diatribe against military discipline as a device for reducing the soldier to a mere automatic instrument of ruthless oppression.

That ready and efficient obedience to the orders of superiors can be of use for beneficent as well as maleficent ends is a large possibility that was coolly passed in silence by the anonymous drafters of this characteristic pacifist production. So, too, they paid to the intelligence of those whom they hoped to influence the poor compliment of assuming their readiness to believe that the inevitable and invariable work of the soldier is the shooting of his friends and neighbors, and that at any moment he may be ordered to "fire down a crowded street where the poor are clamoring for bread."

These, to say the least of them, are not the habitual occupations of the United States Army. So far as known, it has always been otherwise employed, and the chances that it will ever be ordered to do things of this sort cannot be called large—not, at any rate, by anybody with a cautious desire to keep within the realm of probability. As a matter of common knowledge, the poor, like the rich, are quite immune from attack by our army unless they indulge in rebellion or riot, and the only foreigners it menaces are those who contemplate invasion or have been guilty of it.

This Plan Has Its Danger.

Reflection on the names proposed by the Board of Education as substitutes for or additions to the numbers by which most of the New York public schools are now designated tends to arouse doubt as to the wisdom of the innovation.

Some of the names, to be sure, do have the merit claimed for them—that of reminding the children of great and good personalities and fixing more or less attention on exemplars worthy of imitation and emulation. But about some of the others, as their wearers are still alive, one cannot feel a like assurance.

In thus honoring a man before he is dead—and dead for some years, too—there is incurred something of the same peril that was recognized long ago in calling any man happy while he is still alive. Contemporary judgment is notoriously fallible, our opinions of our neighbors change, and present worthiness is a promise of future respect that is not always kept. Several of our few attempts to immortalize names by imposing them on public schools have already failed to give full satisfaction, and with a wide extension of the practice the opportunity for making grave mistakes will be increased.

For giving to a college or university the name of its founder there is excuse, and even propriety, but our public schools do not have individual founders—they are the products of co-operative effort, and, while it must be admitted that there is little of attractiveness or inspiration in designating them by dull, prosaic numbers, that is better than fastening on them a personal name the dubious present eminence of which may in time fall into deserved forgetfulness or reproach.

At least half a century must pass before any man's fame can be considered fairly safe, and a hundred years would hardly remove all danger of regret for hasty action.

LESSONS OF VERDUN.

Professor Russell Sees No Sign of German Weakness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The movement of the German Army against Verdun, in my opinion, has demonstrated certain facts which do not indicate a near-at-hand ending of this war, if that is to be effected by the armies in the field. The first of these facts is that this movement is anything but a last desperate and blind attempt to strike the Allies a costly blow before giving up the fight. There is nothing in the operation of the German Army which indicates such a state of mind; on the contrary, this last drive bears all the marks of being most deliberately, most carefully, and most intelligently planned; and it is being made with consummate military skill and strategy, and shows that the Germans are masters in military science.

The second fact this movement has demonstrated is that superiority in artillery is clearly on the side of the Germans, both in number of guns, in range, and in destructiveness of fire. If the French have guns of equal efficiency they are not yet in evidence.

A third fact is that the Germans cannot have lost anything like the number of soldiers the French reports represent, nor is there any evidence that the German soldiers have lost vigor, courage, or any fighting qualities which they have shown earlier in the war. They are able to take by storm strong positions, and with unimportant exceptions they have been able to hold whatever positions they have once taken.

It seems to me the indication of these facts is the following: It is not likely that the Allies will attempt a great drive, at least for many weeks. The French will not be likely to do this, for superior artillery of the Germans will make their defense invulnerable. A successful drive is not to be looked for from the British. Did the success of such an undertaking depend upon the fighting qualities of the soldiers alone the British might be expected to make such a move, but intelligent direction of these soldiers is unfortunately the sine qua non of success in war, and it may be fairly doubted if the British Army can supply that requisite. In years competent leadership might enable the British to meet the Germans on fairly equal terms, but at present the disparity in generalship is enormous.

If any decisive action in the field is to be looked for it must occur either on the eastern front or in the Balkans. I must confess the prospect of anything of any decisive or even important moment in favor of the Allies in either of those regions is very dim. The war seems likely to end for one or more of the following reasons:

1. Exhaustion of the sinews of war.
2. Popular uprising demanding a cessation of the intolerable suffering and cost of the indecisive struggle.
3. Strong influence of the neutral nations, persuading the fighting nations to make peace.

JOHN E. RUSSELL.
Williams College, March 25, 1916.

Only One Side to Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that Mr. Balfour regrets that England did not build Zeppelins before the war began. In other words, Mr. Balfour regrets that England was not prepared to defend herself from the attacks of the enemy. Her unpreparedness no doubt invited these attacks, and this is the whole story. Mr. Balfour knows it and says it.

I must confess that I do not understand all this talk about preparedness and unpreparedness, when there is but one side to it, and that is to be ready to meet the enemy whenever the enemy comes. All of this talk may be for buncombe, or it may be that some people think it better if a man smites us on one cheek to turn the other to him that he may smite that also. It may be that they think that they are doing their religious duty in objecting to making preparations for defense, if that should be necessary. I do not believe in the sincerity of that class of people, and I cannot see how any reasonable man under the circumstances can take that view of it. To me it is all nonsense. There is but one thing to do, and that is to be thoroughly prepared for whatever comes.

Preparedness will defer attacks that might be made upon us, for the enemy will see that we are ready to meet him. Preparedness to me is the best policy, and the only safe one.

I think the President of the United States sees that quite clearly now. The Mexican imbroglio certainly emphasizes the fact that there is no time in which preparedness should not be the watchword, not only of the people individually but of the nation at large. Be ready and stay ready, and we are likely to be free from foreign interference or foreign attack. W. S. SCARBOROUGH,
President Wilberforce University.
Wilberforce, Ohio, March 25, 1916.

"Bouwerie Lane."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being interested in the discussion of altering the name of the Bowery, it occurs to me it would not be a bad idea to return to the old picturesque name of "Bouwerie Lane." In print it would not offend the sight, and in the minds of those familiar with the history of New York City it would help to restore to that great thoroughfare its oldtime popularity and respectability. S. T. C.
New York, March 24, 1916.

MR. CAREW'S POLICIES.

The New York Congressman Replies to His Critics.

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial article in this morning's TIMES in which you refer to me does me injustice in many particulars.

First, I received many more letters from my constituents approving my letter advising them not to plunge this country into war by going on belligerent merchant ships than I did to the contrary. You may examine or publish these letters if you will.

Second, I did not receive a deluge of mail criticising me. In a period of two weeks I received about 100 such letters, most of them from Republicans, all from ardent pro-Allies, all from Republican sections of my district or outside of my district. There were few from Democrats, none from Democratic sections, many in intemperate language abusing the Democratic President and his Administration and showing their desire to have this country actively enter the European war against the Germans and on the side of the Allies. I am opposed to entering the European war on any side.

Third, you coupled me with the late Representative Witherspoon of Mississippi, who was opposed to "preparedness." You have no warrant for this. I am not a pacifist. I am not and never have been for peace except with honor. I am for a regular army now of 400,000 men, with officers sufficient to command twice that number. I am for universal military training of a substantial sort for all men when they reach 20 years, and an equivalent from naturalizing aliens. I think we can and should at once double our navy and thereafter increase it.

I went on record over a year ago for the foregoing in letters to my constituents. I voted in accordance with these views the other day in the House.

Fourth, your suggestion to the contrary, I am so entirely and purely American, without taint or alloy of alien sympathy, that I can so far see no reason why we should involve ourselves or let others involve us in the European war on either side. I am in favor of only one flag on the Capitol, the American flag, and I do not think we should raise with it either tricolors or union jack. Following Washington's advice, I would avoid entangling alliances and excessive sympathy with any foreign country.

In referring to me hereafter will you please remember the views I have above set forth, and will you, so far as they correct the editorial in today's TIMES, give them equal publicity?

JOHN F. CAREW.

Haeckel's Drawings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The author of the article "Hardly a Case of Discredited" states in THE TIMES that Haeckel, only in one book and many years ago, allowed to appear certain drawings, "which, in order that they might better support his conception of evolution, had been intentionally distorted by somebody; that he had himself done this, however, was never proved, and he vehemently denied it." This is altogether wrong. Haeckel has repeatedly distorted the facts in order to adjust them to his theories. Two of the books I refer to, "Das Menschenproblem" and "Unsere Ahnenreihe," have been published in the last ten years. Finally, Haeckel himself has admitted that he had modified some of the drawings he published, but not more than seven or eight per hundred!

I hope that you will be kind enough to publish this restatement of facts, the more so as I am myself an embryologist and would appear, after your correspondent's article, to have been making loose statements on things belonging to a field which I am at least supposed to know. JULES DUESBERG.
Carnegie Institution, Washington, March 24, 1916.

Vote on the Full Crew Repeal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue this morning there appeared the statement that my bill, which aimed to repeal the full crew law and transfer to the Public Service Commission the power to regulate train crews, had been voted down in the Committee on Railroads by a vote of ten to two. The actual vote was as follows:

REPUBLICANS.

Mr. Seaker of St. Lawrence	Aye
Mr. Ahern of Kings	Absent
Mr. McNab of Schenectady	No
Mr. Dobson of Monroe	*Present
Mr. Brennan of Kings	Aye
Mr. Bloomfield of Otsego	No
Mr. Welch of Albany	Aye
Mr. Mead of Orange	No
Mr. Roemhild of Erie	No

*Not voting.

DEMOCRATS.

Mr. McDonald of New York	No
Mr. McGarry of Queens	No
Mr. Kramer of Kings	No
Mr. Shannon of Rensselaer	No

giving a total of eight votes to three.

HOFFMAN NICKERSON,
Member of Assembly, Twenty-seventh District, New York County.
Albany, March 23, 1916.

THE NIGHT NURSE.

Darkness broods death-like on the narrow hall!
Deep breaths and hidden weeping are the call
She hears, half dozing—waiting till the dawn,
Watching the huddled cells—the human pawn
Cast from the overflow of life's sad seas,
Wreckage adrift and high on shores like these.

She sees the morning break on tired eyes
That read no promise in God's friendly skies,
On hands inert and cold that know no task,
Missing the strength of comradeship—the grasp
Of welcome—or the thrill of hope and life,
Accomplishment or joy or splendid strife.

She hears the broken woman call a name
Soft through the shadow — then the scarlet flame
Of anger break the midnight—then the hush
Of weary waiting for the morning flush,
Bringing the Calvary they call the day,
Empty and gladless. Up the blood-stained way
Again they creep and falter — stumble, fall—
Across Your footsteps—where the mighty wall
Of Destiny shuts out the sky, and stars
That only glimpse between the prison bars,
Holding them living hostage to the Law—
The beast that crunches in its cruel jaw
These weaker ones that sadly strive and strain
With wounded souls against the captive chain,
Seeking a Saviour who, with flaming sword,
Will break the bond and by His spoken word,
His loyal promise, answer to the knock,
Open the door—the dungeon gate unlock!

O Christ, who died that mankind should be free,
O women, weeping by the holy tree,
Be merciful to those who know not sleep,
Thorn-crowned and crucified, who vigil keep
Sadder than Yours—O gentle Nazarene,
Pity them, as against the Cross they lean!

KATE MASTERSON.

EXTENT OF JAPAN'S AMBITION IN ASIA.

How a Protectorate Would Be Regarded by the Chinese and Its Possible Effects on American Trade.

By HOLLINGTON K. TONG,
Editor of The Peking Daily News.

Washington, March 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Iyenaga, Director of the Japanese East and West News Bureau, in an interview published in THE TIMES a few days ago, said: "China is regarded by the Japanese as being under their guidance and protection." This statement is very ambiguous, and I cannot take it on trust.

Some American officials at Washington inquire of me what Dr. Iyenaga actually meant by the statement. Before she can regard China as being under her protection Japan must violate the Anglo-Japanese alliance guaranteeing the integrity of China and the Root-Takahira agreement providing for "equal opportunity" in that country. Does Japan intend or can she afford to treat all her treaties made with the foreign powers as "a scrap of paper"?

Dr. Iyenaga's statement incidentally reveals the extent of the ambition of Japan. Dr. Iyenaga is Japan's official spokesman. Personally I am not surprised at the Kaiserlike ambition of the Mikado's Government. One of the Japanese officers at Peking recently told me that if the Chinese people with their vast resources and immense territory would place themselves under Japan the Japanese would be able not only to preserve China for the Chinese but also to acquire adjoining territories for themselves. Hongkong, India, the Philippines, and half a dozen other territories in Asia, he pointed out, must be acquired by Japan some day.

There can be, of course, no comparison between the relation of the United States with Mexico and that of Japan with China. The United States has no political ambition in Mexico and has never presented "twenty-one demands" with the intention of depriving Mexico of her sovereign rights. She has neither violated Mexico's neutrality, nor killed innocent Mexicans, nor commandeered their provisions and labor as Japan did in China during the Japanese attack on Kiao-Chau last year. She has not grabbed any territory of Mexico. The United States is sincere in her desire to maintain peace in Mexico. While uttering her intention to help China to preserve peace, Japan moves heaven and earth to sow the seeds of faction and strife in China—to disturb, and, if possible, destroy peace.

Although there has been some disturbance in China, all foreigners are safe. They have been protected by both Government and anti-Government troops. Not a single foreign life has been lost. There is no Villa in China. The trouble in my country has now practically ended, as reported in the press. The Chinese Government is as stable as ever and needs no assistance whatsoever from Japan. If Japan only leaves China alone peace and order will prevail in my country. The world has been fully convinced of Japan's sinister design to make China a Japanese protectorate, especially through the demands of Group V. presented last year. During Chinese-Japanese negotiations last Spring Dr. Iyenaga himself declared in the course of his lecture at Chicago that he could never believe that his Government would make such unreasonable demands. It is rather amusing to hear Dr. Iyenaga now say that these very demands were no infringement upon China's sovereignty.

In one of the demands under Group 5 Japan attempted to force political, military, and financial advisers on China. I do not think that a self-respecting, God-fearing nation like the United States, for instance, would ever stoop to such an undignified procedure. The Chinese Government employs advisers from any nation as it wishes. This has been its practice in the past. Behind the demand, however, there is a dark and sinister plan to control China's finance, administration, and army and navy.

Dr. Iyenaga still harps on the demand for the purchase of Japanese arms and ammunition as aiming at China's efficiency. A few years ago Japan announced her desire to introduce efficiency into Korea. Where is Korea today? Will the United States, for example, want to buy arms and munitions from Japan in the interest of efficiency in the Japanese sense?

The Japanese doctor cannot understand why Japan is not entitled to the privilege of holding land and property for the purpose of education and charity. But what is Japan's motive of seeking landed property in the interior when she is allowed to establish in more than thirty treaty ports of China any number of schools she may desire? Japan has not established a single school in any of these ports comparable to the Peking University, St. John's University, Boone College, Canton Christian College, or Soochow University—all of these institutions were founded by American missionaries in China.

Dr. Iyenaga's euphemistic terms sound good, but the American people must beware of them. How does the United States stand in Korea today? Does she enjoy more trade or less? How does she stand in Manchuria? Have not the American merchants been driven out of these markets?

HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

IN PRAISE OF THE GUARD.

Captain Rich, Inspector-Instructor, Tells of Their Loyalty and Labor.

Headquarters Division
National Guard, New York.
Municipal Building.
New York, March 25, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During the last few months I have noticed from time to time in the different papers articles pertaining to the efficiency of the National Guard and what they, the writers, desire for a state of efficiency for the guard. There is an apparent inclination to sneer and scoff at the attempts of the guardsman to perfect himself in his military work. It is most assuredly a person unfamiliar with the interior workings of a National Guard organization that adopts such an attitude. The average National Guardsman is a man anxious to serve his State and country to the best of his ability, devote a large percentage of his time to the study of military subjects, sacrifice personal pleasures for armory and field work, encourage other men to serve with the spirit and vim that he does, and first and last to do his little bit in preparation for the time when his country will need the services of trained and efficient men.

A man who has served in the National Guard for three years has received a training that is of the utmost value to not only himself, but to the general public. He has learned the necessity of discipline and obedience, loyalty and esprit de corps, value of physical training and personal attention to minute details and, in fact, that very important necessity, patriotism.

When one considers that the majority of National Guardsmen spend on an average of three nights a week in their armories on military work while others, in civilian life, are enjoying theatre parties, dinners &c., it can be readily seen that there must be something that attracts them beyond the pleasures of the average civilian life. Take, for instance, the various service schools requiring attendance of officers of the New York National Guard, officers who attend schools three nights a week and prepare their future lessons during the day hours available; enlisted men who perform additional work on nights other than their drill nights. Are not these men entitled to some credit for their loyalty and devotion to their State? It must be devotion, for they receive nothing financially in return, unless they are in actual field service, for all this work besides the feeling of pride which the officers of the National Guard and some civilians have for them.

I have served the State of New York for over a year as a National Guard officer and I can without hesitation say that I have never seen such loyalty, devotion, unselfish attention to duty or freely given personal sacrifice as I have seen in the guard of this State. I have been thrown into intimate relations with the officers and enlisted men and they are surely entitled to a greater amount of respect and regard than is bestowed on them by the average civilian.

Before the faultfinding civilian attempts to cast slurs and sarcastic remarks against the guardsman, let him visit any armory in this State for seven nights a week and see what the men are doing, study their daily life, follow them in their work while they are trying to perfect themselves in military matters and, what is of greatest importance to the general public, the scarcity of criminal records against the guardsman in the courts of this State. He would soon see that the guardsman is being trained not only to be a thoroughly efficient soldier in time of necessity, but as a thoroughly trained citizen in time of peace. You will never find a thoroughly ambitious soldier that is not a credit to his State and who is not proficient to hold an office of honor or trust.

Why do these persons who, as a rule, are thoroughly unfamiliar with the interior life of the guardsman strive at every available opportunity to lower the military man in the estimation of other people equally unfamiliar? A soldier serving his State or country is entitled to a great deal more credit than he receives. The civilians of this city should look with pride on the man that wears the uniform; the uniform may be soiled and worn, but you may rest assured that the spirit that prompted the man to enlist is much greater than that of some men who wear the latest cut civilian clothes. Do not look at the clothes; it is the man that counts.

If the civilian could attend the field exercises at Peekskill, Van Cortlandt Park, and other places where the guardsman has gone at his personal expense, the most bitter anti-military person would be bound to admit that the life of the guardsman is not all gold lace and dances. When you can get over a hundred men to volunteer for three days' service under conditions that existed at Peekskill during the month of February, especially with the snow two feet deep, and perform their actual field service duties without a complaint or grumble, you can imagine what the average guardsman will do in time of need of his services by his country.

During my service with the regular army, both as an enlisted man and a commissioned officer, I have never seen greater willingness and eagerness displayed in individual and collective military efficiency or the attainment thereof than is displayed by the officers and enlisted men of the National Guard of this State.

Those familiar with the workings of the guard realize this also, but the average civilian is either too busy with his personal affairs or doesn't care what the guard does to see the matter in a clear light.

Every militarily inclined fair-minded person appreciates what your worthy paper is striving to do in the matter of preparedness, and trusts that some day the entire State will wake up and take notice of what the guard is doing and why it is doing it. Have them realize that when the star-spangled banner is passing, carried by a body of troops, the hat should be taken off and respect shown material that clothes the guardsman and the regular. Each uniform issued to the guardsman is a part of the national flag if considered in a patriotic way, and is therefore entitled to a portion of the respect. The guardsman of this State is a part of the fighting force that may be required to keep the flag from disrespect and insults, and all may rest assured that, should the time come for him to serve under it, the State of New York, the City of New York, and the citizens thereof may rest easy in the thought that they will be served as they have in the past.

Every man with red blood in his veins should respect the guardsman for what he is doing and assist him by becoming familiar with his daily life and duties.

When a National Guardsman passes, let them look at him with the feeling that he is doing his utmost to uphold the honor and integrity of this country by serving his State as the regular soldier is serving his country. They are both equal when it comes to patriotic feelings and loyalty.

Let them think this over and wake up while the "weather is still Summer warm and not when the dark clouds begin to show up and the storm windows are not on." ALBERT T. RICH,
Captain Seventy-first Infantry, National Guard, New York; First Lieutenant Third United States Infantry, Inspector-Instructor National Guard, New York.

The Soldier's Feet.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my address in favor of preparedness, I have been calling attention to the fact that the German reserves were made to march with full load, (sixty pounds and gun,) each day an increasing distance, to harden their feet before being sent to the front. Who is responsible for having sent tender feet on a burning sandy waste, with insufficient water and no protection to the eyes? The German soldier is put in the guardhouse if he gets blistered feet. His feet, being part of his equipment, must be kept in perfect condition. ROBERT GRIMSHAW.
New York University, March 23, 1916.

THAW, 17, CAN'T LIVE ON LESS THAN $25,000

Referee Advises Surrogate to Allow "Model Youth" That Sum to Spend.

HE IS CAREFUL WITH CASH

Figures Show That Rich Orphan Is Economical, Spending Only $3,500 a Year on His Automobile.

Seventeen-year-old Lawrence Copley Thaw of 471 Park Avenue cannot live as becomes a young man of his station on less than $25,000 a year, according to Joseph McCloskey, who, upon petition of Frank G. Turner, the boy's guardian, was appointed by Surrogate Cohalan as a referee to determine what would be a proper income for the "infant."

Mr. McCloskey admitted that in the case of an ordinary boy of the age of young Thaw the command of such a large sum of money might be disastrous to his morals, but the testimony showed Lawrence Copley Thaw was a model young man. He lives almost a military life, rising at 6 in the morning, taking regular exercise, being personally responsible for the neatness and tidiness of his room and clothing, and in other ways disciplining himself most vigorously. Moreover, he is very careful about how he spends his money. He even practices great economy in the purchase of gasoline for his motor car.

Young Thaw is the son of Edward T. Thaw, a half brother to Harry Kendall Thaw and Mrs. Freda Marsh Young, who was divorced from the boy's father and married again. Mrs. Marsh died recently and left a large bequest to her son, which her husband, who received nothing, has contested.

The amount which McCloskey suggested that Surrogate Cohalan should allow was not as great as the amount which the boy, and his governess, Miss Helen Twistman, estimated that he would need. The budget they prepared was as follows:

Rent and electricity	$5,000
Household expenses	12,000
Education	1,500
Clothing	1,500
Automobile	3,500
Spending money	1,500
Incidentals, traveling expenses, and medical expenses	3,000
Total	$27,000

Thaw's income comes from three sources. His father, who died on April 25, 1864, left a trust fund of $450,000, from which a yearly income of about $21,000 is derived. John Edward Marsh, the maternal grandfather of the boy, left a trust fund from which $5,952 is received yearly; and by the will of his mother he is to receive about $11,000 yearly, unless the contest of her husband is successful, in which event young Thaw will receive $8,000 a year. The report of Referee McCloskey read:

This infant is the offspring of people of wealth, and has enjoyed since his birth the advantages which wealth affords. He is living in the house occupied by his mother at the time of her death, at 471 Park Avenue, elegantly furnished apartment, luxuriously furnished, the rent of which is $4,800 per year, and the lease of which has over two years still to run.

His mother presented him with an expensive automobile and maintained a chauffeur for his use. She supplied him with spending money, purchased expensive clothing, traveled with him abroad around the world, and in general gave him every advantage of affluence. The commonplace sequel would be the destruction of the boy's character, but such has not been the case here. The ward has made the most favorable impression on all with whom he has come in contact, and in this impression I share. He is intelligent, modest, self-reliant, and possesses judgment beyond his age.

Testimony by Colonel S. C. Jones, Superintendent of the New York Military Academy at Cornwall, N. Y., which he boy attended for three years, was presented in the finding of the referee. Colonel Jones said: "His scholastic record, I should say, was, for a boy his age, well above the average, up in the upper part of the class. He never had any wild or extravagant habits whatever."

The ward's old nurse, the report explains, "is still retained by him as a sort of pensioner, receiving a salary of $25 a month."

"This youth who has made his aged nurse a pensioner in his house," the report continued, "is not likely to forget his duties to himself and to society in the expenditure of money. He is entitled to the home established for his benefit by his mother, and to the companionship and mature advice of those faithful friends in whose devotion she had learned by experience to rely. The expense of maintaining such a home and manner of life, while large, is well within the means of the ward, and the magnitude and conditions of the trusts existing for his benefit render unnecessary a policy of accumulation during his minority."

The referee finally recommends that the general guardian, who will "have unrestricted control of the disbursements of income authorized," be allowed to expend $25,000 in year until the further order of the court.

MOVIE HOUSES NEED AIRING.

Health Department Finds Only 77 HSuch Theatres Properly Ventilated

One-third of the moving-picture theatres in the five boroughs will be closed by the Department of Health and the Bureau of Licenses if the proprietors of them do not immediately provide proper ventilating apparatus and keep such apparatus in operation. An investigation of the ventilation in all of the approximately 1,000 moving-picture houses and theatres by representatives of the department and the bureau disclosed that only seventy-seven of the places were perfectly ventilated.

In a joint report issued yesterday and signed by Dr. Emerson, Commissioner of the Department of Health, and Commissioner Bell of the Mayor's Bureau of Licenses it was charged that 334 of the moving-picture houses permitted conditions that were a menace to the health of the people who frequent them.

About two years ago the Department of Health and the Bureau of Licenses began a systematic study of proper ventilation for places of public amusement and made an effort to determine a standard basis of ventilation. It was found that the best health requirement necessitated approximately 500 cubic feet of fresh air an hour for each patron at a theatre. Thereupon the Department of Health ordered the installation of ventilating apparatus.

Won't Investigate Fair Expenses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—The Assembly tonight, by a vote of 91 to 30, refused to order an investigation of the expenditures of the Panamá-Pacific Exposition Commission. The Legislature appropriated $750,000 for the expenses of the commission.

CITY BREVITIES.

At a luncheon yesterday in the Bankers' Club it was announced that the World Court Congress, originally scheduled for Louisville, Ky., would be held instead at Carnegie Hall, May 2, 3, and 4. Among the speakers will be William Howard Taft, Hilton R. Parker, John Hays Hammond, and Emerson McMillan.

Controller Prendergast will speak on "The City's Debt" at the New York University auditorium, University Heights, this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

Professor Archibald L. Bouton, Dean of College of Arts and Pure Science, New York University, will lecture on "Literature and What It Can Do for Us" at the Bronx Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, East 161st Street and Washington Avenue, this evening.

Dr. William G. Bissell, brother of Supreme Court Justice Herbert P. Bissell of Buffalo, will speak this morning at 9:30 o'clock before the Long Island Medical College on Preparedness.

Seven suicides in Manhattan were reported to the Coroners' office yesterday. It is said to be the largest number in a single day in many years. Clerk Jacob Anekstein, in charge of the Coroners' office, said last night the Coroners' records indicate that March is productive of more suicides than any other month.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 26th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.5¢ cents per pound.—Advt.

BARNETT BAFF LEFT $82,721.

Estate of Murdered Poultry Dealer Is Left to His Family.

An appraisal of the estate of Barnett Baff, the poultry dealer who was murdered on Nov. 24, 1914, was filed yesterday by Appraiser Anthony P. Luddon. The report showed total assets of $82,721, with net assets of $76,392. Mr. Baff died intestate. His widow, Mrs. Fannie Baff, received $19,270, and his children, Harry, Etta, and Isidore, received $13,377 each.

A month ago indictments for the murder of Mr. Baff were obtained. On Feb. 9 the driver of the car in which the murderers escape confessed that he had received $90 for his part. Through his confession four Italians were found who, it was alleged, were paid from a fund to which rival poultrymen had contributed. Indictments of the four were returned Feb. 22.

The assets of Mr. Baff's estate were an equity of $3,880 in 76 West Twelfth Street, appraised at $19,000; an equity of $8,920 in 526-528 East Eighteenth Street, appraised at $20,000; an equity of $1,970 in 356 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, appraised at $10,000; an equity of $760 in 10 South Crest Avenue, Arverne, appraised at $11,000, and a parcel at Hamels, Rockaway, $1,000; bank deposits, $332; personalty and mortgages, $3,313; two-thirds interest in firm of B. Baff & Son, at 62 Thompson Avenue, 417 East 109th Street, and 1,834 Webster Avenue, $44,238. The decedent's partner in the firm was Harry Baff, his son. Another asset was the poultry business in decedent's own name at 526-528 East Eighteenth Street, net value $16,254.

STATE GETS WALLACE TAX.

Many Stocks Transferred in Blank to Pass After Death.

The appraisal of the estate of Christopher D. Wallace, who died March 21, 1911, was filed by Transfer Tax Appraiser Harry Kopp in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The testimony taken showed that the stocks owned by the decedent were indorsed and transferred in blank, and were kept in a safe deposit box, which was held in the joint name of the decedent and his nephew, Joseph W. Wallace, at whose home at 267 West Seventy-ninth Street he died.

Testimony showed that the decedent felt that the inheritance tax was a heavy expense and sought advice to ascertain if it were not possible to avoid its payment. It was also shown that since the death of the decedent several checks for dividends upon stocks were returned to the corporations which sent them.

The total assets of the estate were $434,891. No deductions were enumerated and the distribution of the estate was not disclosed in the papers. John M. Scoble, 55 Liberty Street, is attorney for Frederick H. Wallace, 8 North State Street, Chicago, the administrator of the estate. Karl R. Minor, 14 Wall Street, was special attorney for the State Controller.

The appraisal was the result of a petition which was filed in the Surrogates' Court March 13, 1914, by William Sohmer, then State Controller, which alleged "that all or the greater part of said decedent's estate has been removed from the State of New York without the payment of the tax thereon." The testimony showed that many of the shares of stock were not transferred on the books of the various companies until after the death of the decedent.

The assets which the Transfer Tax Appraiser holds to be taxable in New York State were bank deposits, $42,640; 153 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, appraised at $23,256; 333 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, $40,584; 600 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, $183,000; five shares Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, $926. The following securities were taxed as gifts to take effect at death, they having been transferred in blank and held not to pass until the decedent's death; 200 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $12,975; 50 shares Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred, $7,900; 200 shares Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul common, $24,375; 300 shares United States Steel preferred, $35,062; 200 shares National Biscuit Company common, $26,000, and 200 shares National Biscuit Company preferred, $38,000.

ENO WILL TRIAL IN MAY.

Wealthy Man's Valet Coming from French Trenches to Testify.

The trial of the contest of the will of Amos F. Eno, whose estate was estimated at about $15,000,000, was adjourned yesterday until the first Monday in May, when Surrogate Cohalan will again be sitting in the trial part of the Surrogates' Court.

Charles H. Beckett, counsel for the contestants, asked for the adjournment. Counsel for the proponents, Wallace MacFarlane, asked that the trial be held in abeyance until the Appellate Division decided upon an appeal from a decision of Surrogate Fowler denying a request to transfer the case to the Supreme Court.

In asking for the adjournment Mr. Beckett told of the difficulties which had been encountered in obtaining a furlough for Vigaut, the valet of the decedent, who is now in the French trenches, and an important witness for the contestants. Mr. Beckett said that a furlough to begin May 1 had been obtained and that Vigaut would be able to come here to testify.

MISS WEIR ENGAGED.

Daughter of President of National Academy to Wed George P. Ely.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Alden Weir of 471 Park Avenue and Windham, Conn., announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Caroline Alden Weir, to George P. Ely, the son of Mrs. George Ely and the late George Ely of Old Lyme, Conn. Miss Weir's father is a noted painter and the President of the National Academy of Design, having succeeded the late John W. Alexander in that office.

He was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists and, with Twachtman and others nineteen years ago, he formed the group known as The Ten American Artists. He is also on the Metropolitan Museum Board. He studied under his father, Professor Robert W. Weir, and in Paris under Gérôme.

Miss Weir's mother before her marriage was Miss Ella Baker. She has two younger sisters, the Misses Dorothy and Cora Weir.

The wedding will take place in the early Summer.

Col. Edw. M. Knox Seriously Ill.

Colonel Edward M. Knox, a veteran of the civil war, and head of the Knox Hat Company for more than forty years, is seriously ill at his home, 26 East Eighty-third Street. Colonel Knox became ill with the grip on Dec. 23, and has been kept in the house since that time. He retired from business more than three years ago, when the company founded by his father, and continued by him, was incorporated.

Torrey-Hance Engagement.

Mrs. William Stone Torrey of 506 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Jeannette Stone Torrey, to Irwin Howell Hance, Jr., son of Irwin H. Hance of Lakewood, N. J. No plans have been made for the wedding.

Mrs. Zerlina F. Liebling Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Franck of 229 West Ninety-seventh Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mrs. Zerlina F. Liebling, to Alexander J. Freidlander of Milwaukee, Wis.

A Daughter in H. B. Hirsch's Home.

In the Long Island College Hospital yesterday a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh B. Hirsch of 396 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

STAGE AIDS WAR FESTIVAL FOR FUND

Blanche Bates as Mme. Butterfly and Rose Coghlan as Lady Teazle at the Biltmore.

RELICS FROM BATTLEFIELDS

German Shells and Asphyxiating Bombs in Collection in Aid of France, Belgium, Poland.

The Mi-Carême Festival yesterday afternoon and evening at the Biltmore in aid of Belgium, France, and Poland, presented a varied program, well-known actors and actresses taking part in the evening. The festival proved a success, a tidy sum being netted. The participating organizations were the War Relief Clearing House, of which Joseph H. Choate is Honorary President; the American Girls' Aid for France, Mrs. Gladys Hollingsworth, President; American Committee for Relief of Babes in Belgium, Mrs. Marion March Welsh, Chairman; Belgium War Babies' Sewing Society, Mrs. Henry Snowden Bowron, Chairman, and Polish Victims' Relief Fund, Mrs. Ignace Paderewski, President.

The nineteenth floor of the Biltmore was reserved for the affair, and one room was confined to bridge. There was an exhibition of war relics from the battlefields of France, which included helmets and various accoutrements of German soldiers, as well as the French, a complete shell of the famous French 75 gun, armor-piercing bullets, and German 77 millimeter calibre shrapnel shell, and asphyxiating bombs.

Tea was served in the ballroom, which was illuminated by Chinese lanterns strung from the corners to the ballroom centre, and the tea tables, arranged at the sides, left ample space for the display of late French models from Doucet, Callot, Jenny, and Paquin on pretty mannikins.

In the evening the program included an act like that opening "Il Pagliacci," in which well-known actors and actresses and singers came on and recited and sang. Graham McNemee did the prologue, Estella Wentworth sang the aria from "Pagliacci," the Baroness von Rottenthal did a snowflake dance, George Harris, Jr., sang French troubadour songs, Lois Ewell and Florence Mulford did a duet from "Mme. Butterfly," and Evelyn Burrows Fontaine a danse Arabique.

Blanche Bates was Mme. Butterfly, Rose Coughlan was made up as Lady Teazle, Ada Lewis appeared as the tough girl, Kathryn Kidder was Mme. Sans Gêne, Edna May wore her Salvation Army lass costume from "The Belle of New York," Katherine Gray was Louka from "Arms and the Man," Queenie Vassar appeared as a snake charmer, and others taking part were Katherine Emmet, Mildred Ames, Mme. Yorska, Rita Elliott, Helen Ware, Mme. Walska, who sang Russian songs; Margaret Irving, Richard Carle, Shelly Hull, John Mills, Hallard, Jack Hazard, T. Roy Barnes, Edward Martindale, Bruce McRae, and Eugene O'Brien.

Janet Beecher, Olive Wyndham, Muriel Ostriche, Mildred Adams, Natalie Rector, a sister of Thomas Allen Rector, the director of the festival, and Teresa Steinhardt were the ladies in waiting to the Queen of the Carnival, Miss Harris of California, who was selected by a committee and then adorned with a gorgeous robe of cream satin and satin lined with mauve and embroidered in imitation jewels. The Queen then assumed her leap-year privilege and selected as her King William Greenough, and they were crowned in Napoleonic fashion.

Other features were the interpretive dance by Miss Mary Walston of Schubert's "Moment Musicale" and Dvorak's "Humoresque." The Russian Balalaika Orchestra and the Royal Hawaiian Orchestra played.

FOR A MOHANSIC INQUIRY.

New Legislative Bill Provides Investigation by a Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator E. R. Brown and Assemblyman W. W. Law of Westchester tonight introduced a bill creating a commission of three members, one member to be appointed by the Governor, one by the temporary President of the Senate, and one by the Speaker of the Assembly to investigate conditions at the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights, to determine whether the sites are available for other State purposes, whether they are available for any purpose by New York City, and whether, if abandoned by the State, New York City is under any pecuniary obligation.

Pending action by the Legislature, no expenditures are to be made for further construction, and no inmates are to be committed to either institution. The commission is to select and acquire a site for a new State Hospital within a reasonable distance of New York City, but not upon any municipal watershed. The new site is not to cost more than $40,000. The members of the commission will serve without compensation, but are to receive necessary expenses. An appropriation of $5,000 is made.

The general view at the Capitol is that in having the bill introduced the Republican leaders in the Legislature were prompted by fear that the Democrats would make a campaign issue out of their opposition to the Wagner bills for the safeguarding of New York City's water supply.

The bill is regarded by the advocates of the plan for the removal of the two institutions as paving the way for a retreat along the entire line. They, nevertheless, are determined to continue their fight to get the Wagner bills out of the Senate Finance Committee for debate on the floor. One of these bills provides for the removal of the two institutions, the other prohibits the placing of any curative or correctional institution on the Croton watershed.

"These are simply dilatory tactics," said Edward Hatch, Jr., Chairman of a committee of the Merchants' Association, who returned to the Capitol tonight to lead the fight. "We are determined to fight it out along the old lines. I think I see a weakening in the the ranks of the pollutors and tomorrow will begin to tell. They are manoeuvring for a retreat."

Senator Wagner said he would press his bills at tomorrow's session.

"There is no need for the investigation," he said. "The people of New York City have investigated the matter for the last six years and are satisfied that the construction of institutions upon the watershed will constitute a menace to avoid which no trouble and no money should be spared."

Opera in Aid of Italian Reservists.

The second of a series of three performances of Sulli's Grand Opera Company was held last night at the Amsterdam Opera House, West Forty-fourth Street, when "La Traviata" was given. The company was organized to raise funds for the benefit of the families of the Italian reservists, and the performances are given under the auspices of the General Italian Relief Committee.

The patrons and patronesses include Dr. Arturo di Pietro, representative of the General Italian Relief Committee; Mrs. Arturo Stefani, Mrs. Aurelio Brizzolara, Cav. Lionello Perera, Frank Valente, Pasquale Nardi, and Luigi Solari.

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TRAIN KILLS NEW YORK GIRL.

Caroline Duror and Student Companion Meet Death in Wisconsin.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Two graduate girl students at the University of Chicago on a geological vacation in Wisconsin were killed by a train near Baraboo, according to a dispatch received here today. The victims were Miss Lois B. Whitmore of Utica, N. Y., and Miss Caroline Duror of New York. They were struck by a Chicago & Northwestern train and hurled fifteen feet into Devil's Lake, the dispatch stated.

Miss Whitmore and Miss Duror concluded the quarterly examinations at the university Friday and left the next day for Wisconsin, expecting to spend the week as much in the open as possible, doing field work in connection with their studies. They were stopping at the home of a friend just outside Baraboo.

The accident was said to have occurred on a sharp curve. On one side of the track is an abrupt cliff and on the other Devil's Lake.

This was the first year at the University of Chicago for both girls. Miss Duror expected to return next Fall to Barnard to teach. Miss Whitmore, who came here from Radcliffe College, expected to take her degree at the Chicago institution. In addition to her studies she was doing special work in the geology library.

Miss Caroline Duror was a graduate of Barnard College and held the scholarship awarded by the Faculty to the student showing the most promise in her chosen work, which in her case was geology. In addition she was graduated "Magna cum laude" and was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

From Barnard Miss Duror went to Bryn Mawr College for a year on a scholarship, going from there to Chicago University. She formerly lived here with her mother.

A Portrait of Dr. Schechter.

Bayard H. Tayler, the portrait painter, has completed a portrait of Dr. Solomon Schechter, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, who died recently in this city. The portrait will be exhibited tomorrow at the Schulteis Gallery, 142 Fulton Street. The portrait was painted at the seminary from a photograph of Dr. Schechter. Other data Mr. Tayler obtained from members of the Schechter family, and from intimate friends of the late rabbi.

Gardner Wetherbee's Funeral.

The funeral of Gardner Wetherbee, Treasurer of the Hotel Manhattan and widely known for years in the hotel business here, took place yesterday afternoon at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West Fifty-seventh Street. He was the senior member of Hawk & Wetherbee, operators of the hotel. The honorary pallbearers were Evan Lamsbury, former Governor of Connecticut; former Senator Chauncey M. Depew, C. N. Vilas, Elmer A. Darling, Theodore Hetzler, William S. Hawk, Elias Johnson, President of Kensico Cemetery; Harry Black, President of the United States Realty Company; William G. Conklin, President of the Franklin Savings Bank; John D. Robinson, First Vice President; J. Edgar Leaycraft, Treasurer, and Bernard Karsch, a Trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank; William H. Porter of J. P. Morgan & Co.; William C. Muschenheim, proprietor of the Hotel Astor, and William H. de Kleeck of the Franklin Savings Bank.

Mr. Wetherbee's body was placed in his family vault in Kensico Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM S. FINN, Superintendent of Supplies in the Surrogates' Court and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, died suddenly yesterday at his home, 248 West Twelfth Street, in his sixty-third year.

Mrs. G. P. CAMPHAUSEN, controller of the McAlpin Hotel system, died last night in her apartments at the hotel in her forty-fourth year. She had been in the hotel business for twenty years and was the inventor of several checking systems.

JOSEPH BLAKE, a buyer for the Namm department store, Brooklyn, and a member of the Democratic General Committee from the borough for the last fifty years, died in St. Catharine's Hospital on last Saturday after an operation. He was 76 years old and lived at 200 Bonrod Street.

Mrs. EMMA ELIZABETH QUEVEDO, wife of John Quevedo, a civil war veteran and a Past Commander of G. K. Warren Post and the Brooklyn City Post, G. A. R., died at her home, 1,260 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, on last Saturday.

Mrs. ELIZABETH GREGORY MOORE, widow of the Rev. William Ladd Moore, died from pneumonia on Saturday in the Brooklyn Baptist Home for Aged Women. Although born in England, Mrs. Moore had lived in Brooklyn nearly all her lifetime, and in former years was active in the work of the Central Baptist Church. She is survived by two sons, Herbert T. and Dr. J. Franklin Moore.

BERNARD SAWYER, 65 years old, employed as a machinist in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died Saturday at his home, 5 Spencer Place, Brooklyn. He left a widow and a daughter.

EDWARD REITER, in the wall paper business with Walther & Co. for the last fifty years and prominent in Masonic circles, is dead at his home, 408 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn, where he had lived for sixty-five years. Mr. Reiter was a charter member of Eintracht Lodge, No. 747, F. and A. M., and a member of George Washington Lodge, No. 209, K. of P.; the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, and of Court Amaranth, No. 88, Daughters of America. His widow, two daughters, and one son survive him.

Mrs. HELEN SLATER BENNETT, wife of E. Sturges Bennett, in the commission business in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Saturday at her home, 182 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, in her fifty-fourth year.

JOHN REYNOLDS, an engine inspector of the Pennsylvania Railroad for more than forty years, died on Sunday night at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J.

Mrs. ELLEN FAGAN, widow of John Fagan, died on Sunday night at her home in Park Avenue, Madison, N. J., in her seventy-sixth year.

J. BRADFORD OBIE, former Postmaster of Neshanic, N. J., died on Sunday from heart disease at his home in that city.

Mrs. ELIZABETH PERRY, wife of Bradner Perry, died on Sunday night at her home in Frankford Township, N. J., in her fifty-fifth year.

J. MARTIN DE PLANQUE, in the upholstery business in Newark, died on Sunday at his home in Irvington, N. J., in his forty-fourth year.

Mrs. EMMA LOGO SEIDENSTICKER, 78 years old, widow of Dr. Oswald Seidensticker, formerly Professor of Ancient Languages at the University of Pennsylvania, died on Saturday night at her home in Orange, N. J.

Dr. HOWARD C. BRADFORD, who removed to South Orange, N. J., from Goshen, N. Y., a year ago, died yesterday at his home, 225 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

Mrs. THERESA MUSLER, wife of Christopher Musler, a former Freeholder, died on Saturday at her home in Orange, N. J.

Mrs. CLARA BEATRICE ATKINS died yesterday at her home, 287 Randolph Street, Rutherford, N. J., after an operation.

NATHAN LOEB, father of School Commissioner Harry Loeb, died yesterday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his seventy-first year.

AUGUST MAHNKEN died at his home in High Bridge, N. J., on Sunday night, aged 76. He retired from business in Bayonne fifteen years ago.

CHARLES J. MULLIGAN, a sculptor, many of whose works are in the parks of Chicago and other Western cities, died on Sunday in St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, in his fiftieth year.

Mrs. MARY LOUISE FOX, widow of John M. Fox, former Warden of the Workhouse, died on Saturday at the home of her son, Frank W. Fox, the present Warden, in her eighty-seventh year.

RUDOLPH WAGEMANN, a member of the editorial staff of The New Yorker Herold, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday morning at his home, 997 Jennings Street. He was at his desk on Saturday and on Sunday seemed to be in his usual good health.

The Rev. FRANCIS J. CURRAN, pastor of St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church at Beverly, Mass., for twenty-three years, died on Sunday in the Beverly Hospital, following an operation.

Dr. SUZETTE E. DUNLEVY, who retired ten years ago after practicing homeopathy for twenty-five years, died on Saturday at her home, 328 West Fifty-seventh Street, in her eighty-second year.

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THOMAS J. PENCE DIES IN WASHINGTON

Secretary of the Democratic National Committee Expires After a Long Illness.

TRIBUTE FROM PRESIDENT

Former Capital Correspondent Was a Factor in Wilson's Nomination—Burial in Raleigh.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Thomas J. Pence, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, died early this morning at his apartment, 1,338 New York Avenue, after a long illness, due to complications following an attack of pneumonia. His body was taken to Raleigh, N. C., his birthplace, tonight, the accompanying funeral party consisting of his uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Jones of Raleigh; Secretary Daniels, Senators James and Hughes, Joseph P. Tumulty, Secretary to the President; Otto Carmichael of New York, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, L. Ames Brown, Charles H. Baker, Mr. Pence's Secretary; John A. Corwin, Roy A. Baker, Ralph Smith, and Parker Anderson. The interment will be in Raleigh tomorrow.

Mr. Pence was a great favorite with President Wilson, who called at Mr. Pence's apartment this evening just before the body was taken to the train. The President also paid this tribute to Mr. Pence:

"The death of Tom Pence has brought to all who knew him and all whom he so loyally and earnestly served not only the deepest grief, but the sense of irreparable loss. Few finer spirits have ever connected themselves with public service. He had very little vanity, and he devoted that ability to the promotion of the things he thought were right with a singular devotion and self-forgetfulness. I feel that every man who desired the public good has lost a partner, and that the Democratic Party, in losing him as Secretary of its National Committee, has suffered a loss which it may not be possible to repair at all."

Mr. Pence would have been 43 years old tomorrow. He was born in Raleigh, graduated from Wake Forest College, and became a reporter in his native city in 1895. In 1902 he came to Washington as correspondent of The Raleigh Post. Subsequently he was the Washington representative of The Raleigh News and Observer, whose proprietor, Josephus Daniels, the present Secretary of the Navy, was his intimate friend. He was one of the first to advocate the nomination of Woodrow Wilson for President, and became a worker in the Wilson cause prior to the Democratic Convention in Baltimore. As the preliminary campaign progressed Mr. Pence was actively identified with the organization that had for its object the selection of Governor Wilson as the Democratic nominee. His wide acquaintance with public men was of great assistance to the Wilson adherents, and had a large part in shaping events at Baltimore that resulted in Mr. Wilson's nomination.

DR. G. A. LANGMANN DEAD.

Prominent German Physician Who Had Practiced Here 47 Years.

Dr. Gustav Adolf Langmann, attending physician at the German and Mount Sinai Hospitals, and author of the articles on snake poison in the Medical Reference Library, died yesterday at his home, 212 West Fifty-seventh Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, and was graduated from the University of Greisswald in 1868. Three years later Dr. Langmann came to this country and had practiced medicine here ever since.

In addition to his prominence in his profession he was active in the training of nurses, and founded the Nurses Training School of the German Hospital. Dr. Langmann was a member of the American Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, the Pathological Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History, the New York Zoological Society, the German Liederkranz, the German Medical Society, the American Anthropological Society, and the City Club.

Three sons and a daughter survive him.

John B. Elam.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 27.—John B. Elam, law partner of President Benjamin Harrison for many years, died here today. Mr. Elam was born in Spring Valley, Ohio, and was in his seventy-second year. He served in the civil war with Company D of the One Hundred and Tenth Ohio Infantry, and in 1870 was graduated from Miami University two years later receiving his law degree from the law school of the University of Michigan. Mr. Elam was admitted to the bar in 1872, and in 1878 became prosecuting attorney of Marion County, Ind., retaining office until 1882. During 1887-91 Mr. Elam was Police Commissioner of Indianapolis.

Dr. John W. Doherty.

Dr. John W. Doherty, for thirty years a physician in Jersey City, died on Sunday morning from heart disease in his home, at 272 Bartow Street, in that city, in his fifty-seventh year. He was born in Jersey City and was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of this city and the medical department of the University of Vermont. Dr. Doherty was a member of the Hudson County Medical Society, the New York Medico-Legal Society, and the American Academy of Medicine. Two sons survive him.

Charles Neukirch.

Charles Neukirch, brother-in-law of Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, died yesterday at the Hotel St. Regis, in his seventieth year. With his wife, who was Miss Blanche Bache, he had lived at the hotel since the beginning of the Winter, going there shortly after his arrival from abroad. Mr. Neukirch was born abroad, but had lived here for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Neukirch spent much time abroad and had lived there for two years previous to their return here.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HIRSCH.—On Monday, March 27, to Mr. and Mrs. Hugo B. Hirsch of 396 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn, a daughter.

Engaged

BLEYER—BECHER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Becher of 501 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Juliet, to Mr. George S. Bleyer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Max Bleyer. Reception at Sherry's, 5th Av., April 2, at 8 P. M. No cards.

ELY—WEIR.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Alden Weir announce the engagement of their daughter, Caroline Alden Weir, to Mr. George Page Ely, son of Mrs. George Ely of Old Lyme, Conn.

SIFF—LOEWY.—Mr. M. Eschelbacher of 9 West 91st St., announces the engagement of his granddaughter, Blanche Loewy, to Mr. Samuel R. Siff of Elizabeth City, N. C. Southern papers please copy.

SEMEL—LEVY.—Josephine Levy to Simon S. Semel.

Married

HERMAN—DAVIS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Davis, 640 Riverside Drive, announce the marriage of their daughter Selma to Samuel J. Herman, at home, March 27, 1916, by Rev. Dr. Eisner.

HOUGH — KNOX. — On Monday, March 27, 1916, Marjorie Dana Knox of New York City to Philip Hough of New York and Dover, N. H., at 146 Central Park West. The Rev. Jay Knox of Newburg, N. Y., officiated.

SILVERMAN—FRIEDLANDER.—Mildred L. Friedlander to David Silverman, Sunday, March 26, at New York City.

Long Island.

BURKE — KRETH. — March 25, Richmond Hill, Grace A. Kreth to Howard T. Burke.

ESCHWEI—SMITH.—March 26, Sea Cliff, Clara L. Smith to George A. Eschwei.

Died

BEAR.—Samuel, Jr., March 3, 1916, aged 63, was buried in his mausoleum in Oakdale Cemetery, Wilmington, N. C.

BEYER.—On Saturday, March 25, 1916, Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of George M. and Kate Wohlfert Beyer. Funeral service at her home, 520 Madison St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 28, at 2 P. M.

BRADFORD.—At South Orange, N. J., on March 27, 1916, Howard C. Bradford, aged 48 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—March 27, George Henry Brown, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. F. E. D'Oench, 182 Alexander Av., Upper Montclair, N. J. Interment private.

BUTLER.—Mary Bradford, wife of William Morris Butler, M. D., of 507 Clinton Av., Brooklyn; mother of Bradford Butler, and daughter of the late Benjamin F. Bradford, D. D., of Montclair, N. J., passed into rest on March 27, after a brief illness. Funeral notice later.

CAMPHAUSEN.—Mrs. G. P., of the McAlpin Hotel staff, March 27, 8 P. M. Funeral services will be held at Frank E. Campbell establishment, 241 West 23d St. Notice of funeral Wednesday.

COHN.—Lee Cohn, of Butte, Mont. Funeral services will take place Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the undertaking parlors of William J. Matthews, 842 8th Av., near 51st St. Interment at Linden Hill, Ahabath Chesed Cemetery.

COOK.—On Saturday morning, March 25, 1916, at his residence, 133 East 37th St., Walter Cook, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 6th Av. and 10th St., Tuesday morning, March 28, at 10 o'clock.

CORBLEY.—Michael E. Corbley, at his residence, 402 West 58th St., at 4 A. M. Sunday, March 26. Funeral on Wednesday, March 29, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass Paulist Church. Interment Calvary.

CRANE.—On March 27, at her residence, 115 West 129th St., Louise J. Hillman, wife of Frederick B. Crane and daughter of the late John Suydam and Maria Louise Durbrow Hillman. Funeral services at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 73d St., Wednesday, March 29, at 2 o'clock.

DOHERTY.—Suddenly, on March 26, 1916, at his residence, 272 Barrow St., Jersey City, N. J., John W. Doherty, M. D. Friends of the family and members of the medical profession are invited to attend his funeral Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Peter's Church.

Died

DRAZ.—Alice, beloved wife of Francis Draz and mother of Charles, Rudolf, Frank, and Emily Gantert, passed away on Sunday morning, March 26. Services at St. James's Lutheran Church, corner Madison Av. and 73d St., on Wednesday at 10 A. M. Interment private.

DUFF.—On March 27, in the 40th year of his age, James Charles Duff, husband of Sallie F. Duff and son of Peter and Elizabeth Duff. Funeral services at his late residence, 391 Clinton St., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, March 30. Interment private. It is requested that flowers be omitted.

ENGELHARDT.—On Monday, March 27, 1916, Henrietta Engelhardt, (nee Tomlinson,) beloved wife of Frederick Engelhardt, aged 29. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services Tuesday, March 28, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 187 Hopkins Av., Jersey City. Funeral Wednesday at 10 A. M.

GREENTHAL.—Monday, March 27, Stanley Greenthal, son of David and Pauline Greenthal, 71 East 96th. Funeral private.

GREGORY.—At his residence, 900 Summit Av., Bronx, March 26, 1916, Eugene J., beloved husband of Emily M. Gregory, aged 60. Funeral private.

GUEST.—On Sunday, March 26, 1916, of pneumonia, A. Royal Guest, husband of Frances Peters and son of the late Isaac B. and Charlotte W. Guest. Services at his late home, 601 West 174th St., tonight (Tuesday) at 8:15 P. M. Interment private.

HIGGONS. — On Monday, March 27, 1916, Alice H. Higgons. Funeral service at her late residence, 241 West 132d St., Wednesday, 29th inst., 5 P. M.

HOOPER.—On March 26, L. H. Hoo

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IRVING T. BUSH, Manager.

GOOD PRICES HAD AT FUR AUCTION

Some Features of the Second One in This City That Was Opened Yesterday.

SPIRITED BIDDING SHOWN

Manufacturers, Rather Than Dealers, Were the Ones Who Did the Buying at the Sale.

Brisk bidding, stronger prices, and an attendance made up of representative buyers from all over the world were the outstanding features of the second New York fur sale started yesterday in the Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. Prices were above those which ruled at the St. Louis sale last week and considerably higher than the quotations in January, when the first auction here was held.

The sale was started promptly at 10 o'clock without ceremony. J. Gordon Noakes, the auctioneer, was able to recognize the bidders without difficulty owing to his experience during the last sale. He was assisted by six spotters, who stood on the platform alongside of him, each with a different section of the hall to watch for bids. The introduction of the spotting system was a great aid to progress and helped to "speed up" the bidding. The signal for an increase in the price was made by the buyer raising his pencil. The spotter attending to that particular section would cry "up" and Auctioneer Noakes would name the higher price. One dealer used what is known as the London system of signaling a bid. He would keep his eyes on the auctioneer and drop them when he wished to outbid a competitor.

Silver fox, of which there were 141 skins offered, brought the highest prices of the day. One skin was bought by Edgar Lehman of this city for $780. Other buyers were Bonwit, Teller & Co., C. G. Gunther, and William Jackman's Sons. Beaver called forth a very strong demand, one lot going for $14.25. The prices on skins of this description were 12½ per cent. higher than at the January auction and slightly above the prices obtained at St. Louis. Fisher was also bid up strongly, and there were cases where the initial offer was run up from $15 to $24. Cross foxes sold for 50 per cent. more than in January.

The day's offerings consisted of beaver, fisher, wolverine, otter, and the various kinds of foxes. The afternoon session closed promptly at 5 o'clock. This will be the closing hour today on account of the dinner which will be held tonight at the Hotel Astor under the auspices of the Board of Trade of the Fur Industry. Fur men from all over the country and most of those interested connected with the industry in this city are expected to attend. The officers of the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation, which is conducting the sale, have under consideration extending the time of the afternoon sessions starting with tomorrow.

The high prices realized yesterday were said to be due to the fact that the manufacturers and not the dealers are doing most of the bidding. It would be possible, it was said yesterday, for the dealer who bought at the St. Louis sale to resell at a profit at this sale.

Phillip D. Fouke, President of Funsten Bros. & Co., who conducted the St. Louis sale, was present yesterday accompanied by George B. Herzig, who is the New York representative of the concern. They showed considerable interest in the proceedings, especially when the bidding became brisk and prices soared in consequence. The attendance when the sale began was not as large as that which saw the opening of the first auction, but improved later in the day. There were several women in the gallery surrounding the hall.

Prices up to which offerings of the day ranged and the percentages of advance over January quotations were as follows: Eastern fisher, up to $41.25, 60 per cent. advance; beaver, extra large and large, up to $14.25, 12½ per cent. advance; wolverine up to $11.25, 20 per cent. advance; Southern otter, up to $10.50, 25 per cent. advance; otter, No. 1 and 2, extra large and large, up to $18, 30 per cent. advance; cross fox, up to $56, 50 per cent. advance; kitt fox, up to $1.25, no advance; silver fox, up to $780, 35 per cent. advance; and blue fox, up to $106, 25 per cent. advance.

PLANS FOR FOREIGN TRADE.

C. H. Sherrill Tells Students Government Aid Is Needed.

Speaking on "Our Government Policy and Foreign Trade" in the course of open lectures on export trade being given weekly at the Custom House under the auspices of the College of the City of New York and associations of domestic manufacturers, Charles H. Sherrill, former Minister to Argentina, yesterday gave it as his view that one of the chief needs of the times, so far as the American merchant marine was concerned, was to get back to the preferential laws put on the statute books by Washington, Madison, and Jefferson in 1789.

The speaker said that as a further aid to development of foreign trade merchants engaged in the export business should be permitted to combine their resources for the conquest of markets abroad. He also advocated permitting the railroads of the United States to make lower transportation rates on goods for export than prevailed in strictly interstate commerce.

Mr. Sherrill suggested that in order to eliminate any question of the validity of favoring American ships by the rebate provided for in the Underwood law this country should serve general notice that unless the foreign treaties "are so modified as to give us back the freedom of 1789, we intend availing ourselves of their abrogating clauses." Government action in this direction, he thought, would be a good first step in rehabilitating the American merchant marine. He also told the students of the benefits to accrue to outward foreign commerce by allowing preferential railroad rates for export business and combinations for pushing trade in distant markets.

SUMMONSES.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA to LOUIS HORWITZ, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you personally appear before the Judge of the District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit in Equity, within sixty days after service hereof, wheresoever the said Court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint exhibited against you in the said Court by the United States of America, and to do further and receive what the said Court shall have considered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit under the penalty on you of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars.

Witness, Honorable Charles M. Hough, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, at the City of New York, on the 23d day of March, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fortieth.

[Seal.] ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, United States Attorney, Solicitor for United States of America.

The defendant is required to enter appearance in the above cause in the Clerk's office of this Court, within sixty days after service hereof, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against you.

ALEX. GILCHRIST, Jr., Clerk.

To Louis Horwitz, the defendant above named:

The foregoing writ of subpoena is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Augustus N. Hand, a Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, dated the 25th day of March, 1916, and on that day filed, with the writ of subpoena and bill of equity herein in the office of the Clerk of the said United States District Court for the Southern District of New York at the Post Office Building in the City of New York.

Dated New York, March 25, 1916.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
United States Attorney, Attorney for Plaintiff. Office and Post Office Address: United States Court and Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

AID WOMEN'S CONVENTION.

Men's Finance Committee Asks Citizens to Raise $12,000.

The Men's Finance Committee for the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs has issued an appeal to the citizens of New York, "The World's First City," to come to their aid and assist in raising $12,000 which is needed. The letter says:

To the Citizens of New York:

From May 22 to June 2, 1916, over 20,000 most representative women from different parts of the United States will visit New York as delegates to the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. These delegates will remain on the average at least five days each, and in the aggregate will expend in this city not less than $2,000,000.

This convention is one of the most important to be held in the country during this year, and is coming to New York in response to the invitations issued by public officials and organizations, including Mayor Mitchel, Borough President Marks, and the Merchants' Association of New York.

Both from the standpoint of well-merited reputation for hospitality and from the standpoint of good business it is important to this city that this convention should be adequately and appropriately entertained, and that these women should carry to their homes in the various parts of the country a good impression of their visit to New York City.

A local board, composed of some of New York's most prominent women, has been effectively engaged for the last eighteen months in preparing for this convention. Plans have been perfected, and approximately one-half of the necessary funds has been raised by them. A balance of about $12,000 is still needed, and as a matter of good citizenship and sound business in the community the undersigned have agreed to assist in raising that sum. We, therefore, invite and urge the public-spirited business men and citizens of New York—the world's first city—to contribute generously for this purpose.

Checks should be sent in the inclosed envelope to Mrs. John H. Griesel, Treasurer of the Women's Convention Committee, care of the Biennial Board, Mezzanine Floor, Hotel Astor, New York City.

A prompt reply will be appreciated.

MEN'S FINANCE COMMITTEE.

There are more than 100 representative men of the city working with William Fellowes Morgan, Chairman. Among the others are W. R. Addicks, Richard F. Armstrong, Edward C. Blum, William Hamlin Childs, William C. Demorest, Michael Friedsam, J. M. Gidding, Richard A. Hudnut, Dr. George F. Kunz, Marcus M. Marks, William C. Muschenheim, G. E. Perkins, Ralph Peters, Walter Scott, James M. Speers, Percy S. Straus, E. M. Townsend, Arthur D. Williams, and John C. Wood. The convention will be from May 22 to June 2.

ROGERS PEET HAS NEW HEAD

F. R. Chambers Declines Presidency in Favor of F. S. Turnbull.

Frank R. Chambers declined re-election as President of Rogers Peet Company and Frank S. Turnbull was advanced to that office yesterday at the annual meeting of the corporation. Mr. Chambers remains as Chairman of the Board of Directors and will continue his interest in the business, although withdrawing from the more active participation which he had maintained.

Mr. Chambers was one of the original partners when the firm of Rogers Peet & Co. was organized in 1874 by the consolidation of the old-time clothing firms of M. N. Rogers & Co. and Charles B. Peet & Co., and is the only survivor of the original interests. His successor, Frank S. Turnbull, who was Vice President, has been identified with the business for nearly twenty-nine years, specializing in the woolen and manufacturing branches.

The other officers who were re-elected are Charles W. Halsey, Vice President; Jesse P. Brundage, Treasurer, and Robert P. Lewis, Secretary. All of them have been associated with the business for many years. There will be no change whatever in either the control or policy of the company.

MINE PROMOTER ARRESTED.

Defendant in Separation Suit About to Leave State, It Is Said.

Dr. Adelbert F. Crane was arrested at the Hotel Collingwood by Deputy Sheriff Neilson yesterday on an order signed by Justice Pooley of the Supreme Court of Buffalo, in an action for separation begun by Mrs. Minnie Crane. The decree was for $5,000 ball and was released. The arrest order was procured on an affidavit saying that Dr. Crane was on the point of leaving the State to look after his business interests in Louisiana, where the plaintiff said he owned 2,000 acres of fertile land, and that the date of his return to this State was uncertain.

Dr. Crane is well known on the western tier. He is a broker and a promoter of mines. He married the plaintiff in 1880, and is charged with having abandoned her seven years ago.

RETURNS ALLIES' COUPONS.

American Asks That Interest on Bonds Be Used for War.

PARIS, March 27.—The Tempts today received 73 francs 75 centimes ($14.75) in coupons from bonds of the Anglo-French loan. The money came from "an American citizen," who wrote anonymously, requesting that the amount should be paid into the French Treasury or disposed of in any other manner "to serve civilization, so nobly defended by the Allies."

The Tempts paid the sum into the Serbian relief fund.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Rain Tues.; colder, except in extreme w. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate to fresh shifting winds.

S. Car.—Fair, colder, Tues. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate w. to n. w. winds, becoming variable Wed.

Ga.—Fair Tues., colder in e. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Fla.—Fair Tues.; colder in cen. and e. Wed., fair; warmer in n. and cen.; moderate w. and n. w. winds.

Ala.—Fair Tues. and Wed., with slowly rising temperatures; gentle to moderate n. w. winds, becoming variable.

Miss.—Fair, warmer, Tues. Wed., fair; moderate, variable winds.

Tenn.—Rain Tues., except fair in extreme w. Wed., fair, warmer.

Ky.—Cloudy Tues., with rain in the morning. Wed., fair, warmer.

Ohio—Cloudy Tues., colder in cen. and s. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate n. to s. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., fair, warmer.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Tues. Wed., fair, warmer; moderate n. to s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Tues.; warmer in w. Wed., unsettled and warmer; probably rain or snow.

Ill.—Fair and warmer Tues. and Wed.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer Tues., and in e. Wed.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy; warmer in e.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., probably fair and cooler.

Iowa—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., cloudy; colder in w.

N. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler Tues.

S. Dak.—Fair Tues. and probably Wed.; cooler in w. Tues., and in e. Wed.

Neb.—Fair Tues.; warmer in e., cooler in w. Wed., probably fair and cooler.

Kan.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed., probably fair and cooler.

La., Ark., Phila., and E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed., fair.

W. Tex.—Fair Tues. and Wed; colder Wed.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.05	Justice	.03
Andes	.07	Mexican	.15
Best & Belcher	.03	Occidental Con.	.75
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.25
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.04
Confidence	.15	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.15	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.22
Gould & Curry	.01	Union Con.	.42
Hale & Norcross	.03	Utah Con.	.01
Jacket Con.	.10		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	Field Daisy	.02
Halifax	.80	Florence	.39
Jim Butler	.04	Field Con. M.	.79
McNamara	.06	Field Kewanas.	.12
Midway	.22	Field Merger	.11
Mizpah Exten.	.22	Jumbo Exten.	.74
Montana	.28	Lone Star	.02
North Star	.16	Silver Pick	.06
Rescue	.26	Spearhead	.05
West End	.70	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
GOLDFIELD.		Sig Tim	1.85
Atlanta	.18	Nevada Hills	.19
Booth	.32	Nevada Packard	.36
C. O. D.	.01	Rochester Mines	.62
Comb. Fraction	.07	Round Mountain	.75
		White Caps	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10½	11	Gold Sov.	4½	
Elkton	30	31	Isabella	20¾	21½
El Paso	80	84	Jackpot	6	8
Findlay	3½		McKinney	41	42
Golden C.	210	222	Portland	179	185
Gold Dol.	1½	3	Vindicator	242	250

RAILROADS TO MAKE COUNTER-DEMANDS

528 Roads Will Meet 8-Hour-Day Request with Grievances of Their Own.

WAGES WITHOUT SERVICE

Western Engineers and Firemen Received $1,400,000 in Pay for Work and Time Never Given.

The demands of the 400,000 railway service employes for an eight-hour day, with pay of time and a half for overtime, will be met, it was reported yesterday, by counter-demands from the 528 railroads affected in the event the debate between the four brotherhoods and the railroads is carried before the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation.

The counter-demands will follow along the lines of the counter-proposals presented to the Board of Mediation by the Western railways in their wage controversy with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen in July, 1914. These demands were withdrawn by the Western lines at the request of President Wilson. War had just been declared in Europe, and President Wilson asked the roads, as an act of patriotism, not to complicate an already unparalleled situation, even if, by yielding, they accepted conditions deemed by them to be unfair.

The railroads, by yielding, did not abandon what they considered their right to have their own grievances submitted to arbitration, and it is upon this principle that the present effort for a hearing is to be predicated. It is taken for granted, of course, that the four brotherhoods will consent to have their demands submitted to arbitration, otherwise there will be no tribunal before which the railroads can argue their own case.

The chief contention to be advanced by the railroads is that they already paying their employes millions of dollars as wages each year under conditions no other business or private enterprise would tolerate. There is a term in railroad service known as "constructive mileage." This is a technical name for wage payments for which the railroads receive no service. It is a development of the contract under which service employes cannot be paid for less than a certain number of hours of work, or for less than a certain number of miles established as a limit. For example, if a trainman runs 80 miles in nine hours, he is paid for 100 miles, or for ten hours, because under the existing contract a workday is ten hours or 100 miles.

The difference between the work actually done by the trainman and what he is paid for is called "constructive mileage." A record of constructive mileage in the Western roads in recent years shows that $1,400,000 in wages had been paid to engineers and firemen for time the men did not give and for service the roads never received.

The principal counter-demand of the roads, therefore, will be that a new system of payment be established, whereby they will be compelled to pay only for such service as they actually receive, and which will relieve them of a burden aggregating millions of dollars yearly.

The railroads will also ask that schedules be permitted that will not make it possible for an employe to receive double payment for his services, as frequently happens now through overlapping of classes of employment. An example offered was that of crews on switch trains who, when they went fifty feet outside a switching yard, at once began to draw pay for road service on a higher schedule.

"It is no more than fair that our grievances should be arbitrated and receive consideration, as well as the complaints and grievances of the workers," a railroad man said yesterday.

STRIKE DELAYS STEAMSHIPS.

200 Longshoremen Quit on Eastern Corporation's Piers.

Demanding an increase in wages from 25 cents to 30 cents an hour and a revision of the time-keeping system to prevent losses in wages, more than 200 longshoremen employed by the Eastern Steamship Corporation at Piers 18 and 19, North River, quit work yesterday morning.

Their strike delayed the unloading of the steamer North Star, which arrived from Portland, Me, and the steamer James S. Whitney from Boston, and the loading of the H. M. Whitney, which was to have departed yesterday for Boston. The strike caused a congestion in the street in front of the piers because of the number of trucks lined up there which could not be unloaded.

Superintendent Albert Smith of the company said that he had offered to increase the wages of the longshoremen to 27½ cents an hour for regular work and 30 cents an hour for overtime, but that this was refused. In the afternoon the line began to hire outside men, and before evening about 100 men were at work.

JEWELERS TO IGNORE UNION.

Manufacturers Will Receive No Committees During the Strike.

The Manufacturing Jewelers' Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday decided they would not recognize any committees sent to them while the strike of their employes was in progress. David Belais, the President, was in the chair and there were present representatives of seventy-five concerns. Emanuel M. Kaiser, attorney of the organization, who had been on continuous duty in the police courts for the last six weeks, reported on the legal status of the strike.

It was decided by the employers that, inasmuch as the workers had gone out without making known any grievance or even stating their demands, they could come back as they went out. There had been disturbances throughout the day at several of the uptown shops, but it was believed that the force of the strike was spent. Some large factories reported that practically all their men were back at work. There were 2,500 workers concerned in the labor troubles.

"The strike is based entirely upon absolute recognition of the union," said Mr. Kaiser, "and was really started for the benefit of a coterie of labor agitators and organizers. It has no substantial foundation. Among the demands which the men made after they went out was the practical giving over of every shop to a steward. The absurdity of the position of these leaders is shown in the way in which they formulated the various terms of employment. As, for instance, they specified the eight-hour day and seemed unaware of the fact that for years in most of the shops there had been such a regulation. The scale of wages for certain work was, in some cases, less than skilled workmen have been in the habit of receiving.

"Growing out the sharp practice of a group of workmen in a certain shop when they waited on their employer it was decided to dispense with the whole idea of receiving committees. When this strike is over we shall then hear from representative men in the shops as to what they have to say for their fellowworkers, but beyond that the employers do not propose to go."

NOT ALL ANTIQUES.

Appraisers So Decide as to Some Furniture Imported.

George F. Buckholz of Baltimore entered unusually large shipments of furniture of various English periods, all of which were claimed free of duty as 100 or more years old, and therefore classifiable under the provision for "artistic antiquities." The importers' witnesses at the trial before the General Appraisers gave unanimous testimony that all the pieces in the importations were more than a century old, whereas those appearing in behalf of the Government said none of the goods was of the age claimed. The conflicting views expressed led Judge Waite in his decision yesterday to say:

"Many witnesses of long experience in handling antiques were produced, and, as frequently occurs in cases like this, the more testimony produced the more confusion there seems to be, as witnesses who are supposed to know from broad experience differ positively in their conclusions. There appear to be various classes of furniture with reference to the time of their construction and the method of their construction."

After a careful study of the testimony the board reached the conclusion that twenty-nine lots out of the eighty imported were of the kind falling under the tariff's enumeration of "artistic antiquities," the protests being sustained to that extent. The Collector was affirmed as to the classification of the remainder.

Relative to some of the articles the decision said that pieces, which, by the addition of a minor part or some carving or slight embellishment, have not been so changed as to destroy their artistic appearance, were not thereby excluded from free entry under the artistic antiquity provision, their antiquity being shown and their original artistic characteristics being retained. The further point was made in the decision that articles constructed within 100 years out of material over 100 years old, were not duty exempt under the statute.

GEM IMPORTS HINDERED.

British Are Detaining Papers Needed for Customs Entry.

Great Britain's seizure of first-class mail aboard Holland-America liners bound for this city is proving extremely annoying and embarrassing to importers in the matter of getting diamonds and other precious stones, shipped from Rotterdam, through the New York Custom House. Many of the gem shipments come in so-called packed packages, which may or may not be disturbed by the British naval authorities when searching the Dutch steamers.

In practically all cases, however, the first-class mail containing the invoices, bills of lading and other papers required in making customs entry are taken off the vessels, and detained a week or ten days before being forwarded and received here by the importers. Diamond imports of late have been coming in in almost unprecedented volume for this time of year, and merchants for the most part want to obtain possession of their goods as soon as possible.

As matters stand at the present time, Customs Examiner Treadwell, who inspects practically all gem importations into the United States, is under the necessity of holding a large number of packages for days at a time before the necessary papers are received from the British censors allowing entry and delivery. It was stated in Maiden Lane that the situation had become so serious that representations will be made to Washington.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The news in the wheat market yesterday was of a character which might have been expected to bring about a sharp reaction. Aside from an early decline of ⅝c to 1¼c, however, the market showed pronounced firmness throughout the day, and closing quotations were at about the top, with net gains of 1⅜c to 1⅝c. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.26⅜; No. 2 hard, $1.23⅜; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.33⅜; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.37½, free on board New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.17⅞	1.16½	1.58⅛
July	..	..	1.10⅝	1.09½	1.28⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.10	1.07⅜	1.09⅞	1.08¼	1.49⅝
July	1.07⅜	1.05⅜	1.07⅜	1.06¼	1.21⅛
September	1.06¼	1.04⅜	1.06¼	1.04⅞	1.09⅜

CORN.

The corn market was inactive, but prices were firm, influenced by the upturn in wheat, closing with net gains of ⅝c to ⅞c. The Liverpool market was easy and unchanged. The visible supply in the United States increased 1,574,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,488,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84½c c. i. f. New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	73⅝	72⅛	73⅛	72⅜	..
July	74⅜	73⅝	74⅛	74	75⅛
September	74⅝	73⅝	74⅛	73⅝	..

OATS.

Oats advanced with the other markets and closed firm, with net gains of ⅝c to 1c. The visible supply decreased 2,308,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 264,000 last year. The local cash market was firm. Standard quoted at 49¾c; No. 3 white, 48¾ to 48¾c; No. 4 white, 49¾ to 47¾c; fancy clipped white, 49¾ to 50¾c; ordinary clipped white, 47¼ to 48¾c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43¼	42⅝	43¼	42⅝	57⅛
July	42⅛	41⅝	42¼	41⅞	53⅞
September	.49	38⅝	40	39	46⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firm early on scattered buying prompted by smaller receipts of hogs than expected and an advance of 5 points at the yards, as well as by the upturn in grain. On the advance there was quite active selling, and at the close of the day values showed small net losses. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 39,000; estimated for Tuesday, 15,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.57	11.50	11.50	11.52	10.25
July	11.80	11.72	11.75	11.77	10.50
Ribs—					
May	12.07	12.05	12.05	12.07	10.02
July	12.27	12.22	12.22	12.23	10.32
Pork—					
May	23.02	22.90	22.95	22.90	17.45
July	22.90	22.82	22.82	22.77	17.87

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was strong and higher, with further covering on the part of March shorts and general buying throughout the list by leading commission houses. Last week's liquidation was thought to have strengthened the technical position, and it was thought that trade interests favored the buying side. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	11.00	11.00	10.70@	10.75
March	11.00	11.00	10.70@11.25	10.80
April	..	..	10.80@11.00	10.80
May	10.99	10.93	10.93@10.94	10.83
June	10.95	10.94	10.83@10.90	10.81
July	10.98	10.93	10.93@10.94	10.83
August	10.96	10.92	10.91@10.92	10.83
September	10.88	10.81	10.80@10.81	10.75
October	9.60	9.55	9.59@ 9.61	9.48

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was moderately active yesterday, with strong interests supporting the market. The opening was 6 points lower to 7 points higher, with the near positions showing weakness. The firmness in the spot situation stimulated trading on the Exchange. Late in the day the demand slackened, and under realizing values dropped off from the best, closing net unchanged to 5 points advance, with sales for the day 10,300 tons. Range of prices,

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	..	..	4.82@4.84	4.78
April	4.81	4.81	4.82@4.84	4.79
May	4.92	4.86	4.86@4.87	4.82
June	4.94	4.94	4.88@4.90	4.83
July	4.95	4.89	4.89@4.90	4.84
August	..	..	4.91@4.92	4.87
September	4.99	4.93	4.93@4.95	4.90
October	4.92	4.92	4.90@4.92	4.86
November	..	..	4.89@4.91	4.86
December	4.88	4.84	4.86@4.88	4.79
January	..	..	4.25@4.35	4.25
February	..	..	4.25@4.30	4.25

COFFEE.

The coffee market was more active, with increased buying for outside account, and at the close of the day values were firm, with net gains of 3 to 9 points. Total sales were 41,500 bags. The local spot demand was more active, especially for Santos grades, and prices were steady and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾ and Santos 4s at 10½c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.11	..
April	..	..	8.15@8.20	8.15	..
May	8.24	8.20	8.24@8.25	8.19	..
June	..	..	8.28@8.30	8.22	..
July	8.34	8.28	8.33@8.34	8.26	..
August	..	..	8.36@8.37	8.28	..
September	8.40	8.32	8.39@8.40	8.32	..
October	..	..	8.43@8.44	8.35	..
November	..	..	8.47@8.48	8.38	..
December	8.50	8.43	8.50@8.51	8.43	..
January	8.50	8.50	8.54@8.56	8.47	..
February	..	..	8.58@8.60	8.51	..

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,937 packages. The market made quite a recovery, and buying interest was much more in evidence than at the close of last week. The choice and fancy grades of creamery sold about 1c higher, and there was an improvement of about ½c in held goods. Renovated, ladle and packing stock are all firm. Creamery, extras, 92 score, 36¼@36½c; higher scoring, 37@37½c; firsts, 35½@36c; seconds, 33½@35c; thirds, 31@33c; creamery, held, extras, 92 score, 35¾@36c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 32@33½c; thirds, 30@31c; State dairy, finest, 36c; good to prime, 34@35½c; common to fair, 30@33c; renovated, extras, 29@29½c; firsts, 27½@28½c; lower grades, 24@26c; imitation creamery, firsts, 27@27½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 25½c; lower grades, 23½@25c; packing stock, current make, fine, 25c; No. 2, 24½c; lower grades, 22½@24c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 17,181 cases. There was a pretty good demand for all descriptions of fresh-gathered stock, and the market is ruling steady to firm. Probably the large number of shippers now storage packing has reduced somewhat the supply of fine goods coming forward at the moment. Nearby eggs steady, with supplies increasing. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 22½@22½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 21¼@22c; storage packed, firsts, 22c; regular packed, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20@20½c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@19c; checks, fair to good, dry, 16½@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy, 23¼@24c; ordinary to good, 22½@23c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 22½@23c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery browns, 22½@23c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22c; duck eggs, State and near by, Indian runner, 38@40c; other fancy, 37@38c; Maryland and Baltimore selected, 36@37c; Western and prime Southern, 33@35c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

MEETIN

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6% Coll. Trust Bond	Jan. 1925
6% First Mortgage Bond	Oct. 1932

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We have just issued our 1916 booklet on Railroad Bonds which gives in convenient form some of the important data regarding the bond issues of most of the principal railroads in this country. It also includes the income account, management, capitalization and other information of interest to investors.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Rally After Decline—Submarine Uncertainties Controlling Factor.

Conflicting news regarding the actual facts in the Sussex case and uncertainty over the consequences should it be definitely established that a German submarine attacked the cross-Channel passenger ship with a number of Americans on board were the controlling considerations around which yesterday's stock market moved. Cautionary selling controlled the course of prices during the morning and for some time after noon, but there was no disposition to jump at the conclusion that a submarine was responsible for the damage to the Sussex, nor at the further conclusion that if it was a submarine the attack would mean a break between this country and Germany.

There was a good deal of selling to be on the safe side, and by bearishly inclined traders, but the market left very distinctly the impression that a great majority of those with stocks feared no very serious outcome. That remained true even when dispatches from Washington reported that the situation appeared to Government officials to be a very serious one. The market's assumptions were rather in line with the later reports from Washington, which credited an authoritative spokesman with the statement that if it was a German submarine which sank the Sussex, the Berlin Government would promptly disavow the act and make amends. Except for past experience in similar instances, this assurance would hardly have been enough to dispel the market's concern, but, as a matter of fact, the market did not appear to be very gravely concerned. Had it been, the selling would have assumed larger proportions and have been carried on more urgently.

Speaking generally, such liquidation as occurred exerted relatively unimportant effect upon prices, and this despite the fact that prevailing sentiment among the floor traders was bearish. Their attitude was based not so much on the probable effect of current news as on the belief that the market lacked buying power, which in turn was traceable to the absence of any great public interest in the trading. Under these conditions, if any great concern had been felt over the latest phase of the submarine situation, the market almost certainly would have been weaker than it was. The other possible inference, that the market was regarded as in too strong a position to be hurt by untoward events in our relations with Germany, would not be in keeping with the general belief regarding the market effects of drastic action by the United States in respect to Germany's repeated attacks on Americans contrary to international law.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Opening of Mobilization Scheme Does Not Increase Business.

LONDON, March 27.—Money was in good demand and discount rates were quiet today.

With the commencement of the scheme to borrow American securities on the Stock Exchange the Treasury omitted buying prices of ordinary American shares, but owing to the shortage of stock dealers do not anticipate much increase in business.

Prices opened under parity and closed quiet after a fair business. Canadian Pacific was easy, but in other directions the tone was good and the trading was confined principally to rubber stocks, home rails, Cuban Ports, and West African tin shares at hardening prices.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Trade Acceptances. Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3	3
Philadelphia	4½	3	3½	4
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	5	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	5	5	5
Chicago	5	5	5	5
St. Louis	5	5	5	5
Minneapolis	5	5	5	5
Kansas City	5	5	5	5
Dallas	4½	4	4	4
San Francisco	5	5	5	5

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2½
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¼	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2½	5 months 3@3½
90 days	2¼@2½	6 months 3@3½
4 months	3 @3½	

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3½
30 to 90 days	2½@3
Other Names.	
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.76¼	$4.76⅜	..
Cables	4.76¾	4.76⅛	4.76⅜	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.96⅝	5.97½	5.97½	—.00⅝
Cables	5.96⅛	5.96¼	5.96½	—.00⅝
Berlin—				
Demand	71.68¾	71.56¼	71.68¾	+.18¾
Cables	71.75	71.62½	71.75	+.18¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
5.1826 Paris	5.97½	5.96½
95.28 Berlin	71.68¾	71.75
20.30 Austria	12.86	12.40
26.70 Scandinavia	28.65	28.75
19.29 Spain	19.10	19.15
5.1826 Switzerland	5.22½	5.21⅞
19.225 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.19 Holland	42.56¼	42.62½
5.1826 Italy	6.70	6.69½
51.45 Russia	....	$1.60
China—		
.... Hongkong	48.50	48.65
.... Shanghai	67.50	67.63
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.45	42.53
32.44 Rio	22.80	22.90

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70¾	$4.72	$4.70

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $282,401,458; balance, $23,774,282; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $956,581.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $1.25 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d, off 8-16d; New York, 50½c, off ½c; Mexican dollars, 46¾@49c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	506,745
Same day last year	557,720
Year to date	41,371,350
Same period last year	15,902,850
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.89 — .02
Same day last year	94.98 + .52

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.37 Jan. 3	83.40 Mar. 1
Same period last year	93.38 Mar. 29	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.50 Jan. 31	67.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.00 June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20¼	20½	2,400	Alaska Gold Mines	20¾	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ⅜
9⅛	9¼	100	Alaska Juneau	9⅜	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29	29⅛	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	29¼	29¼	28¾	29	—1
77	77⅜	1,500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77⅝	78	76⅛	77	—1
96	96½	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	+..
73	73¼	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	70½	74	69½	73	— ⅛
111	111½	8,800	Am. Can	61¼	61⅝	60⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
65⅞	66	120	Am. Can. pf	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
115	117	1,700	Am. Car & Fdry	68	69	67½	68⅞	— ⅛
153¼	160	100	Am. Car & Fdry pf	116	116	116	116	— ⅛
116½	119	300	Am. Coal Products	156¼	158¼	156¼	159¼	— ¾
101	102½	28	Am. Coal Prod. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	—1
120	127	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
10½	10¾	50	Am. Express	124	124	124	124	— ⅛
53	53¼	300	Am. H. & Leather	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
28	29	1,700	Am. H. & Leath. pf	52½	53	52	53	+1
23⅝	24¼	1,000	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
46½	47	7,100	Am. Linseed	24¾	24⅞	22¾	24⅛	+..
74½	74⅞	3,100	Am. Linseed pf	44¾	47	44¾	47	+2⅜
103	103½	12,400	Am. Locomotive	74½	74⅝	72½	73⅝	— ⅛
163	165	200	Am. Locomotive pf	103	103⅝	103	103⅝	— ⅛
8	9	100	Am. Malt	8¾	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
100¼	100¼	8,400	Am. Smelt. & Ref	101¼	101¼	99⅝	100¼	— ⅛
112⅝	112⅝	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¼	112¾	112¼	112⅝	— ⅛
92⅝	93¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	— ⅛
...	...	200	Do., s. 30 pf	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅛
52	53	800	Am. Steel F'dries	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ⅛
110¾	111	1,145	Am. Sugar Ref	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¼	— ⅛
115½	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	— ⅛
130⅜	130½	1,800	Am. Teleph. & Tel	131	131	130⅝	130⅝	+⅛
106	107	100	Am. Teb. pf. new	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	+⅛
51¾	51¾	900	Am. Woolen	51¾	51¾	50⅜	50⅜	+⅝
99	99⅞	300	Am. Woolen pf	99⅝	99⅝	99	99⅝	+⅛
20½	20⅝	3,151	Am. Writing P. pf	20¼	20¾	19¾	20⅛	+⅛
87⅛	87⅜	8,200	Am. Zinc Lt. & S	87	87¾	85¾	87⅝	+⅛
85⅞	86	17,800	Anaconda Copper	85⅝	86	84⅝	86	+⅛
103⅝	103⅞	1,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	103½	103⅞	103⅛	103⅝	+1⅛
105½	105⅝	21,100	Baldwin Loco	103¾	105⅛	103¾	105⅛	— ¼
88	88½	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	88¼	88¾	88¼	88⅝	— ⅛
...	...	3	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
...	2¾	500	Batopilas Mining	2¾	2¾	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
480	490	30	Bethlehem Steel	490	490	490	490	— ¼
85¼	85½	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85¼	85⅝	85¼	85½	— ⅛
97	98	100	Brown Shoe pf	97½	98	97½	97½	+1
89½	89¾	100	Butte & Superior	89¾	90	88	89¼	— ⅛
20	20	3,800	Butterick Co	20	20	20	20	— ⅛
51	51½	100	California Petrol	22½	22½	21½	22¼	— ⅛
50	50	800	California Pet. pf	50	51	50	50	— ¼
168	168½	400	Canadian Pacific	167¼	168	168	168½	— ⅛
85	85½	1,700	Central Leather Co	85	85	85	85	— ⅛
53¾	54¼	2,400	Central Leather pf	54¼	54¼	53¼	53¾	— ⅛
110¼	110¾	2,300	Chandler Motor	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¼	— ⅛
93	93	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	93	93	93	93	— ⅛
62⅝	63	100	Chi., Gt. West. pf	62¾	63¼	62⅝	63	— ⅛
94½	94¾	300	Chi., Mil & St. P	94½	94¾	94¼	94⅜	— ⅛
127	127½	1,100	Chi. & Northwest	127	127	126⅜	127	— ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	400	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	21⅜	300	Chile Copper	21⅜	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	— ⅛
52¼	52⅝	1,000	Chino Copper	52⅜	53⅛	52¼	52⅝	— ⅛
45¾	45¾	2,600	Col. Fuel & Iron	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
136	136⅞	4,900	Consolidated Gas	44½	136⅞	136	136	— ⅛
82	82	100	Continental Can	82	82	82	82	— ⅛
58	58	100	Continental Insur	58	58	58	58	— ⅛
21	21	100	Corn Products Ref	21	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
96	96	4,000	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96	96	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
85¾	86¾	1,500	Crucible Steel	85¾	86¾	84½	87⅞	+11
225	229	45,500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	225	229	229	229	...
150½	151½	300	Delaware & Hud	151	151	151	151	...
...	...	10	Detroit Edison rgts	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	...
...	...	18	Do., odd lot	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
47¼	47⅝	2,100	Distillers' Securities	47	47¼	46⅞	47⅛	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	4,200	Erie	37½	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
37½	37⅝	17,075	Erie 1st pf	52⅝	52⅝	52⅜	52⅜	— ⅛
...	...	600	Erie rights	...	...	...	...	— ⅛
52⅝	53	100	Federal M. & S. pf	52⅝	52⅝	51	51	— ⅛
61	62¼	1,000	General Electric	166½	166½	166½	166½	— ½
167	167½	100	General Motors pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+2⅜
114⅞	116	14,400	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73¾	75¾	73¾	75¾	+2⅜
75⅝	75¾	100	Goodrich pf	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
114⅞	115⅞	300	Granby Consol	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	— ⅛
88¾	89¾	700	Great Northern pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	— ⅛
121½	122	8,200	G. N. certs. ore prop	43¾	44	43¾	44	— ⅛
43⅞	44	300	Greene-Cananea	46	46	45¾	46	— ⅛
46½	47¾	100	Illinois Central	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	— ⅛
103	103¾	7,800	Inspiration Copper	47½	47½	46⅞	47⅛	— ⅛
47¼	47⅝	1,800	Interboro Consol	17	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
16¾	17	500	Interboro Con. pf	17¼	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
72	72¼	700	Int. Agricultural pf	18¾	20	18½	20	+⅜
19½	20	1,700	Int. Agricultural pf	58½	60¾	58½	60¾	+⅜
59	60	1,200	Int. Harvester, N.J	110	110⅝	110	110⅝	— ⅛
110¼	110¾	100	Int. Harvester Corp	73	73	73	73	— ⅛
73	75	6,100	Int. Mer. Mar. t.	17	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	21,070	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	70	71¾	68⅛	71¼	— ⅛
71⅛	71¾	11,400	Int. Nickel	43	44	43¾	44	— ⅛
44	44½	100	Int. Nickel pf	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
108	112	800	Int. Paper	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
11¾	12	800	Int. Paper pf	50	50¼	49¾	49¾	— ⅛
49¾	50	800	Jewel Tea	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
77	77½	350	Jewel Tea pf	100	100	100	100	— ⅛
109	110	300	Kan.C., F.S. & M. pf	60	60	26	26	— ⅛
58	62½	200	Kansas City South	25¾	26	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
25¾	26	2,800	Kelly Spring Tire	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ⅛
74	74½	100	Keokuk & Des M. pf	28	28	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
28	28	100	Do., odd lot	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
28	30	9,500	Kennecott Copper	55¾	55⅞	55¾	55⅞	— ⅛
55¾	55⅞	3,400	Lackawanna Steel	77	77	75¾	75¾	— ⅛
77	77¾	300	Lee Rubber & Tire	50	50	50	50	— ⅛
50	50⅝	700	Lehigh Valley	77½	77½	77½	77½	— ⅛
77½	78	15,900	Maxwell Motors	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾	+1⅛
71¼	71¾	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	68½	68½	68½	68½	— ½
68¾	69¾	2,200	Max. Motors 2d pf	52¾	53	52¾	53	— ⅛
53¾	54¾	200	May Dept. Stores	54¾	55	54¾	55	— ⅛
54	58½	27,300	Mexican Petroleum	107¼	107¼	104¾	107½	+ ¾
107¼	108	1,500	Miami Copper	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	— ⅛
36¼	36⅝	50	Minn. & St. Louis	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
4¾	5	100	Missouri Pacific	4¼	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
78	79	1,000	Montana Power	78	79	78	78¾	— ⅛
108¼	109	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¾	— ⅛
25	26	600	Nat. En. & St. Co	25	26	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
66¼	66¾	600	Nat. Lead Co	66¼	66¾	66¼	66¾	— ⅛
16¾	16¾	2,250	Nevada Con. Copper	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
140	143	1,200	N. Y. Air Brake	143	143	140	140	— ⅛
105¾	106¼	300	N. Y. Central	106¼	106¼	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅛
65¾	65¾	100	N. Y. N. H. & H	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ⅛
27¾	28	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27¾	28	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
69½	69½	100	North American	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ⅛
113¾	114	100	Northern Pacific	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
9	9¼	4,200	Ontario Mining	9	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
24½	24⅝	200	Pacific Mail	24½	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
56¾	56¾	500	Penn. R. R.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	— ⅛
104⅝	104⅝	100	People's Gas, Chi	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛
90	90	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf	90	90	90	90	— ⅛
42	42	100	Philadelphia Co. pf	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
80	80	200	P. C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	— ⅛
103½	103½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ⅛
98	98	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	98	98	98	98	— ⅛
53	53	100	Pressed Steel Car	53	53	53	53	— ⅛
161¼	161¾	200	Pullman Co	161¼	161¾	161¼	161¾	— ⅛
8¾	8¾	100	Quicksilver	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
39	40¼	2,200	Railway Steel Sp	39	40¼	39	40¼	— ⅛
23¾	23¾	800	Ray Con. Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
86¾	87¼	40	Reading	86¾	87¼	86¾	87	— ⅛
46½	46½	10,700	Reading 2d pf	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
86¾	87	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	86¾	87	86¾	87	— ⅛
51¾	51¾	2,400	Rep. Iron & S. pf	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ⅛
100	100½	600	Rock Island Co	100	100½	100	100½	— ⅛
½	¾	100	St. Louis & San F	½	¾	½	¾	— ⅛
3½	4	950	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	3½	4	3½	4	— ⅛
5½	6	100	do., odd lot	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
4¾	5	25	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	4¾	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
35¾	36¼	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	35¾	35¾	34¾	35¾	— ⅛
98½	98¾	4,100	Shattuck-Arizona	98¼	98¾	98¼	98½	— ⅛
185	190	2,200	Southern Pacific	185	185	185	190	+1¾
113½	113¾	2,200	So. Porto Rico Sug	113½	113¾	113¼	113¾	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅝	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
21	21	800	Southern Railway	21	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
59¾	59¾	300	Southern Ry. pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
96⅞	96⅞	300	Standard Milling	96⅞	96⅞	96	96	— ⅛
95	142	10	do., odd lot	95	142	95	142	+ ½
140	142½	6,200	Studebaker Co	140	142½	51	52⅜	— ⅛
52	52¼	3,495	Tennessee Copper	52	52¼	52	52¼	— ⅛
195	196¼	2,000	Texas Co	195	196¼	195	196¼	— ⅛
17⅜	17⅝	800	Texas Co. rights	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
⅞	1	700	Union B. & P. Co	⅞	1	⅞	1	— ⅛
33¾	33¾	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	33¾	33¾	33	33	— ⅛
133¾	133¾	1,900	Union Pacific	133¾	133¾	133¼	133⅜	— ⅛
83	83	100	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
109¾	110	5,100	Union Bag & Paper	109¾	110	109¾	110	— ⅛
110	110	100	Un. Cigar Mfrs. pf	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
9¼	9¾	800	do., odd lots	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾	— ⅛
142¾	143⅞	610	United Cigar Stores	142¾	143⅞	142	143½	— ½
14¼	14½	100	United Fruit Co	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
22¾	22¾	100	United Rys. Inv	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
52	52	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
152¾	153	5,100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	152¾	153	152	154	+1
105	106	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	105	106	105	105	— ⅛
2	2	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
2	2	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
52	53	1,700	U. S. Red. & R. pf	52	53	50¾	52	— ⅛
110¼	110¾	1,100	U. S. Rubber	110¼	110¾	110¼	110¾	— ⅛
67⅞	68¼	7,100	U. S. Rubber pf	67⅞	68¼	67⅞	68¼	— ⅛
51½	51¾	200	U. S. Sm., R. & M	51½	51¾	51½	51¾	— ⅛
84½	84⅝	50,400	U. S. S. R. & F. pf	83¾	84½	83¾	84⅜	— ⅛
116¾	117	400	U. S. Steel	116¾	117	116¾	117	— ⅛
80¾	81¼	5,900	Utah Copper	79¾	81¼	79¾	81	— ⅛
45¾	46¼	900	Va.-Car. Chemical	45¾	46¼	45¾	46¼	— ⅛
110¾	110¾	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
15¼	15¾	1,400	Wabash	15¼	15¾	15	15¼	— ⅛
44¾	45¾	2,100	Wabash pf. A	44¾	45¾	44½	45¼	— ⅛
27¾	28¾	2,500	Wabash pf. B	27¾	28¾	27¾	28¼	— ⅛
128¼	128¾	200	Wells Fargo Exp	128¼	132¾	128¼	128¾	+1
32¾	34½	14,400	Western Maryland	32¾	34½	32	33¾	+2
48	49	600	West. Maryland pf	48	49	48	49	— ⅛
80¾	90	1,000	Western Union Tel	80¾	90	80¾	85¼	+ ¾
65¾	65¾	15,800	Willys-Overland	65¾	65¾	64¾	65¼	— ⅛
228½	229	500	W.-O.pf.sub.cfs. f p	227	227

COTTON

Demand Under War Conditions

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COTTON SALES LIGHT, BUT TONE IS STEADY

Offerings Are Mostly by Wall Street Operators and Professionals.

NET GAIN OF 4 TO 7 POINTS

Adverse News Has Little Effect on the Market—Sinking of the Sussex Proves Hardly a Factor.

Cotton was steady yesterday on a light volume of trading, and prices closed at a net advance of 4 to 7 points. In spite of the fact that early Liverpool cables were somewhat disappointing, the undertone was steady around the opening, and there was very little cotton for sale. Aside from scattered offerings by local professionals and Wall Street operators, the market experienced little pressure.

The narrowness of the market at the present time is the point in its favor, as adverse news has very little effect on prices. The sinking of the Sussex in the British Channel was hardly a market factor.

The Dallas News of March 24 made the statement that the rain on that date had broken the largest drought on record in North Texas at this season of the year. The drought lasted fifty-two days. R. H. Holmes, who has just returned from the South, expressed the belief that cotton acreage would be materially increased, particularly if rain relieved the present drought conditions. Rains were reported on Sunday in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and the Eastern Gulf States. The precipitation was heavy in Alabama, with Montgomery reporting 1.86 inches.

Another fire was reported in the cotton belt yesterday, this time from Houston, Texas, where the total loss was placed at $500,000 on 4,000 bales of cotton.

The effect of the British blockade on neutral countries is severely reflected in the imports of cotton by countries in the north of Europe. Up to March 24th this season Norway had imported only 7,105 bales, against 56,473 bales for all of last season. Sweden has taken only 39,806 bales, against 667,911 bales over all of last season. Denmark has received only 400 bales, against 41,812 last year, while Holland has imported only 66,966 bales, against 610,202 bales last season. Considering the stringency of the blockade the imports to neutral countries in the north of Europe are likely to show no important increases from now until the first of August.

Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged, Mobile 6 advance, Norfolk 6 decline, Augusta 7 decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Middling 12.05. Sales, 200 bales. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.96	11.87	11.95@11.96	11.90@11.91
July	12.06	11.97	12.07@12.09	12.01@12.02
Oct.	12.20	12.09	12.19@12.20	12.12@12.13
Dec.	12.35	12.23	12.34@12.35	12.27@12.29
Jan.	12.39	12.28	12.39@12.40	12.33@12.34

Total port receipts, 13,881 bales; last week, 19,261 bales; last year, 72,541 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Galveston	4,180	5,429	10,603
New Orleans	3,004	2,954	10,521
Mobile	843	155	806
Savannah	1,576	2,350	5,789
Charleston	41	568	1,639
Wilmington	822	350	2,992
Norfolk	3,119	4,930	5,853

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	225	883	568
Memphis	1,480	3,089	6,893
St. Louis	58	8,426	2,213
Houston	6,642	4,522	16,824

Exports, 16,032 bales; total thus far this season, 8,882,384 bales; total last season, 6,459,008 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200 Galveston	12.25	306,888	362,314
1,315 New Orleans	11.88	350,961	365,461
175 Mobile	11.75	23,045	47,515
.... Savannah	12.00	161,783	206,229
.... Charleston	11¾	48,969	97,584
.... Wilmington	11½	47,404	58,009
178 Norfolk	11.69	113,177	89,374
32 Augusta	11.75	126,085	132,384
3,100 Memphis	12.00	200,824	200,391
.... St. Louis	12.00	19,287	37,726
2,054 *Houston	12.25	124,296	149,121

*Fire burned 4,089 bales.

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling one point advance at 7.70d. Sales, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 1,000 bales. American, nil. Market closed steady.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.89	77.53	77.82	— .15
25 industrials	99.24	96.63	97.97	+ .09
50 stocks	88.06	87.08	87.89	— .02

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
March 27	88.06	87.08	87.89	— .02
March 25	88.30	87.79	87.91	— .28
March 24	88.57	87.94	88.19	— .10
March 23	88.82	88.06	88.29	— .20
March 22	88.73	87.66	88.49	+ .24
March 21	88.89	87.94	88.25	+ .19
March 20	90.01	88.34	88.44	— 1.50

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	90.73	14	85.49	1	87.89
1915	85.53	31	59.36	1	84.95
1914	71.32	23	68.66	9	70.20
1913	74.53	5	70.99	19	73.85
1912	81.74	27	76.29	1	80.81

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

March.	High.		Low.		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	87.89
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	73 30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.32	Sept. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sept. 25	77.00

*To date.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15½	16	....	....
Atlantic Refining	660	670	665	675
Borne-Scrymser	290	300	290	300
Buckeye Pipe Line	101	103	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	745	755	745	755
Colonial Oil	190	210	190	210
Continental Oil	305	315	310	320
Crescent Pipe Line	41	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	210	215	220	225
Galena S. Oil	150	153	150	153
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	176	179	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	105	107	105	107
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12½	13	12½	13
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	188	193	188	193
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	104
Ohio Oil	225	232	232	235
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	82	84	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	425	428	425	430
Prairie Pipe Line	230	233	233	235
Solar Refining	290	300	290	300
Southern Pipe Line	200	210	205	210
South. Penn. Oil	357	362	360	364
South. W. Penn.	107	112	107	112
Standard Oil of Cal.	253	256	253	255
Standard Oil of Ind.	533	538	540	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	470	480	475	485
Standard Oil of Ky.	360	365	355	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	355	365	355	365
Standard Oil of N. J.	520	522	522	525
Standard Oil of N. Y.	210	212	210	212
Standard Oil of Ohio	545	555	545	555
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	81	83	81	83
Vacuum Oil	224	227	224	227
Washington Oil	40	45	40	45

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Hallgarten & Co., William Salomon & Co., the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, and the Commercial and Continental Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago announced yesterday that the $15,000,000 first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, which were recently bought by a syndicate, had been sold. The banks and banking houses mentioned managed the syndicate.

The Guaranty Trust Company and Remick, Hodges & Co. are offering $2,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Baltimore & Ohio at 91⅝ and interest. The bonds mature July 1, 1948.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange closed on a sharp recovery from early weakness. A complication of disturbing news over Sunday, including both European submarine and Mexican developments, brought about a selling movement at the start, under which prices receded. The afternoon recovery was assisted by the announcement by the American Embassy at London that all the Americans on board the steamship Sussex had been accounted for.

Shares.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska Gold	20½	20⅝	20¼	20¼
370	Allis-Chalmers	29½	29½	28¼	29¼
90	Alaska Juneau	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
450	Am. Beet Sugar	70¼	74	69⅝	73
1,900	American Can	61⅝	61⅝	60¼	61½
590	Am. Car & F	68½	68½	67⅝	68⅝
40	Am. H. & L. pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
40	Am. Ice Sec	23	23	23	23
50	Am. Linseed	24½	24½	24	24
820	Am. Locomotive	74¾	74¾	72⅜	74½
2,680	Am. Smelting	101	101½	99½	100½
100	Am. Sugar	110¼	111	110½	111
90	Am. Tel. & T.	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜	130⅜
10	Am. Woolen	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
170	Am. Zinc	87⅛	87½	85¼	87½
2,440	Anaconda Cop.	89⅝	90	84⅝	85⅞
50	A., T. & S. F.	103½	103½	103¼	103½
1,180	Baldwin Loco.	103⅜	105¼	102⅝	105⅜
90	Balt. & Ohio	88¼	88¼	88⅝	88⅝
20	Brooklyn R. T.	85	85	85	85
190	Butte & Sup.	80⅝	80¾	88¼	89¼
70	California Pet.	22½	22½	22¼	22½
40	Cent. Leather	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
160	Ches. & Ohio	63½	63½	62⅝	62⅝
50	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94½	94½	94½
120	Chino Copper	53⅜	53⅜	53	53¼
320	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅝	45	43½	45
350	Corn Products	21	21	20¼	20⅝
7,780	Crucible Steel	85⅝	88⅝	84⅝	88¼
250	Dist. Securities	47	47	46⅜	47
790	Erie	37⅜	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
220	Erie rights	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	General Elec.	166½	166½	166½	166½
20	Greene-Can.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
190	Gt. North'n ore	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝
840	Goodrich Co.	72¾	75½	72¾	75½
720	Inspirat'n Cop.	47⅛	47⅜	46⅝	47¼
20	Interboro Con.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
890	Int. Mer. Mar.	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½
1,640	Int. Mer. M. pf	69¾	71¾	68⅝	71¼
30	Int. Nickel	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
80	Kan. City So.	25¾	26¼	25¾	26⅛
520	Kennecutt Cop.	55⅞	55⅞	55⅛	55⅝
50	Lacka. Steel	75⅞	76⅝	75⅞	76⅝
790	Maxwell Mot.	68	71⅞	66¾	70⅞
3,960	Mexican Pet.	106¼	108½	104½	107¼
110	Miami Copper	36¾	36¾	36⅝	36⅝
50	Nev. Cons.	17	17	16½	16½
50	N. Y. Central	105	105⅝	105	105⅝
40	N.Y., N.H. & H.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
80	Ontario Min.	9	9⅝	9	9⅝
70	Ry. Steel Sp.	39¼	39½	39	39
70	Ray Copper	23½	23½	23¼	23½
1,560	Reading	86⅝	87½	86⅜	86⅝
140	Rep. I. & S.	50¼	51⅝	50	51⅝
440	Studebaker	140¼	139¼	139¼	141½
50	Southern Pac.	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼
220	Tenn. Copper	51½	52¼	51	51⅝
240	Union Pac.	133½	133¾	133	133⅜
40	United Fruit	142⅜	144	142⅜	144
80	U. S. Ind. Alc.	153	154⅝	153	153½
250	U. S. Rubber	52	52	50⅝	51⅜
9,120	U. S. Steel	84½	84½	83¾	84⅛
170	Utah Copper	80½	81	80	81
80	Western Md.	32½	33⅜	32½	33⅜
20	West. Un. Tel.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
470	Westing. Elec.	65¾	65¾	64⅝	65⅝

43,740

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
1,700	Goldf. Merger	.12½	.13	.12½	.13
300	Jumbo Ext.	.77	.77	.77	.77
500	Kewanas	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,000	Midway	.22½	.22½	.22½	.22½
500	Mispah Ext.	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	Montana	.33	.33	.33	.33
300	Tonopah Ext.	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90
200	Union Cons.	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	West End	.80	.80	.80	.80

6,300

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	395	400
American Light & Traction pf	113	115
Adirondack Electric Power	20	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf	76	79
American Gas & Electric	133	137
*American Gas & Electric pf	50	51
American Gas Co.	120	122
American Power & Light	65	67
American Power & Light pf	84½	186½
American Public Utilities	45	47
American Public Utilities pf	75	77
American Waterworks & Electric	7	8
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	54	57
Associated Gas & Electric pf	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	30	33
Carolina Power & Light pf	98	102
Cities Service	135	137
Cities Service pf	79⅝	81
Colorado Power	27	29
Colorado Power pf	98	102
Commonwealth Pr. R. & L.	62	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power pf., Mo.	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf	100	103
Empire District Electric pf	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	12	14
Federal Light & Traction pf	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf	88	93
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15½	18
Northern Ontario Lgt. & Pow. pf	59	64
Northern States Power	87	..
Northern States Power pf	93	96
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	63½	64
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf	92	93
Pacific Gas & Electric, original	92¼	94½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	29	31
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	72	75
Southern California Edison	91¼	93½
Southern California Edison pf	103	106
Southw. P. & L. pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	33	35
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	11½	13
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf	50	53
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	22	24
Toledo Traction Lgt. & Power pf	50	55
United Light & Railways	54	56
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	75	77
Western Power	16	18
Western Power pf	61	63

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6s	—Sept., 1917	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
4½s	—June, 1965	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	—Nov., 1957	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	—May, 1957	107¼	107½	107¼	107½
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101⅛	....	101⅛	....
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅛	102⅜
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional 1930	102⅜	103	102⅜	102⅞
4s	—May, 1959	99½	100⅛	99⅝	100⅛
4s	—Nov., 1958	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	—May, 1957	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
4s	—Nov., 1956	99⅛	100	99⅛	99⅜
4s	—Nov., 1955	99⅛	100	99⅛	99⅜
4s	—Nov., 1936	99⅝	..	99	..
4s	—1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	89½	..	89½	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	89¾	90¼	89½	90¼
3½s	—May, 1954	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

SERIALS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s	—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s	—June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s	—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s	—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.00	3.95
4½s	—1950-1954	4.10	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s	—1940-1950	4.05	4.00	4.07	4.00
3½s	—1930-1940	4.10	4.00	4.10	4.00
3½s	—1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.07	4.00
3½s	—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.08	3.95
3½s	—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s	—1940-1950	4.07	4.00	4.07	4.00
3s	—1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s	—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.45	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.60	4.00
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.25	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4	4.25	4.00
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
G. C. & S. F.	1916-'20	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.12
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.20	4.05
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.40	4.20
Norf. & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.20	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. G. Freight	1916-'28	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
St. L. & San F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.35
Seaboard Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.35
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Southern Railway	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.30

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	49.50	....	49.50	50.50
Lead	8.00	....	8.00	....
Spelter	18.00	....	18.00	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	*$190.00	....	*$200.00	....
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	*58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2X fy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27⅝c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £.	s.	d.	Friday. £.	s.	d.
Copper, spot	114	0	0	113	10	0
Copper, futures	112	0	0	110	0	0
Tin, spot	201	10	0	199	10	0
Tin, futures	199	0	0	196	0	0
Spelter	28	0	0	28	0	0
Lead	15	0	0	15	0	0

LOAN FOR COSTA RICAN CITY.

Councilman from San Jose Seeks $2,000,000 Here.

Carlos Orozco Castro, a member of the City Council of San José, the capital of Costa Rica, arrived here yesterday for the purpose of negotiating a loan of $2,000,000 to cover the cost of street paving, additional water supply, garbage disposal, and other municipal improvements. Mr. Castro, who was duly accredited for the mission, was accompanied by C. Richards, an American in business in San José. Mr. Richards, who yesterday spoke for Mr. Castro, said:

"The City of San José wants to float here a loan for $2,000,000. It is planned with the money in hand to pave the Costo Rican capital in an up-to-date manner; enlarge the water works and extend the supply system, put in modern garbage disposal plant, and make other improvements. If the loan is forthcoming the plan is to issue municipal bonds to run say twenty-five years, their payment to be guaranteed by both the City of San José and the Government of the Republic.

"In the past the Costa Ricans have looked to French, German and British capitalists to finance improvements of this kind, but of course the European war has made recourse to the money centres of those countries out of the question. Naturally, if the loan is obtained here, the materials required in carrying out the contemplated improvements, as well as much of the actual construction will be drawn from the United States."

During Mr. Castro's stay in New York his headquarters will be at the office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House.

CITY SERVICE CO. GAINS.

President Doherty Says Concern Now Produces Petroleum.

The combined gross earnings of City Service Company subsidiary concerns last year amounted to $22,656,079, a gain over 1914 of $3,562,425. After interest and preferred stock dividends had been paid a balance of $5,356,676 remained, an increase of $1,530,884. The parent company, after meeting expenses and paying interest on outstanding notes, had a net income of $3,816,944, against $3,307,545 the year before. The revenue available for the common stock of the holding company was equal to 15.27 per cent.

The balance sheet showed a notable reduction of the parent organization's floating debt, bills payable being reduced from $3,393,000 on Jan. 1 to $15,000. Cash increased from $304,819 to $1,632,640. Capital charges were not increased during the year, new capital being raised through sale of stock. All accrued preferred stock dividends were satisfied and holders of common stock received 12 per cent. in debenture warrants. Regular cash dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. a year will begin on Aug. 1 next on the junior issue.

President H. L. Doherty said in the annual statement yesterday that the company had become a substantial producer of petroleum, and that earnings from this source were expected to increase largely. In the past year, however, the report showed earnings from oil production had been no more than 5 per cent. of the total income of the subsidiaries.

MARCONI CO. EARNS $748,238

Report Shows 1915 Receipts Only 8 Per Cent. Under Those of 1914.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America reports that, despite the restriction of transatlantic travel last year and the withdrawal of American shipping from the Pacific, receipts from message traffic were only 8 per cent. less than the year before. The company's gross income was $748,288, a decline of $8,334 from 1914. A reduction of expenses resulted in an increase of net income amounting to $17,106, the total net being $288,995. The reserve for depreciation was $111,678, which was $10,333 less than in the preceding year, and the final surplus of $177,317 was $27,440 more than in 1914.

The decline in deep-sea business was almost offset by an increase of coastwise service. The report says that the use of wireless as an auxiliary means of communication by railroads has advanced materially since Jan. 1, 1915, and a number of important systems are considering the adoption of the Marconi system.

President John W. Griggs said in the report, issued yesterday, that the possibilities of the wireless are as yet "but on the horizon." The recommendation recently made to have the Navy Department acquire all commercial coast wireless stations, he asserted, would submerge the value of the wireless in the necessities of the navy and would do nothing less than legislate it out of existence commercially.

DIRECTORS CITED TO COURT.

N. Y. Central Board Members Ordered to Defend Elections.

Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court yesterday issued an order that certain Directors of the New York Central Railroad show cause why they should not be declared to hold their Directorships unlawfully. The order was granted on the application of William A. Ulman, acting as attorney for James Pollitz and associates, opposed to the management of the property. It was made returnable before Justice Bijur on Monday.

Mr. Ulman told the court his clients did not recognize the present board as composed of any but de facto members. While the de fecto board met in this city on Jan. 26 and elected a set of officers, he said, his clients had met in Chicago later, believing themselves to be the Directors, and had elected a different group of officers. The board now in control he referred to as the "so-called Vanderbilt board."

The case dates back to the time the New York Central system was consolidated. Mr. Pollitz has challenged the management, claiming that the laws of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, States through which New York Central lines run, had been violated by the election of Directors. In Pennsylvania, it was asserted, a law prohibiting interlocking Directors had been infringed by the presence of common Directors on the New York Central and its subsidiary, the New York, Chicago & St. Louis, which operates parallel trackage from Buffalo to Chicago.

Cuba Sugar Profits Distributed.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., as managers of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation syndicate, distributed among subscribers yesterday the profits of the underwriting. It was estimated that the syndicate members cleared about 20 per cent. on the money they subscribed, which meant that approximately $10,000,000 was divided. The participants took $50,000,000 preferred stock, receiving 70 shares of common with each 100 shares of preferred, most of which was left in the hands of the syndicate to be marketed.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Adventure	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
125	Ahmeek	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝
75	Alaska Gold	20	20¼	20	20¼
78	Allouez	68⅛	68⅛	68	68⅛
2,930	Am. Zinc	87⅛	87⅝	85¼	87⅝
3,000	Ariz. Com'l	8½	8⅞	7⅛	8⅞
20	Butte-Balak	4	4	4	4
615	Butte & Sup.	90	90	88½	89½
999	Cal. & Ariz.	73⅛	74	73	73½
39	Cal. & Hecla	548	548	541	545
50	Chino	53	53	53	53
1,313	Copper Range	63½	64⅛	63½	64⅛
745	East Butte	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞
20	Franklin	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
110	Gran

Gulf States Steel Stocks

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Information on Request

DAWSON & LYON

40 Wall St., N. Y. Tel. 5441 John

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
100 American Thermos Bottle
20 Bank of Manhattan Co.
50 Cinn. Gas Transportation
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Gray Nat'l Tel. Ctfs. of Dep.
50 Germania Insurance
100 Mathieson Alkali Pfd.
50 New Jersey Zinc
50 Niagara Insurance
100 Pittsburg Steel Com.
50 Scovill Manufacturing
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
25 Buffalo Copper & Brass
25 Bankers Trust
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
500 Cumberland Corporation Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Ctfs.
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
100 International Elevating
100 Jas. Butler Pfd.
10 Nassau Union Bank, Glen Cove
25 Rome Brass & Copper
8 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance

J.K.Rice, Jr.& Co.

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SAPULPA REFINING CO.
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Toledo Tract., Lt. & Power

Hoit & McWilliam

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New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

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'Phones Broad 6951—2—3—4—5—6.

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Detroit Iron & Steel
Toledo Traction, Light & Pr.

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Toledo Terminal 1st 4½s, 1957
Wabash, Toledo & Chic. 4s, 1941
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Move Within a Narrow Range on Moderate Trading—Bonds Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 522,356 shares of stock and $317,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 133,060; oil, 119,991, and mining, 269,275. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,300	‡Aetna Expl. w. w.	23¼	23¼	22⅞	23
200	Ajax Rub., Inc.	69⅝	69¾	69¾	69¾
500	‡Am. Drug S.	12⅝	13	12¾	13
20	Am. Int. Cor.	20	20	20	20
1,600	‡Am. W. Pap.	3¼	3½	3	3⅛
700	‡Butler Chem.	2⅜	3¼	2⅜	3
450	Can. N. G. C.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
10,000	‡Car Lt. & P.	6⅜	6¼	6	6⅛
900	Carwen Steel.	10⅝	11	10⅝	10⅝
1,750	Chevrolet M.	163	167½	162	167½
65,000	‡Cuba C. S.	66¼	70⅝	*66¼	69
5,000	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	98	98	97⅜	97⅜
100	Driggs-Seab.	140	140	138	139
1,700	‡Elec. Gun.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
800	Emerson Pho.	13½	14	13½	13⅝
500	Guant. Sugar.	80	81	80	81
2,000	Kenef. Z. C.	13⅛	13⅝	13½	13½
100	Lake Torp. B.	9½	9½	9½	9½
100	Lima Lo. new	87½	87½	87½	87½
100	Lima Lo. pf.	95	95	95	95
2,600	‡Lynn Phono.	8	8¼	7⅝	8⅛
500	Marconi of A.	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
1,650	Man. Transit.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,600	Nevins Elec.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Maxim Munit.	6	6	4¾	5⅜
12,500	‡Mid. Steel.	65¼	66	65	65⅛
100	O. E. Bros. c.	55	55	55	55
300	P. T. & M. C.	27	27	26	26
100	‡Pyrene M. Co.	18	18	18	18
600	C. of R. & H.	5	5	4⅞	5
270	Red. El., Inc.	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
3,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
500	‡Stand. Motors	8¼	8¼	8	8⅛
3,300	S. B., v. t. c.	40	40	38½	39⅛
2,200	‡Tob. Pro. c.	47	48	46¾	47⅛
800	T. F. v. t. ctfs.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
1,100	Un. Profit S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	‡Univ. Motor.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
1,000	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
100	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf.	5	5	5	5
350	White M. Co.	50	50	49¼	49½
300	W. F. C. v. t. c.	1½	1½	1⅜	1⅜
8,500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
11	Buckeye P. L.	102½	101	102½	— ½
82	Ohio Oil	231	229	229	— 4
53	Prairie P. L.	234	231	232	— 2
55	Std. Oil of N. J.	523	518	518	— 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
900	Am. O. & G.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1,100	‡Barn't O. & G.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1,000	‡Bearer Cons.	42	42	42	42
200	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
5,000	‡Cosden Oil & Gas, w. i.	8¾	8¾	8½	8½
1,000	‡Cosden Oil & G., w. i. pf.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
1,500	Empire Petrol.	8	8¼	8	8¼
55,900	‡Federal Oil.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
6,000	Lincoln Gas-Oil	42⅛	43	42⅛	43
12,000	‡Midwest Oil.	61	62	59	60
405	‡Midwest Ref.	66	66½	65½	66
3,000	‡Muskogee Ref.	2⅛	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
20,000	‡Oklahoma Oil	14	14	11½	13
250	‡Okla. Oil pf.	85	85	78	85
4,500	‡Okla. P. & R.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
785	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	13	*13½	12¾	13¾
600	Savoy Oil.	10	10	10	10
1,700	‡Un. West. O.	56	58	56	58
1,800	‡Victoria Oil.	1¼	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,700	Wayl'd O. & G.	7⅝	7⅝	7	7⅝

MINING STOCKS.

4,700	‡Atlanta	14½	14½	14	14
2,000	‡Bingham Min.	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12⅜
7,500	‡Booth	35	35	32½	32⅜
16,000	‡Bos. & Mont.	67	70	66	69
900	Buffalo Mines.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,500	‡Butte & Lon.	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
440	Butte & N. Y.	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾
820	Butte Cop. & Z., v. t. ctfs.	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝
400	‡Calaver. Cop.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
2,700	Caledonia	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,600	‡Canada Cop.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
8,000	‡Cashboy	7	7	7	7
41,500	‡Cal. & Corpus	9	14	9	10
500	Cerro de Pasco Copper	38	38	37½	37½
9,300	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	‡Comstk Tun.	8¼	8¼	8	8
6,000	Con. Nev. U.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,250	‡Dupont Cop., (a prospect).	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2⅜
900	‡Eagle & B. B.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
6,020	‡Emma Cop.	52	*56	52	55
500	East. Can. Cop.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
3,900	‡Fed. Res. M.	18	18	18	18
250	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼
2,700	‡Gran. G'd M.	82	83	82	83
3,300	‡G'dfield Cons.	80	81	78	78
2,500	‡G'dfield Mer.	12¼	12⅝	11½	12
2,000	Hecla Mining.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅛
1,000	Howe Sound.	5	5¼	5	5⅛
2,400	‡Int. Mines.	14	14	14	14
2,700	‡Iron Blossom.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
14,000	Jerome Verd.	2⅞	3	2⅝	2⅝
600	‡Jim Butler.	96	96	96	96
4,700	Jumbo Ext.	76	78	74	76
200	Kerr Lake.	4½	4½	4½	4½
7,000	‡Kewanas	13	13	13	13
200	La Rose Cons.	¼	¼	¼	¼
5,000	Magma Copper	19	19¼	19	19¼
3,000	‡Marsh Min.	36	36	35	36
1,500	‡McK.-Dar.	49	50	48	49
900	‡Mof. Tungst.	5	5	4¾	4¾
3,500	‡Mont. Consol.	⅞	1	⅞	1
15,000	‡Mother Lode.	27	28	26¾	27
300	N. Y. Bing.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,500	Nipis. Mines.	7¾	7¾	7¼	7¼
1,900	‡Nevada Hills.	18	18	18	18
700	New Cornelia.	18	18	17¾	17¾
2,000	Oatman Bldg.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
200	‡Oatm'n Cres. (a prospect).	47	47	47	47
800	‡Oatman E. (a prospect).	17	17	17	17
1,760	‡Oatman L. B. (a prospect).	32	34	32	33
5,000	‡Reserve Lake.	28	28	27	27
15,000	‡Ray Her. Min.	4⅝	5⅛	4½	5⅛
1,100	‡Rex Con. M.	20	21	20	21
2,900	‡Rochester M.	60	62	60	62
600	‡Round Mtn.	98	98	98	98
800	‡Ruby Silver.	56	56	56	56
600	‡Seven Troughs Coalition	36	36	36	36
1,000	‡Silver Pick.	8	8	8	8
200	Scratch Gravel.	1	1	1	1
900	Standard S.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Stewart.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
20,000	‡Success Min.	70	70	63	66
1,000	‡Temiskaming.	56	56	56	56
350	‡Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¾	4¼	4¾
1,700	Tonopah Min.	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
15	Tonopah Mer.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2,000	‡Tono. Midway	22	21	22	23
2,000	‡Tono. Mizpah.	22	22	22	22
3,000	United Eastern.	¼	4¾	4¼	4¼
4,000	‡U. S. Con. M.	16½	17	16½	16⅝
6,900	‡Un. Verde Ext.	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
2,500	‡West E. Con.	81	81	80	80
270	‡White O. Min.	6	6	6	6
200	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$16,000	Chi. Union St. 4½s, ew.	100½	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Cerro de P. Copper 6s.	117	117	117	117
80,000	‡Ches. & Ohio conv. 5s.	98	98	97⅝	97⅝
6,000	‡Ches. & Ohio rights	¼	¼	¼	¼
20,000	Con. Arizona Smelting 5s.	40	40	35	35
40,000	Dom. of Can. 5s. (15 year)	95	95⅝	95	95⅝
150,000	‡Midvale Steel con. 5s, w. i.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am.-British Mfg.	25	28	25	26
Am.-Int. Corp.	20	20¼	20	20¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Curtiss Aeroplane	46	49	46	49
Edmunds & Jones	39	41	39	41
Edmund & J. C. pf.	96	97	96	97
Hopkins & A. Arms	65		65	
Hutchinson Bronze	19½	22	20	22
Lima Locomotive	15	17	15	17
Marlin Arms	32	33	32½	34½
Marlin Arms pf.	79	82	77	82
Ont. Arms & Fuse.	19	20	18	20
Ontario Rubber	14	15	14	15
S. S. Kresge	12	12½	12	12
St. L., R. M. & Pac.	38	39	38	39

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	14	14½	14	14½
Midwest Oil pf.	89	90	88	90
Ventura	9⅝	10¼	9¼	10¼

MINING STOCKS.

Cerro de Pasco	37½	38½	37½	38½
Oatman Gold Key	23	25	23	25
Oatman Lexington	62	63	62	63
Oatman Nellie	30	31	30	31

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s.	82	84	82	84

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	80	83	80	83
American Brass	268	278	268	278
Atlas Powder	238	245	240	250
Atlas powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	120	125	120	125
Bliss (E. W.)	400	415	400	430
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg.	174	190	175	200
Canadian Explosives	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	800	830	800	830
Du Pont Powd., new	345	355	345	355
Du Pont Powder pf.	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder	380	390	380	395
Hercules Powder pf.	118	122	118	122
International Arms	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	175	185	175	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	540	555	540	555
Winch. Rpts. Arms	2200	2500	2200	2500

RAILROAD PIERS INSPECTED.

Freight Accumulation Conference Seeks Information.

The Executive Committee of the Eastern Freight Accumulation Conference will meet this afternoon to consider reports by sub-committees on the progress of the work recently undertaken to relieve freight congestion on the railroads. The committee, which is gathering statistics, sent out inspectors yesterday to examine all the piers of New York Harbor, including those on the New Jersey side. They were instructed to report on general conditions, including the amount of freight accumulated and the dispatch with which the goods are handled.

The sub-committee on embargoes has considered a large number of individual cases, suggesting measures of relief. It is expected that today's conference will result in active measures for expediting the handling of freight.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

COLORADO SOUTHERN—

	3d w'k March.	July 1-Mar. 21.
1916.	$237,998	11,508,292
1915.	$238,703	10,758,811
Increase.	$29,295	779,481

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

	3d w'k March.	July 1-Mar. 21.
1916.	23,671	782,649
1915.	19,815	753,438
Increase.	3,856	29,211

GRAND TRUNK—

	3d w'k March.	July 1-Mar. 21.
1916.	967,233	38,672,488
1915.	857,937	38,845,192
Increase.	109,296	2,737,294

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—

	3d w'k March.	July 1-Mar. 21.
1916.	22,117	924,017
1915.	21,257	902,756
Increase.	860	21,261

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—

	3d w'k March.	July 1-Mar. 21.
1916.	116,051	4,044,734
1915.	104,403	3,380,928
Increase.	11,648	663,806

WESTERN MARYLAND—

	3d w'k March.	July 1-Mar. 21.
1916.	198,029	7,640,255
1915.	168,386	5,956,418
Increase.	29,643	1,683,837

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	951,794	857,570	746,327
Net aft. taxes.	256,999	150,067	133,239
Sur. aft. chgs.	184,978	31,114	38,222

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	5,627,162	4,617,407	5,310,007
Net aft. taxes.	1,581,181	719,165	898,280
8 mos. gross.	45,591,977	42,035,980	48,031,015
Net aft. taxes.	15,351,200	8,369,670	12,067,074

VIRGINIA & SOUTHWESTERN for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	156,884	126,758	30,126
Net aft. taxes.	38,288	7,888	30,380
8 mos. gross.	1,302,242	1,248,168	54,074
Net aft. taxes.	358,194	286,714	71,480

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ALABAMA POWER CO. (Alabama Traction, Light & Power Subsidiary) for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	107,486	70,082	37,354
Exp. and taxes	36,156	27,202	8,954
Net earnings.	71,280	42,880	28,400
12 mos. gross.	1,117,234	688,053	429,181
Exp. and taxes	422,460	321,937	100,523
Net earnings.	694,774	366,116	328,658

AMERICAN ZINC, LEAD AND SMELTING CO., including subsidiaries, for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Prof. from op.	5,195,060	186,157	*91,656
Miscell. income	188,822	.....	.....
Total income.	5,293,878	186,157	*91,656
Int. on bonds and nts., less int. on bk. dep.	.....	108,465	77,417
Net profits	.....	77,692	*169,074
Dividends	.....	.....	85,000
Res. approp.	2,642,378	12,000	49,957
Surplus	2,651,501	65,692	*304,030

*Deficit.

CITIES SERVICE COMPANY for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross earnings	22,656,079	19,093,654	8,542,425
Exps. & taxes	13,182,553	11,577,582	1,604,971
Net earnings	9,473,526	7,516,071	1,937,455
Int. charges	3,402,500	3,069,328	393,172
Surplus	16,011,026	4,446,744	1,564,282
Preferred divs.	654,349	620,952	33,397
Balance	5,356,676	3,825,792	1,530,884

Income account of Cities Service Company proper for the year shown:

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross income	*3,470,800	3,934,458	2,172,411
Expenses	172,856	116,006	85,348
Int. on notes	400,000	420,000	123,062
Net income	3,816,944	3,397,545	1,964,001
Preferred divs.	1,570,006	1,635,993	908,777
Common divs	.....	471,048	466,426
Surplus	2,246,939	1,290,504	588,797
Times pf. divs. earned	2.43	2.08	2.16

*In 1915 gross income of Cities Service Company, $4,266,013, came from operation of utility properties and $218,787 from oil sales.

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF AMERICA for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross earnings	748,238	756,672	8,434
Op. & adm. exps.	664,176	634,958	70,782
Net earnings	158,062	121,535	*62,447
Other income	104,933	150,274	45,341
Total income	288,995	271,889	*17,106
Res. for contin. and deprec	111,678	122,011	10,333
Surplus	177,317	149,877	*27,440

*Increase.

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	626,594	588,311	32,283
Net after tax.	368,886	342,787	26,099
Sur. after chg.	228,277	202,151	25,126
10 mos. gross	5,709,100	5,534,477	174,623
Net after tax.	3,302,305	3,104,616	197,689
Sur. after chg.	2,896,209	2,743,560	152,649

UNION BAG & PAPER CO. for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net earnings.	*$63,909	$33,305	534,330
Dep. and ext.	.....	90,235	115,577
Balance	.....	787,020	419,259
Sk. and bd. red.	239,256	151,970	140,725
Balance	124,653	585,050	278,534
Interest	209,133	219,138	228,452
Deficit	$84,480	*365,912	*50,082
Balance	$84,480	365,912	50,082
Prev. surplus.	1,745,860	1,379,948	1,563,837
Adj. of inv.	.....	.....	243,422
F. & L. sur.	1,661,380	1,745,860	1,370,497

*Surplus. †Depreciation and extension fund included in sinking fund and bond redemption.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Fifty-six corporations with $2,927,775 aggregate capital stocks were chartered today. They include:

Foreign and Domestic Transportation Corp., transportation, navigation; $1,000,600; B. M. Langstaff, T. Achenbach, J. Meyers; Vanvorst, Marshall & Smith, attorneys, 25 Broad St., Manhattan.

Perin Chemical Corp., drugs, chemicals; capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; G. H. Shamberg, E. A. Reinhart, F. L. May, 55 West 90th St.

The J. Mitchell, Inc., advertising; $300,000; B. R. Duff, H. B. Culver, J. T. H. Mitchell, 8 West 40th St.

The American Publishing and Printing Corp., publishing, advertising; $50,000; D. Richardson, E. C. Vandyke, H. C. Sommers, 30 West 51st St.

Aschers 161st Street Theatre Corp., Bronx, motion pictures, vaudeville, theatrical; $30,000; O. Reiss, J. A. Jacobs, S. Ascher, 303 East 161st St.

J. Cohen & Son Co., Inc., Rochester, cotton, woolen rags, paper stock; $250,000; A. M. and J. Cohen, 474 Alexander St., Rochester.

Binghamton Steamship Co., Inc., transportation, navigation; $125,000; M. F. Long, N. H. Campbell, C. K. Crosby, 229 83d St., Brooklyn.

Renkin & Yates Smith, Inc., liquors, wines, beverages; $100,000; T. Smith, R. Pearce, F. Renkin, 572 First St., Brooklyn.

Marema Co., Inc., Buffalo, realty, agency, brokerage, construction, managerial; $120,000; A. Schumacher, E. S. Child, M. Mueller, Buffalo.

Fooling Suey Corporation, transportation, navigation, $75,000; M. F. Long, C. K. Crosby, N. H. Campbell, 43 Exchange Place.

Morton W. Smith Co., Inc., repair motor trucks, autos, $50,000; R. S. Locke, C. F. Case, M. W. Smith, 136 West 52d St.

The M. L. Improvement Corporation, realty, construction conduct hotels, amusement places, $50,000; H. McJunes, F. Vanderveer, H. N. Tifft, 15 William St.

Birdsall's Express Co., Inc., trucking, express, $30,000; T. C. and H. Birdsall, 9 Charlton St.

Superior Cut Glass Co. of Buffalo, Inc., table glassware, vases, $15,000; M. G. Crowley, G. E. Anderson, T. R. Stone, Buffalo.

Power Efficiency Corporation, Buffalo, contracting, electrical, mechanical engineering, $25,000; M. Hill, A. T. and H. B. Spaulding, Buffalo.

L. H. Biglow & Co., Inc., printing, publishing, stationery, advertising, phonographs, typewriters, $45,000; W. F. Hicks, E. and L. H. Biglow, South Orange, N. J.

Marva Realty Corporation, realty, contracting, construction, electrical work, capital no par value, begin business with $10,000; R. C. Birkahn, A. F. Ostrowe, M. Raymond, 507 West 113th St.

State Bonding Co., Inc., realty, brokerage, $10,000; N. J. Limelson, G. Mitchell, S. Seidberg, 299 Broadway.

Gotham Clothing Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $50,000; A. M. Bloch, E. J. Magan, Adolph Levy, 161 East 79th St.

J. H. Arnold's Sons, Inc., stencils, stamps, dies, inks, stationery, $18,000; H. Norris, S. F. Faust, R. L. Phillips, 2 East 128th St.

Jones Piano Co., Inc., Buffalo, musical instruments, $5,000; G. F. Schultz, M. T. and H. G. Jones, 249 Timon St., Buffalo.

Eaton Sanford Co., Inc., Syracuse, vacuum cleaners, thermostats, utilities, $25,000; C. H. Sanford, L. Pearson, W. J. Eaton, 107 Union Av., Syracuse.

Scott Estates, Inc., Richmond, realty, $25,000; W. L. and J. W. Scott, A. M. Probst, Tenne Bivar, N. J.

M. F. P. Aero Sales Corpn., aeroplanes, hydroplanes, flying apparatus, $25,000; W. R. Herrick, W. B. and J. R. Westerfeld, Times Building.

Alley Brothers, Inc., Babylon, hardware, paints, oils, masons' supplies, construction, $15,000; E., S., and B. S. Alley, Babylon.

W. Schott & Co., Inc., coffee, teas, hardware, dry goods, $15,000; H. W. Hastings, P. S. Schnitzler, W. Schott, Mocca, Santo Domingo.

United Waste Products, Corpn., waste products, paper, metals, $10,000; C. H. Jerome, G. H. Olsen, Lorelly, 253 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Lenox School Building Co., Inc., realty, construction, $10,000; J. Knowlton, J. O'H., and J. C. Cosgrove, 138 West 19th St.

Franklin Dye Works, Inc., Brooklyn, renovators, dyers, cleaners of wearing apparel, $10,000; M. Keltz, M. Welsbrot, M. Schmehler, 209 East Houston St.

Twin City Transportation Co., Inc., Tonawanda, transportation, navigation, $15,000; M. and J. J. O'Hagan, T. N. Nefferman, W. J. Hazelton, attorneys, Tonawanda.

Edmunds & Jones Corpn., lamps, ignition and lighting systems, aircraft equipments, autos, motorcycles, begin business with $250; G. F. Jones, Jr., T. S. Buckingham, 204 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

Charles W. Young, Jr., Inc., Brooklyn, commission, selling agents, $10,000; R. Stone, C. Y. and C. W. Young, Jr., 1,675 Gates Av., Queens.

Howian, Schmidt & Co., Inc., Amsterdam, wearing apparel, haberdashery, $10,000; K. M. and D. G. Schmidt, P. Howlan, Utica.

Sixty Liberty Street Corporation, realty, capital no par value, carry on business with $10,000; M. T. Orrok, W. Everdell, Jr., W. H. Barnum, 111 Broadway.

Public Service Ticket Office, Inc., theatre tickets, manage theatres, $5,000; J. H. and T. Leblang, 501 West 110th St.

Sterns Vienna Cafe and Restaurant, hotels, restaurants, $5,000; H. Hertz, M. Isaacs, A. Stern, 32 East 119th St.

Joe Leblang's Ticket Office, Inc., theatre tickets, manage theatres, $5,000; J. and T. Leblang, M. M. Zimmerman, 2,544 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

137 West 145th Street Corporation, realty, construction, engineering, hotels, contracting, $5,000; F. Hinchliffe, R. S. Newcombe, A. B. pressinger, 5 West 81st St.

O'Connor Tea Stores, Inc., Buffalo, groceries, $5,000; G. Morgan, J. H. Morley, C. L. O'Connor, 387 Plymouth Av., Buffalo.

Axton Exchange, autos, garage, livery stable, $5,000; L. S. and S. Benjinsohn, 980 Fox St., Bronx.

Authorizations: C. C. Trux & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., brokerage, stocks, bonds, securities, $2,000,000. Representative J. J. McCann 320

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 Broadway.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 326 6th Av.

JEWELRY, CHEAP PLATED.—Jewelry manufacturers take notice; Borrelli & Vitelli actually have a buyer from South America for cheap plated jewelry in gross quantities; nice, dainty, and clean goods, but cheap; any Providence or Attleboro house having representatives in town may call Tuesday and Wednesday, between 10-12 or 2-4, 401 Broadway, entire third floor, office of Borrelli & Vitelli.

MEN'S CLOTHING.—Western retailer is in the market for heavy Winter goods, men's overcoats and suits, to be delivered at once; will pay cash. N 86 Times.

MULL, silk, and cotton, printed with blue stripes and flowers. Joseph Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

VELVETEENS.—Large jobber open for 22-inch colored velveteens, also black, any quantities. Write P 210 Times Downtown.

WASH DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders all week. Queen, 149 West 36th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

CHILDREN'S COATS, stylish models of shepherd checks, serges, mixtures, $1.75, $3.75; ladies', $2.75 up; immediate delivery. Ninth floor, 37 West 20th St.

CHILDREN'S HATS and Caps to retail at 25 and 50 cents; positively the best and cheapest line on the market; if you are a jobber or a big quantity buyer, it will pay you to investigate. Telephone Broad 3170.

CLOTH.—Serge, poplin, and gabardine for sale. Chelsea 8597.

COATS, 3,000, for immediate delivery; white and plaid chinchillas, corduroys, poplins, velour checks, &c.; are also closing out a large quantity of poplin and check suits at a price. F. J. Gelfond & Co., 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Contractors and manufacturers on children's coats, catering to jobbers, can get early business on snappy Fall models. S. Schwartz & Bro., 120 West 18th.

COATS.—Corduroys, chinchillas, mixtures; also suits; must close out all Spring styles, being overstocked on Fall orders. Ulln Bros., 54 West 3d St.

COATS.—Spring misses' and children's, to close out at sacrifice. Eisenberg & Friedman, 57 E. 11th St.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th.

COATS and suits on hand for immediate delivery; job of coats to close out. Bijou Coat & Suit Co., 116 West 22d.

COATS AND SUITS, 5,000 for delivery; white chinchillas, poplins, velour, checks, and corduroys. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—Big saving in buying through our showroom; $4.25 to $4.50 Susquehanna faille lufter poplin dresses at $3.50 and $3.75; our Spring lines of wash dresses ready; the biggest values in $4.95 sellers; no salesmen. Lyric Dress Co., 146-150 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—To close out, 50 assorted silk dresses at low price; latest styles. Nivel, 149 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—White; children's, juniors'; styles, values, and deliveries. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Job to close out. Sunny Dress, 256 West 23d.

POPLINS, Serges, Velours, Chinchillas, for immediate delivery at cheap prices. 36 West 20th.

POPLINS.—Navy; also Copen, gabardine; will sell at mill price. Phone 616 Farragut.

SILKS at a price suitable for the cloak and suit trade. Telephone Farragut 2758.

SKIRTS.—1,000 to close out. L. M. Bloch & Brother, 118 West 29th.

SNAP FASTENERS.—No. 1, white, best imported, $7.50. Rosenblatt, Telephone 6910 Cortland.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported Sonomor, size O, white. Phone Greeley 4781.

SUITS.—Have on hand 500 Spring suits of latest make; prices from $6.75 to $12.50; also 500 coats of latest make from $3.75 to $8.75. Fishman, 3 East 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—800 swell suits; correct colors; 14 to 40 sizes; immediate delivery. Loewy & Co., 31 East 28th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 157 West 27th St.

SUITS, 600, to close out; snappy styles; wool poplins, gabardines, serges, silks. Miller & Schadow, 15 W. 24th.

SUITS.—Jobs to close out; large assortment. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—Sacrificing taffeta combinations, serges, poplins, gabardine, all silk lined, formerly $6.75 to $22.50, for $5 to $12.50; all-wool poplin coats formerly $5.25 for $3.75 Jobbers investigate. Meyer Loeb Co., 18 East 30th St.

WAISTS.—Crepe de chine; immediate delivery; $27 dozen; good values. Anekstein-Lederer 148 West 24th. Our $9-$12 cotton novelties are unusual.

Help and Situations Wanted.

AN AMERICAN who speaks Russian and German, years of experience in Russia as organizer and manager of a business of magnitude, would like to associate himself with a concern already established there or desiring to enter the Russian market. Will be glad to confer with interested parties. N 100 Times.

RESPONSIBLE, well-rated business man, leaving soon for China and Japan, will take commissions for buying and selling. Address N 144 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Overcoats for Fall.

A clothing firm with a selling office in this city reports that sales of overcoats for next Fall and Winter have equaled so far the total amount of business booked by the concern last year. These sales have been made before the salesmen have started on their trips. It is also reported that during the last two weeks the orders on fur collar overcoats have been larger than the total amount received last year. An estimate is made that the demand for the next season will call for about 60 per cent. of loose-fitting models and 40 per cent. of fitted coats. In the fitted coat the belted effects are shown quite extensively. Knife or inverted pleat designs are the new feature introduced.

Expect Successful Trips.

Clothing salesmen, who are about to leave town on their Fall selling trips have none of the usual signs of worry. Without an exception they are enthusiastic over prospects, and believe that a record amount of business will be turned in. Some of the road men are will primed with arguments to give the retailers on the price advances that have been made. Others have determined to say nothing in explanation of increases, unless the retail clothiers introduce the topic. As one man described the course of action he would pursue: "The retailers know as well as we do why prices are higher than they have been. It does no good to start explaining to the man who isn't aware of the true situation, because he accepts your words with a grain of salt."

Cotton Dress Fabrics Active.

One of the most interesting things concerning business in cotton dress fabrics this season, especially wash goods, is the way the demand is keeping up. Orders for these goods have been larger and more numerous this year than for a very long time, according to a well-posted wholesaler, and as yet show little signs of falling off. Awning stripe effects continue to run big in various colors and widths. Varicolored military stripe effects, woven in silk, on voile grounds, are very good. They retail at 50 cents. Cluster cord effects, garnitured with small, embroidered figures in contrasting colors, are also in favor, as are combination stripes and floral effects on varied grounds. Fancy dress ginghams, shirtings, and similar cloths are much in the running.

Not Under Flannel Provision.

Collector Malone yesterday, after hearing the representations of importers, declined to liquidate entries covering so-called flannel fronts used as parts of children's suits under the "flannel" provision of the tariff. For years the Custom House authorities have been returning goods of this kind under the wool cloth provision, which, under the present law, calls for duty at 35 per cent. The Government's textile experts reported to the Collector that the fronts differed in no way from goods formerly returned under the wool cloth schedule. After paying the duty demand the importers arranged to litigate the issue before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court. They will ask entry at 25 or 30 per cent.

Bleached Goods Market Bullish.

An excellent business is being done locally in all kinds of bleached goods in spite of the price advances that have been made of late. According to William E. Wall, selling agent for B. B. and R. Knight, prices on these goods are bound to go higher. He predicts that before the year is out they will reach levels which will make the prices that prevailed before the war look low. "Price is not holding back business on bleached goods these days," he went on. "All Fruit-of-the-Loom goods are at value, and yet I owe a greater yardage today than I ever have before. It is a great deal harder to get goods than to sell them. When prices are made on these goods again they will be much higher than the last ones."

American Herring Take.

The European war, taken in connection with the present Lenten season, appears to be bringing the American herring into its own. The conflict abroad has made imported herring scarce and prices high. The jobbers accordingly decided to stock up with the domestic product and take a chance of disposing of the fish. One of the leading factors in the importing jobbing trade said yesterday it was really remarkable to see how well the American herring sold provided they were well cured. This man said: "They are taking with the trade which formerly never dreamed of handling any American ones. The scarcity of foreign herring this season will certainly mean quite an advantage to the domestic in the future, because even if foreign herring should again be plentiful in this market some of the trade will continue to handle the home product."

White Season Outlook Bright.

Manufacturers in several lines of women's wear are predicting that the coming Summer season will see a very large demand for white. The shoe manufacturers now are having all they can do to keep abreast of the call for white footwear, and the hosiery makers are in a similar predicament. Dress manufacturers report a growing demand for white goods, and these and black and white effects are expected to take in the larger part of the business done. The tendency toward white has come by easy stages, the color leading into it being gray, which at the present time is reported to be the most popular shade. Manufacturers of textiles have been pushing the sale of white on account of the dye shortage. The destruction of the plant at Niagara Falls, where a large quantity of bleaching powder was made previously, is expected to bring some difficulty when the white vogue really gets into swing.

Weather Hurts the Shoe Trade.

The coyness of Spring has put a temporary quietus on seasonable business in the local shoe market and has also slowed up collections quite a little for the time being. With Winter one day and Spring the next consumers in the metropolitan district have been at loss to know whether to buy their new shoes or not, which naturally has hampered the buying of retailers in this territory. In other sections, especially upper New York State and New England, there has been no such doubt, for the simple reason that heavy snowbanks and light shoes do not go together there. Merchants in the smaller cities, who depend quite a good deal on the farmer trade, have been badly hit by the recent storms. One prominent merchant in Central New York reported that he had not seen a farmer in town in the last two or three weeks. Except locally no great picking up in the consuming demand is looked for until the ground dries up, because where there is melting snow rubbers are fashionable, and where rubbers are used almost any old shoe can be worn with impunity.

Dundee Burlap Workers Strike.

A general strike has been declared and all of the jute mills of Dundee are closed, according to cablegrams received in the local burlap market yesterday. The strike is reported due to the refusal of the manufacturers to grant wage advances of 12½ to 15 per cent. Because there are many Government orders on the books of the Dundee concerns, it is thought here that the British authorities will lend a hand in restoring peace as promptly as possible. Next to this, the most important of the day's burlap news concerned a fire on board the steamer City of Naples, which is in port at Boston. Reports from that city said the fire had attacked holds 5 and 6, and that they contained twelve feet of water. It was apparently not known here just how much burlap was aboard at the time the fire broke out, nor how much of it was heavyweight and how much light. Local importers, it is understood, were greatly disturbed by the reports. As for business here, there was not much of it, and prices were nominally unchanged at the recent slight decline.

Printcloth Prices Firmer.

In spite of the fact that printcloth trading in the local gray goods market yesterday was not large in comparison with that of some recent days, prices were firm generally. In at least two cases quotations moved up a sixteenth of a cent. Some business was put through on 39-inch 68-72s at 6 cents for later delivery, and it was reported that 56-44s in that width could not be had for any delivery for less than 4 7-16 cents. Most of the mills, in fact, are asking 4¼ cents. Some small lots of 38½-inch 64-60s were moved at 5 5-16 cents, with some mills asking 5⅜ cents. Near-by sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were made at 5¼ cents, and it is now difficult to get these goods for any delivery under that figure. A fairly good sheeting business was done, in which 4-yard, 48 squares showed up well at 5⅞ cents for later delivery. Drills were not overactive, but were firmly held on the basis of 6¾ cents for 3.25s. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	7¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¾c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	6c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 64-64s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5⅜c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

WILFRED H. GROH of 1,848 Mount Hope Avenue, a theatrical performer known on the stage as W. H. Adonis, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,065, and assets of $3.

RANSOM COOK of 432 Fort Washington Avenue, formerly a contractor, builder, and hotel keeper, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,181, and no assets.

LEWIS B. BARTON of Amenia, Dutchess County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,507, and no assets.

FREDERICK RUSSELL, carpenter, at White Plains, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $912, and no assets.

L. ROSENZWEIG & SON.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of L. Rosenzweig & Son, wholesale dealers in dry goods at 319 Church Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. Liabilities were $54,000.

SUNLIGHT GAS MACHINE COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Sunlight Gas Machine Company of 52 Vanderbilt Avenue and 68 Summit Street, Brooklyn, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

SAMUEL HASSIN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Samuel Hassin, dealer in dry goods at 757 Westchester Avenue, with creditors at thirty-three and one-third cents on the dollar.

FARMER ZEHR ENGRAVING COMPANY of 150 Lafayette Street has filed schedules showing liabilities of $13,266 and assets of $25,248.

CHARLES A. WEIGLER, shoe dealer at 400 Lenox Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,057 and assets of $1,905.

POLLACK & GREENBERG, dealers in cloaks and suits at 24 Division Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,210 and assets of $1,019.

MANHATTAN BASKET COMPANY, INC., manufacturer of baskets at 66 East Eighth Street, has made an assignment to Isidor Sachs.

NATIONAL CHIROPODIST SUPPLY COMPANY, dealer in chiropodist supplies at 35 West 125th Street, has made an assignment to Joseph L. Cohn.

WEINSHANK & SIEGEL, INC., ladies' tailoring, at 17 West Forty-fifth Street, have made an assignment to Charles H. Levitt.

ABRAHAM MEITIN, dealer in cigars and cigarettes at 201 East Fourteenth Street, has made an assignment to Harry Bern.

Judge Hough, in the United States District Court, yesterday, granted discharges to these bankrupts: PHILIP C. WADSWORTH, promoter, of 62 East Thirty-fourth Street; liabilities, $106,933; GIOVANNI SAVARESE, grocer, 536 Ninth Avenue; liabilities, $44,574; HARRY ROTHLEDER, furs, 68 West Thirty-eighth Street; liabilities, $13,533; HAROLD H. ROBERTS, engineer, of Pelham, N. Y.; liabilities, $11,628; VICTOR H. OSBORN, contractor, Bloomington, N. Y.; JACOB GOLDSTEIN, barkeeper, 216 West Forty-third Street; THOMAS P. CLARK, 1,834 Park Avenue, formerly a contractor; GEORGE C. BUTCHER, Blauvelt, N. Y., and AXEL E. FORSBERG, collector, 234 East Thirty-sixth Street; WOLF SOMERSTEIN, grocery clerk, 864 East 172d Street; CHARLES H. HERBST, sketch and dress, 19 West Twentieth Street; CHARLES PASNIK, dry goods, at 386 Third Avenue; STEINBERG & KNAPOFF, jewelers, 108 Fulton Street; LOUIS BLITZMAN of Hoboken, 118 West Twenty-second Street, and MARCUS GOLDFINGER, 77 West Eighty-fifth Street; liabilities $10,719.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 27.—Henry C. Schoeneman, trading as the H. C. Schoeneman commission merchants, 121 West South Water Street, commission merchants; voluntary petition; liabilities, $14,767; assets, $8,564.

Thomas Rankin, manufacturer, 900 West Lake Street; voluntary petition; liabilities, $255,000; assets, $146,000.

John Refakes, a real estate broker at 242 North Clark St., voluntary petition; liabilities, $420,521; assets, $10,529.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts $100 and over.

American Exchange Co. of Baltimore—
Union Bank of Brooklyn.....$13,690.10
Acierno, Feliciano—N. Y. Edison Co....167.92
Adams, Nancy, and Benjamin Green—People, &c. 300.00
Baldwin, George E.—I. B. Schelber....241.45
Burke, Myrtle, and Frank Stella—People, &c. 300.00
Bent, Harry D.—S. H. Spear.....202.52
Blayer, Christian—J. Marchak.....164.11
Beggs, William C. D.—Charles H. Schimmell Co., Inc. 137.80
Bial, Ernest—A. Q. Elgar et al.....239.38
City of N. Y.—Brooklyn, Queens County & Suburban R. R. Co.....2,605.00
Cullen, Samuel, and August Nenninger—People, &c. 1,000.00
Cheney, Maynard A.—E. H. Cohn.....214.31
Dahlgren, Winthrop, and Charles S. Sugarman—E. Griffith 163.21
Fischer, G. Rudolph & Meyer—Farr, George G.—J. Cooney.....215.02
Felngold, Harry—L. Fagenson.....140.83
Fennell, Herman, or Hyman Finkelstein—J. Cohen 261.96
Gold, Samuel and Esther—Stuyvesant Casino, Inc. 233.02
Gilbert, Harry J.—Burns Bros.....403.16
Hiatt, Edwin McK.—Stewart Motor Corp. 1,614.25
Hopkins, Louis L.—M. Salomon.....264.91
Howard, Mears W.—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. 143.91
Harris, Samuel—D. H. Bergman.....882.50
Harrison, Earl, and F. Arthur Jacobson—Tabard Press 581.66
Isaacs, Benjamin F.—N. Y. Edison Co. 194.67
Joseph, Charles—S. Joseph, costs.....112.28
Kalischer, Morris—G. J. E. Tieck.....116.31
Keyes, Charles F.—S. Katz.....829.22
Katzman, Max—J. Marx.....321.91
Larson, Katie, Adm.—Hans Steers, Inc.106.00
Leighton, Meta—J. H. Lansing.....164.08
Lubotskym, Samuel B.—B. Griffen.....204.08
Meyer, Harry—Meltzer Bros. Brewing Co. 452.50
Meyer, Fannie, by gdn.—M. Morrison..108.18
Manhattan & Queens Traction Co.—S. Jaron 600.00
Mason-Seaman Transportation Co. and Samuel Minskoff—W. E. Hooley....2,157.00
Same—P. E. Kinney.....1,157.00
Mears, W. Howard—Encyclopaedia Britannica Co. 143.91
Meyer, Frederick and Agnes—E. M. Mueller 1,221.49
McCaffrey, John—Burns Bros.....169.06
O. L. Cushman Co. and Robert E. Cushman—5th Avenue Bank of N. Y.2,115.63
Osterweis, David—J. Sobel et al.....122.35
Same—B. Smith et al. 103.01
Pride, John H.—C. Brooks.....787.62
Powers, Joseph A. and Adelaide L. Elder, exrs.—M. C. Beecher.....2,423.01
Powers, Joseph A., and Adelaide L. Elder, exrs. and trustees — Tremont Building and Loan Assn. 528.55
Same—Same 1,808.40
Pyne, James—R. C. Talbot Perkins....125.00
Prien, John F.—L. Roberts.....2,647.48
Robt. Graves Co.—R. McNamee & Co.1,023.79
Rode, Raymond F.—O. Wuerz.....128.16
Rafferty, John, or John J.—W. P. Waters 1,193.45
Rapps, Herman—Spatt Plumbing Supply Co. 123.49
Rost, Victor G.—H. M. Seamans.....175.67
Rabinowitz, Michael N.—B. Griffen...502.54
Santini Moving Corp.—M. Muller.....152.41
Slotkin, Joseph—J. S. Stiles et al.....182.06
Samuel, Nathan—O'Neill-Adams Co.....277.76
Scharf, Max J.—J. Scharf.....1,309.40
Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp.—Isaacs, Benjamin F.—N. Y. Edison Co. 106,352.54
Schlosser, Jacob, and Hyman Fleischer—H. Olansky 395.15
Schneiderman, Abraham—A. Proper et al 145.40
Starer, Pincus—D. Novick et al.....191.98
Stein, Erna—J. L. Buttenwieser, costs.107.94
Schwartz, Max, and Samuel Herschler—Bear Mill Mfg. Co. 229.16
Treadway, Leroy L.—Yorkville Tinsmith Supply Co. 141.98
Tahsonic Laboratories, Inc.—W. E. G. Mitchell 265.88
Wilmot, Floyd H.—H. M. Knapp.....329.91
Willard, E. Augustus—Geo. Rosenfeld Co., Inc 193.80
Wood Mfg. & Realty Co.—Hartman-Sanders Co. 195.21
Wolfsky, Grace, or Grace Troxler, or Grace Ganter—G. Hoerner.....187.91
Zolty, Bernard—C. Rosenbaum.....103.41
Goodman, Philip—City of N. Y.—.....365.22
Julian Hawthorne Co.—Same.....133.85
Holdfirm Hairpin—Same.....295.82
Hydraulic Properties Co.—Same.....133.85
Hudson & L. I. Traction Co.—Same..133.85
Hart, Loren M.—Same.....249.65

The judgment published March 22, 1916, which read Van Aken, Harry H.—M. Y. B. Wilson, $247.85, was incorrect. A new transcript was filed the following day and published March 23, which read: Wilson, Maude Y. B.—H. H. Van Aken, $247.85. The incorrect judgment was canceled by order of court, filed March 25, 1916.

In Bronx County.

Avidan, Abraham—J. Ruppert.....$127.41
Brill, Sam—M. Sivirson et al.....190.71
Cohen, Hyman—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. 69.17
City of New York—J. I. Moore, Jr....100.36
Dwyer, William J.—Harper & Bros....31.87
Goldberg, Samuel E.—R. King.....3.72
Hurwitz, Isaac—Charles H. Brown Paint Co 81.86
Lamberti Construction Co.—Eastern Woodworking Co. 746.48
Morrell, Maude L.—H. Woods.....380.11
Siebert, Julius H.—J. Sontag.....41.42
Von den Driesch, Alb.—C. Stelber....83.28

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Rauch, Samuel, and David Levine—People, &c., Oct. 8, 1913, vacated.....$300.00
Cupoli, Raffaelo—C. Parrelli, Feb. 28, 1916 .....109.91
Hunt, William H., and Meiville D. Chapman—L. E. Whisker, March 3, 1916 .....574.24
Lots, George C.—Gramercy Park Club, March 2, 1915.....904.16
Sobel, Joseph—D. Osterweis, March 22, 1916, canceled.....122.35
Barlevy, Abraham, and Benjamin Smith—D. Osterwels, March 22, 1916, canceled.....193.01
Adinoff, Frank—R. Adinoff, March 3, 1916 .....109.75
Burnett, Agnes S.—J. Cattnacht, Dec. 21, 1915.....132.81
Brown, Mary—J. Shevlin, Feb. 21, 1916..107.70
Broder, Julius—McConnell Printing Co., Nov. 25, 1914.....120.91
Dix, Maurice J.—H. Berman, May 21, 1915.....102.54
Gellis, Morris—Weiz & Zerwick, Feb. 24, 1909.....853.22
Greenspan, Augusta—State Bank, June 4, 1908.....112.53
Greenberg, Tillie, by guardian—Lyons Transfer Co., Feb. 28, 1916.....107.63
Gibbs, Maria S.—M. B. Nathan, Sept. 29, 1914.....1,056.99
Hustace, William A.—Mercantile Finance Co., Jan. 21, 1910.....115.90
Same—J. Rupp et al., July 14, 1909...124.20
Illinois Surety Co.—P. B. Olney, Jr., March 23, 1916.....7,358.68

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—William Whitney & Co.; F. D. McManus; cloaks, suits; 41 Union Square; Park Av.

ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, ready-to-wear; Wallick.

ATLANTA.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; J. S. Bluman, millinery; 621 B'way.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; D. Volman, clothing, trimmings; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baer Bros.; S. S. Baer, women's, misses', children's millinery; Herald Square.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

BALTIMORE, Md.—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens; 2 E. 23d.

BALTIMORE—L. Grief & Brother; S. Greif, woolens; Breslin.

BALTIMORE — M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, piece goods; Imperial.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—L. Saks Clothing Co.; B. M. Levy, women's, children's ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.

BOSTON, Mass.—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss Golding, waists, underwear, petticoats, kimonos; Mr. Watters, ladies' coats, suits, merchandise manager; 1,133 Broadway; third floor.

BOSTON, Mass.—J. J. Connell & Co.; J. J. Hughes, tailors; Empire.

BOSTON, Mass.—D. F. Murphy, dry goods, &c.; Somerset.

BOSTON, Mass.—National Hat Co.; B. Gross, hats, caps; Aberdeen.

BOSTON—Shannon Bros. & Co.; G. T. Shannon, millinery; Albert.

BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Cazares, men's clothing; Mrs. Kaleski, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Dutch, ladies' untrimmed hats; F. Phillips, ladies' coats, department; Mr. O'Brian, ladies' misses' suits, coats; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, sweaters, kimonos; Mr. Silberman, ladies' knit underwear, gen'l mgr.; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Levinson, dresses; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON.—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, coats, suits, waists, dresses, jobs; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; O. Phillips, china, lamps, glass; E. Adelberg, mdse. mgr., laces, neckwear, embroideries; S. Krasnow, women's, children's hosiery, underwear, men's furn. goods; 1,133 Broadway.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Fuller, furs; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; A. E. Finney, furnishing goods, sweaters, gloves; 432 4th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Leon's Bargain Store; J. B. Lederer, men's, women's furn. goods; Wm. Lederer, gen'l mdse.; B'way Central.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; C. M. Mackie, hosiery, underwear; 18 West 35th; Knickerbocker.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss F. Feldman, ladies' and misses' ready-to-wear; 44 East 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; Mrs. Borgess, corsets, infants' wear, muslin underwear; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Harrison & Co.; R. Harrison, dry goods, furnishing goods, shoes, general merchandise; Park Avenue.

CHICAGO, Ill.—S. Rosenthal, dry goods, furnishing goods, &c.; Marseilles.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss M. A. Koepke, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, hats; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Zuckerman & Berkowitz; A. Berkowitz, clothing; B'way Central.

CHICAGO—F. Siegel & Bro.; J. P. Hoviand, women's, misses', children's, juniors' cloth coats, pile fabrics; Room 1,807, 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—The Fair; J. Godfrey, men's, boys' clothing; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Catalogue House; H. Philipsborn, girls', children's coats, Fall; 132 W. 21st.

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; Mrs. Borges, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 43 West 23d.

CHICAGO—J. M. Smythe Mdse. Co.; J. E. Parker, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; G. A. Wilson, furs; M. J. Nolan, hdkfs.; J. Dyon, furn. goods; L. Scovill, youths' clothing; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; J. L. Aman, upholstery goods; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; Miss M. Kelly, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—J. V. Farwell Co.; J. S. Rosenberg, waists; 74 Leonard.

CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Kaufman, cloaks, suits; 115 Worth.

CHICAGO—Foster Furn. Goods Co.; L. Freedman, furn. goods; Breslin.

CHICAGO—Alshuler-Dwyer Co.; A. Alshuler, woolens; Imperial.

CHICAGO—Morris, Mann & Reilly; H. Morris, imports; 134 W. 27th.

CLEVELAND—M. Heisler & Co.; S. M. Hexter, woolens; 621 Broadway.

CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Schnebly, hosiery, gloves, knit underwear, furn. goods; 225 5th Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Katzenstein, ladies' knit underwear, gloves; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; T. E. N. Taylor, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; Imperial.

DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; H. G. Hodges, domestics; 75 Leonard.

DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; A. F. Martin, men's clothing, furnishing goods, 353 4th Av.; 75 Flanders.

DALLAS, Texas—W. A. Green & Co.; E. L. Pollock, cloaks, suits, waists, underwear; 1,150 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Co.; W. L. Logan, piece goods; A. E. Aaron, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, corsets, underwear, laces, embroideries, neckwear, merchandise manager; 220 5th Av.

DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; W. Rike, dress goods, silks; W. J. Roetter, linens, white goods; J. Davis, domestics; Miss M. Maher, laces; Miss E. Schumacher, ladies' underwear, corsets, infants' wear; Miss M. Garlock, misses', children's ready-to-wear; petticoats, house dresses; S. Ames, general mdse.; Mrs. F. O. N. Kell, millinery; 220 5th Av.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Lederer, Strauss & Co.; M. Samish, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

DES MOINES, Iowa—Harris-Emery Co.; Mrs. Smith, millinery; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT—Himmelhoch Bros. & Co.; H. Himmelhoch, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; C. C. Palmer, women's ready-to-wear; 43 Leonard.

DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Kreuning, millinery, straw goods; H. Rich, furn. goods; 354 4th Av.

MACON, Ga.—Dannenberg Co.; R. Nusbaum, domestics, dress goods; 1,133 Broadway.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Wm. R. Moore D. G. Co.; M. Kuhn, ready-to-wear; 256 Church.

MEMPHIS—Bry Block Merc. Co.; Mr. Well, waists; 353 4th Av.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—J. Gerber Co.; R. J. Graham, laces, hdkfs.; 1,150 B'way; Collingwood.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Caulkins, Post Co.; F. L. Caulkins, carpets; Woodward.

MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; G. S. Roth, shoes; 230 5th Av.

MONTICELLO, N. Y.—Hammond & Cooke; J. A. Cooke, dry goods, general merchandise, carpets, rugs, upholstery, housefurnishing goods; Wallick.

MONTREAL, Canada—Seldman Bros. & Co.; M. Seidman, men's, boys' clothing, pantaloons; 21 E. 16th.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; A. C. Herman; rugs; 75 Spring.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. A. Davis, books, stationery; J. C. Mizer, notions, ribbons, jewelry; 220 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Maison Blanche Co.; M. L. Kohnstamm, millinery; 116 West 32d.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; R. B. Gallegly, women's, children's shoes; 15 East 26th.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.; M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Lewis, wash skirts, dresses; 18 W. 27th.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, furn. goods; 75 Spring.

OMAHA, Neb.—Orkin Bros.; M. E. Orkin, ready-to-wear; 1 W. 34th.

OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; W. J. Burgess, representing; 1,133 B'way.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Frankel D. G. Co.; O. C. Alsop, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'day.

PEORIA, Ill.—S. & M., J. Bloom, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods, waists, dresses; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; Room 322, 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Wilson & Wasserman; J. Wasserman, muslin underwear; Grand.

PHILADELPHIA — Royal Garment Co.; E. Boehm, piece goods; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—Lewis-Selman Co.; B. Nelman, Miss Killen, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; Miss S. Markowitz, flowers, feathers; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. L. Jalkert, millinery, infants' wear, corsets; Miss A. Brown, knit underwear; V. Ravenscroft, furs; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, Miss S. Goodman, coats, suits; M. Lippman, silks; 1,261 Broadway.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. B. Herstein, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,239 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; G. Kerngood, millinery; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—M. Lurie & Co.; Mr. Simonds, Mr. Watters, ladies' coats, suits, merchandise manager; 1,133 Broadway; third floor.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Jones & Logan; T. H. Logan, general merchandise; Grand.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.; Sample Shop; L. Balsam, ready-to-wear; 868 E. 164th.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y.—C. H. Chasmer, millinery; Park Av.

RACINE, Wis.—D. Winters, waists; 43 W. 27th.

READING, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; C. E. Baker, linens; 230 5th Av.

RICHMOND, Va. — Kaufmann Co.; I. H. Kaufmann, cloaks, suits; 621 B'way.

RICHMOND, Ind.—Wilkinson, Williams & Reed; J. H. Wilkinson, furn. goods, notions; 256 Church.

RICHMOND, Ind.—H. C. Hasemeier Co.; J. F. Hasemeier, cloaks, suits, white goods; Flanders.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; Mrs. K. Gifford, toys; 23 East 26th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—McCurdy-Robinson Co.; Silberman, dress goods; Gen'l mgr

EXPORTERS WOULD COMBINE

Federal Canvass Shows General Sentiment in Favor of Step.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Federal Trade Commission's report on its investigation of foreign trade conditions, undertaken because of abnormal commercial developments incident to the war, will be issued within a few days.

Export combinations among American manufacturers and "dumping" by foreign corporations are among the subjects to which special attention is given. A canvass of all lines of business in the country is said to have shown a general sentiment in favor of export combinations similar to those which have given Germany's manufacturers so great a share of the world's commerce.

The commission's agents, in addition to holding public hearings throughout the country, gathered much information abroad, and a mass of publications by foreign Governments has been studied for facts. Letters of inquiry were sent to manufacturers, producers, and authorities on foreign trade who could not appear at the hearings, asking for information and suggestions. A surprising number responded.

The circulars went to fully 20,000 big and little manufacturers and producers in every important branch of American industrial enterprise. The commission's aim was to get facts from as many viewpoints as possible. Much assistance was given by Consuls and Commercial Attachés, who furnished information from countries not reached by the commission's special investigators.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Contests Under the Jewelry and Other Tariff Provisions.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, were upheld yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in the claim that imitation jet barettes were properly dutiable at the rate of 30 per cent. under the provision in the tariff for manufactures of glass or paste. The Collector was reversed in taking 60 per cent. as "jewelry." The same firm imported a big assortment of chains, charms, and pendants, all of which it was held were properly taxed by the Collector under the jewelry provision. Owing to the fact that the firm failed to show what black and blue beads made up into necklaces were composed of, the board affirmed the assessment of 60 per cent.

Another Chicago concern, Bernard, Judae & Co., also lost in the claim for a reduction of the 60 per cent. duty levied on long chains and necklaces.

A protest by the J. D. Randall Company fell flat after three witnesses called by the firm testified contrary to the importers' claims. The merchandise in dispute consisted of Randall needles upon which duty was taken at 20 per cent. under the provision for needles for sewing machines." The claim was for free entry under the provision for shoe machine needles. The Collector at Cleveland where the merchandise was entered was affirmed.

The Shevlin-Clarke Company, Ltd., and the Fullerton-Krueger Company entered wooden weather strips at Ranier, a sub-port in the district of Duluth, on Nov. 12, 1914. The Deputy Collector at Ranier forwarded the liquidation papers to the Collector at Duluth, but did not receive them back until Dec. 14 following. Then the importers filed a protest against the rates of duty taken by the Collector at Duluth, but the latter official decided the protests were not valid inasmuch as they were not filed within thirty days. Judge McClelland disagreed with this, and held that the protests were valid since the liquidation of an entry at the home or central port did not become effective, nor the time for protest against reclassification commence to run, until notice thereof had been received at the sub-port where the entry was made. The board concluded that the weather strips were properly free of duty as "sawed lumber," and reversed the Collector's levy of 15 per cent. as manufactures of wood.

Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher lost in a controversy as to magnetized steel bows returned for duty at 20 per cent. under the provision for manufactures of metal not specially provided for. The goods were claimed to be dutiable at 15 per cent. under the provision for "pressed, forged or stamped alloy steel." The invoices described the merchandise as "plain forgings of tungsten steel." Judge Fischer said that the board did not think the proof offered on the part of the importers sufficient to overcome the testimony of the customs examiner who passed the goods in question. The Collector was affirmed.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

MONDAY, MARCH 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 57, n s, 108 ft e of 4th St and from new subway in 1916, 54.8 ft x 4th Av 22x75; Mary E. Terhune et al, Hackensack, N. J., to William E. Hicks, 127 Tuers Av, Jersey City, mtg $7,000, all liens, March 27; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

DEY ST, 20, n s 275.2 ft w of Broadway, 25 x77; Dey St, n s, 21.2 ft e of Church St, 25.5x77; John B. Beck to 195 Broadway Corpn., 15 Dey St, March 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

MADISON AV, 2,070, w s, 88.4 ft s of 131st St, 16.7x100; John W. Bohlman et al., heirs of Hugo Gorsch to Charles G. Welch, 49 East 130th St, March 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$4,000

MONROE pl, 270, s s, 50 ft w of Jackson Av, 25x88.10x irregular; Mary F. Wustrow to Mortimer Bishop, 35 Hamilton Terrace, mtg $22,000, all liens, bond and security, March 23; attorneys, De Witt, L. & De W., 58 Nassau St.$1

PLEASANT AV, 317-319, s w corner of 117th St, 35.8x94; The Barringer Realty Co., 313 Fulton St, Brooklyn, to Emma L. Crawford, 273 Halsey St, Brooklyn, mtg $40,000, all liens, March 24; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.$1

5TH AV, n e corner of 44th St, running n 65.10x 100x n 35x e 40x s 100.5 to street x to beginning; Theodore A. Havemeyer et al., as trustees under deed of trust dated Oct. 31, 1888, and other dates to Cole Realty Co., 52 William St, all liens modified by attorneys, Parsons, C. & McL., 52 William St.

SAME PROPERTY; 1 East Forty-fourth Street, Inc., to 531 Fifth Avenue, Inc., 26 Cortlandt St, June 12, 1913; same attorneys.

SAME PROPERTY; 531 Fifth Avenue, Inc., to 1 East Forty-fourth St, Inc., 52 William St, all liens, May 31, 1914.....$1

47TH ST, 247 and 249, s s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x100.5; Mary A. Whitting, Washington, D. C., to N Le Roy Edgar, 2 Rector St, quitclaim, Feb. 29; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$1

49TH ST, 613 West, n s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Excellent Realty Co. to Peter C. Eckhardt, 567 West 184th St, bond and security, all liens, March 25; attorney, Louis Wendel, Jr., 277 Broadway.....$1

53D ST, 432 West, s s, 450 ft w of 9th Av, 20x100.5; David K. Bernstein to Jeannette K. Harris, 2 West 72d St, Oct. 20, 1914...$1

94TH ST, n s, 152 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 29.4 to centre line of Old Bloomingdale Road, closed, x100.1x30.5x100.8; Chelsea Realty Co. to Louis Kenegson, 852 Dawson St, mtg $25,000, March 24; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.$100

100TH ST, 133 and 135 West, n s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Manuel B. Halle to Daniel H. Jackson, 937 Tiffany St, mtg $28,000, Feb. 8; attorneys, Goldsmith, R. M. & B., 55 Nassau St.

107TH ST, 407 East, n s, 118.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Lily G. O'Brien to Hudson F. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, mtg $3,000, March 25; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Hudson F. Rose Co. to Vincenzo Esposito, 504 West 34th St, mtg $5,000, March 25; attorney same.....$1

121ST ST, s s, 203 ft w of 7th Av, 15x100.11; Alice McGrew to Baninger Realty Co., 500 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, mtg $7,000, March 14; attorney, S. Rosenthal, 367 Fulton St, Brooklyn.

122D ST, 354 West, s s, 180 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18x100.11; Alice McGrew to Clarence A. Keenan, 318 Fulton St., Brooklyn, mtg $9,000, March 14; attorney, S. Rosenthal, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.....$1

123D ST, 290 ft e of 7th Av, 16x99.11; John D. Kahrs to Hermann H. Rippe, 112 North 9th Av, Mount Vernon, N. Y., mtg $3,000, all liens, April 15, 1915; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

144TH ST, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; James McLaughlin Co., Inc., to James McLaughlin, 28 West 144th St, mtg $22,500, March 24; attorneys, Leslie, F. & McM., 165 Broadway.....$8,000

Bronx.

ANTHONY AV, n w corner of 175th St, 45x irregular, 2,292 Loring Place, mtg $28,000, March 14; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,226 3d Av.

BEAUMONT AV, 2,400 and 2,411, w s, 50x 66.6x50x96.8; Laura Faraga to Antonio Chiappa, 2,407 Beaumont Av, to Antonio Chiappa, 391 East 149th St.....$100

CLAY AV, 1,316, e s, 19x50, Theophila Stranck, executor, to Theophila Rubin, 221 Sherman Av, Feb. 1; attorney, N. Bardach, 88 Park Row.....$1

JACKSON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 156th St, 25x 77.8; Frank D. Wagner to Theresa Lemmon, 107 West 114th St, mtg $14,000, March 25; attorneys, Lind & P., 44 Cedar St..$100

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,425, w s, 32.8x90; Max Lukatheimer et al., individually and executors, to Darlington Realty Co., Inc., 489 5th Av, mtg $23,700, March 25; attorney, Darfell Realty Co., Inc., 489 5th Av.....$1

LOTS 42, 54, 55, 74 to 77, 87, 112 to 117, 172 and 173, 188, 189, 198 to 200, and 213 and 214, map of Harrington estate; Percy S. Dudley to Jeanne B. Trull, Rye, N. Y., Box 29; attorney, Percy S. Dudley, 189 Willow St, Brooklyn.....$228

LOWERRE PLACE, n e corner of 12th St, 150x100; Charles J. Chapman to Michael J. Healy Co., 1,156 Decatur Av, mtg $7,000, March 25; attorney, M. J. Gilhuly, 3,176 Decatur Av.

MOTTICELLO AV, e s, 250 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Erick Bergman to Emma M. Bengtson, 2,952 Monticello Av, March 24; attorney, C. A. Karlson, 216 East 57th St.

RANDALL AV, n w corner of Amundson Av, 25x100; Abr. Meyerhoff and another, executors, to Erick Bergman, 1,074 Longfellow Av, March 14; attorney, R. B. Alling, SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 193.4 ft s of Bennett Pl, 47.1x106.11; Arthur L. Lawrence to Joseph Tyotta, 1,334 75th St, Brooklyn, mtg $13,500, April 10, 1915; attorney, James A. Beha, 233 Broadway.....$100

TEE TAW AV, e s, 100 ft n of Park View Place, 50x irregular; Joseph Spivock to Hannah Spivock, 328 East 79th St, March 23; attorney, Hannah Spivock, 329 East 79th St.

WEBSTER AV, 3,066 and 3,068, e s, corner of Tower Place, 50x110; Susan M. Mallahan to Elizabeth Mallahan, 3,066 Webster Av, March 21; attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th and Webster Av.....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e w s, at n e c of 99th Av, being gore Lot 16, map of Wakefield; Charles J. Chapman to Margaret A. Chapman, 4,057 Lowerre Place, mtg $1,000, March 25; attorney, Margaret I. Chapman, 4,057 Lowerre Place.....$100

207 ST, 735 East, n s, 50x100; Armies H. Littleman to Daniel McLean, 1,141 Havemeyer Av, March 18; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1

230TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Martha Av, 25x100; William Greenless to Edna C. Baker, 85 McLean Av, Yonkers, N. Y., et al., mtg $3,500, March 21; attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, 54.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22x75; William E. Hicks to Mary B. Terhune and another, Hackensack, N. J., March 27, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

257TH ST, n e s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; Ethel V. Sullivan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 27, 3 years; attorney, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$8,000

57TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of 10th Av, 20x65.5; Thomas J. Cooke to Trustees of the Northern Dispensary, 165 Waverley Place, March 27, 3 years; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 27 Cedar St.....$4,000

94TH ST, n s, 152 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 29.4x— feet to centre line of Old Bloomingdale Road, closed; Chelsea Realty Co., 135 Broadway, March 24, 5 years; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$63,000

98TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; St. Bernard's School Building Co. to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, March 27, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

120TH ST, 407 East, n s, 118.9 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; Vincenzo Esposito to Hudson F. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St, March 25, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,894, e s, 27x85.7; Henry C. Friedrich to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, prior mtg $2,000, March 25, due 3 years per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$2,000

BRONX BOULEVARD, e s, being Lot 258, map of Washingtonville; Mary Muller, 4,718 South 9th Av to Addie G. Schmidt, 781 Bronx Boulevard, to Addie G. Schmidt, mtg $1,000, March 24, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Jerome A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av.....$1,000

CROTONA AV, n e corner of Crotona Park North, 96.1x10.11; Beta Investing Co., Inc., to Cordelia W. Kendig, 400 Convent Av, March 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$2,500

MARION AV, 2,068, e s, 50x163.4; Alice G. Chave to Claire Greville, 683 Crotona Park North, March 23, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

VALENTINE AV, n w corner of 194th St, 100x irregular; Poe Park Construction Co., Inc., to Jas. G. Wentz, 335 West End Av, March 24, 3 yrs., 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,000

178TH ST, s s, 115.7 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Henry Langhorst to Meyer Abrahams, 17 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn, March 24, due Sept. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Maxwell Wyckoff, 277 Broadway.....$350

239TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Martha Av, 25x100; William Greenless to Mary Hayes, 2,567 Bainbridge Av, March 25, due Sept. 1, 1919, 6½ p. c.; attorneys, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$3,500

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AVENUE A, 1,860, all; Charles J. Westrul et al, to Joseph Savitkovsky, 1,360 Avenue A, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, A. Furnik, 1,500 1st Av.

AVENUE C, 107, corner store; Harris Schonzeist to Lee & Goldstein, 107 Avenue C, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Schreiber & Schreiber, 277 Broadway.....$1,536

FORSYTH ST, 83 and 85, three upper floors; St. 3 3-4x12 to Fay Realty Co., 258 Grand St, Gordon, 258 Grand St, Brooklyn.....$8,000

GREENWICH ST, 260, store, basement, and first floor; James A. Macdonald to Christopher P. Doerfler, 107 East 88th St, or 260 Greenwich St, 5 years from May 1, 1916.

UNION SQUARE 2, all; the Burdett Estate Corporation to Hugh Slevin, 248 West 71st St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Hugh Slevin, 248 West 71st St.....$5,000

WATTS ST, 138 and 140, all; Henry Kroger to German-American Specialty Co., 80 Greenwich St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, G. Lange, Jr., 287 Broadway.

6TH AV, 624, all; Louise B. O'Donohue and another, to Edward F. Hayes, 300 West 49th St, 5 1-2 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St.

7TH AV, 2,452, store; Louis Gruning to Harry Migden, 2,452 7th Av, 3 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, A. G. Schaffner, 619 Lexington Av, Brooklyn.....$660

136TH ST, 34 West, all; Lillian S. Gillespie to Morris Zaretzky, 1,507 Charleston St, Bronx, 5 years from June 1, 1915; attorneys, Kelly & P., 505 Tremont Av.....$8,900

145TH ST, 250 West, store; Morgenthau Realty Co. to Panagiotis Kyreakakis, 3,180 Broadway, 5 years from April 1, 1916.

$480 and $600

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 1,644 and 1,646; Max Risner against Marcus Rosenthal, owner; Max Cohen, agent, contractor.....$1,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 42d St, 100x131; Manhattan Sand Co., Inc., against Louisa M. Gerry, owner; Frank Seery, contractor.

18TH ST, 151 East; Nathan Balkir against Elizabeth Fernbacher, owner and contractor.

110TH ST, 139 East; William Weiss against Florence Kovner, owner; Louis Wasilkowsky, subcontractor.....$325

Bronx.

GUNTHER AV, w s, 331.8 ft s of Barnes Av, 50x97.5; J. A. Mahlstedt Lumber and Coal Co. against Hugo and Margaret Scheeren, owners; Charles F. Russell, contractor.

GUNTHER AV, w s, 331.8 ft s of Barnes Av, 25x97.5; Ossian Johnson against Hugo and Margaret Scheeren, owners; Charles F. Russell, contractor.....$1,201

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 193.4 ft s of 182d St, 47.1x106.11; Arthur L. Lawrence against Joseph Tyotta, 1,334 75th St, Brooklyn, mtg $13,500, April 10, 1915; attorney, James A. Beha, 233 Broadway.....$100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 100 ft n of Park View Place, 50x irregular; Joseph Spivock to Hannah Spivock, 328 East 79th St, March 23; attorney, Hannah Spivock, 329 East 79th St.

WEBSTER AV, 3,066 and 3,068, e s, corner of Tower Place, 50x110; Susan M. Mallahan to Elizabeth Mallahan, 3,066 Webster Av, March 21; attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th and Webster Av.....$1

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e w s, at n e c of 99th Av, being gore Lot 16, map of Wakefield; Charles J. Chapman to Margaret A. Chapman, 4,057 Lowerre Place, mtg $1,000, March 25; attorney, Margaret I. Chapman, 4,057 Lowerre Place.....$100

207 ST, 735 East, n s, 50x100; Armies H. Littleman to Daniel McLean, 1,141 Havemeyer Av, March 18; attorney, A. Knox, 198 Broadway.....$1

230TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Martha Av, 25x100; William Greenless to Edna C. Baker, 85 McLean Av, Yonkers, N. Y., et al., mtg $3,500, March 21; attorney, O'Hara Brothers, 200th St and Webster Av.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, 54.6 ft e of 7th Av, 22x75; William E. Hicks to Mary B. Terhune and another, Hackensack, N. J., March 27, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$7,000

257TH ST, n e s, 130 ft w of 8th Av, 24x98.9; Ethel V. Sullivan to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, March 27, 3 years; attorney, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$8,000

57TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of 10th Av, 20x65.5; Thomas J. Cooke to Trustees of the Northern Dispensary, 165 Waverley Place, March 27, 3 years; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 27 Cedar St.....$4,000

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WATTS ST, 138 and 140, all; Henry Kroger to German-American Specialty Co., 80 Greenwich St, 5 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, G. Lange, Jr., 287 Broadway.

6TH AV, 624, all; Louise B. O'Donohue and another, to Edward F. Hayes, 300 West 49th St, 5 1-2 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorneys, Hirsh & E., 15 William St.

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145TH ST, 250 West, store; Morgenthau Realty Co. to Panagiotis Kyreakakis, 3,180 Broadway, 5 years from April 1, 1916.

$480 and $600

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(v) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT — Hazel, J. — Room 3, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.
Case on—Ritz Cycle Car Co(v)Driggs-Seabury Ord Corp. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.
Anchor Cap, &c, Co(v)Pritchard (2.)

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 828, P. O. Building.—Admiralty day calendar.
Tracy(v)Steamtug M Moran.
Moran T & T Co(v) Steamtug Coleraine.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M., in Room 812, P. O. Building.—Criminal Calendar.
Re Francesco Creatore.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.
Federal Motor Truck Co(v)Eberhart Service.
Resler(v)Volkenning.
Holland(v)McMullan.
Moore & Triest, Inc. (v) Salvation Army(v)Williams.
Selsor(v)Selsor.
Siegel(v)Bradley Cont Co (2.)
Met Metal Nov Co(v) Kass.
Re Shepetovsky.
Kingsland(v)Geratner.
Boggs(v)NY Rys Co.
Custen(v)Robinson.
Galiano(v)Galiana.
Lurie(v)Conn.
Evans(v)Colonial Motion Picture Co.
Bell(v)Adler.
Geller(v)Affe.
Blochert(v)Blochert.
The Greef Eng & Mfg Co(v)The Scourene Mfg Co.
Bergner(v)Haas.
Irvine(v)Todd.
Belais(v)Mallett.
Hahn(v)NY (2.)
Fish(v)Fish.
Werner(v)Starbuck.
Rothenberg(v)Fulton.
Rein(v)Woods.
Berkman(v)Knothe.
Woehlke(v)Gunther (2.)
Cusimono(v)Barber Asphalt Pav Co (2.)
McCarthy(v)Nelson.
Smith(v)Miller.
Schwartz(v)R T (2.)
Bernstein(v)Gimbel Bros
O'Keefe(v)Globe Coat & Apron Supply Co.
Re CNY (Havemeyer Av.)
Guaranty Trust Co(v) Second Av RR.
Borsa(v)Conway.
Murphy(v)Schroder.
Hawks(v)Charter Const.
Re Perfumes Riviera, Inc.
Brennan(v)Phila & Reading Coal Co.
Valentine(v)Cooper.
Shaw-Baxter-Trucker Co, Inc(v)Harbarger.
Re Brogan.
Pollunchuck(v)Am Wet Wash Laundry Co.
Kreisler(v)Kamlet.
Gareiss(v)Miller.
Than Tuyn(v)Chautauqua Inst.
Breisach(v)Ehrich.
Re Bowery Sav Bank.
Kreis(v)Bonomola.
Lincoln Trust Co(v) Green.
Lulka(v)Britz.
Re Bernstein.
McCrackin(v)McCrackin
Varnum(v)Huntington.
Wyckoff(v)Allen.
Hill(v)Zodikow.
CNY(v)Scott.
Corbett(v)Corbett.

PART II.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motions:
Lusher(v)Catalog P Co.
Re East 210th St.
Nassau Assets Co(v) Van Tuyl.
Met Sec Bk(v)Steuer.
Casale(v)Casale.
Tobruk Con Co(v)Lamberti Con Co.
Cuantolapann Sugar Co(v) Beck.
Clapp(v)Colburn.
Salomon(v)Salomon.
Preferred Accident Ins Co(v)Schwartz.
Feinstein(v)Schwartz.
Hallacy(v)Hallacy.
Genttson(v)Genttson.
Marx(v)Marx.
Katz(v)Katz.
Sabo(v)Sabo.
Peretz(v)Peretz.
Kendig(v)Kendig.
General calendar:
Munro(v)Dimon.
Jacobs(v)Selwyn & Co.
Pitofsky(v)Polonsky.
Gritz(v)Rocke.
Ginnet(v)Moeckel.
Reilly(v)Reilly.
Pincus(v)Pincus.
Tompers(v)Tompers.
Battery Park Nat Bk (v)Ridder.
Randolph(v)Albertson.
Simonelli(v)Bertonclial.
US Trust(v)Kiddle.

PART IV.—(January Term Continued.)—Case on—Stein(v)Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to March 31.

PART IV. — Bijur, J. — At 10:30 A. M. — Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sprague(v)Berry.
Indian Ref Co(v)Dunlop
Wels & Fisher Co(v) Wiedrick.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.—Schechet(v)Cohen.
Bressler(v)Nassau Elec RR.
Maloney(v)Rodgers & H
Gershenson(v)Stone.
Bauer(v)Riker.
Ward(v)Degnon Cont.
Welsheit(v)Pabst Brew.
Aaron(v)Melnitzky.

PART IV.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Silbersweig(v)Hentze.
Fay(v)Sun P & P Co.
Rosheim(v)Knick Ice.
Magee(v)Fish.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Tedesco(v)Leland.
Finnish(v)Binney.
Miller(v)Wendt. (2.)
Wilton(v)N Y Edison.
Tatania(v)Viasto.
Banco Atlantis, a corp. (v) Bookowski(v)Aetna Amus Corp.
Herch(v)Ehret.
Reilly(v)Simonson.
Reno(v)Ball.
Cooney(v)Cooney.
Black(v)Am Pastry Mfg Co.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fiedler(v)C I & B RR.
Levonik(v)O'Rourke Eng, &c, Co.
Ward(v)Ocean El Ry.

PART VII.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Draught(v)Am Piano Co
Schneiderman(v)Warleit Pub Co.
Liebowitz(v)NY Rys.
Schweid(v)Wood.
Huhner(v)Wreedman.

PART VIII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lehman(v)von Raitz.
Little(v)Bachman.
O'Rourke(v)Oceanic Steam Nav Co.
Siegel(v)Bradley Cont.
I Lehrman(v)Greenwald.
C Lehrman(v)same.
Weigant(v)Keap Const.
Weinin(v)Moscovitz.
Sacco(v)Gaspano.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Slaviz(v)NYC & HRRR.
Fallon(v)Erie RR.
McQuillan(v)Birch.
Hogen(v)Hocker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.
Meehan(v)Bamberger (2.)
Gazzola(v)O'Brien.
Rines(v)N Y C & H R RR.
Arenberg(v)Hudson & Man RR.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq—Staunton(v)Rodgers.
Inq.—Chambers(v)N Y Rys.
Weinstein(v)Boker.
Mullins(v)Butler.
Lenihan(v)B H RR.
Lang(v)Delling.
Pullen(v)Globe Taxicab.)

PART XI.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Peter(v)5th Av Coach.
Rappaport(v)42 St. &c, Mesperek(v)NY Rys.
Felly(v)same.
McGovern(v)Werbinsky.
Russo(v)NY Rys.
Hoykendorf(v)Bradley Con Co.
Norgard(v)Post & McCord.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Cussack(v)McMullen.
Share & Triest.
Sigloch(v)L I RR.
Izan(v)3d Av Ry.
Cardani(v)Beckman.
Georgens(v)Butters.
Bader(v)Wiener (2.)
Sarnick(v)Fleck.
Walz(v)Mirsky.
O'Brien(v)Tesoro.
Blumenthal(v)Linch, (2)
Moskovio(v)Hamilton.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sonnenberg(v)Dedensling.
Chapin(v)Taylor.
Low(v)Spitzner.
Markowitz(v)Carpenter.
Greenberger(v)Ferril
Druse(v)Bricklyn, Queens Co, &c.
Rosenberg(v)B H RR.
Silverman(v)Brklyn, Queens Co, &c. Rx.
Kleiman(v)Gordon.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hayes(v)Welling.
Goure(v)Healy.
Jabalie(v)Taylor, (2.)
20th St Garage(v)Moore.
Tunis(v)Brescher.
Stursawer(v)Block.
Straus(v)Shanley.
Hecht & Campo(v)Kohn
Bailey(v)Duane.
Share & Triest(v)same.
Barclay(v)Barclay.
Gilsey(v)Starrels.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co(v) Coen.
Walcott(v)Fid & Cas Co
Prud Ins(v)Nat Bk of C
Adamson(v)Nagle.
Same(v)Hunt.
Investors' Agcy(v)Hatt.
Breitung(v)Wight.

PART XV.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XVI.—Davis, R. L., J.—At 10:30 A. M. —(Held in Appellate Term room.)
J Lakes Sons, Inc(v) Forest Box & L Co.
Same(v)Cohen.
Carroll(v)Carroll.
Merrine(v)Mail.
Woodard(v)Ryan.
Lofredo(v)Pulmieri.
Fried(v)Tilzer.
Stanton(v)Colt.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
East Asph Pav(v)CNY.
Johnson Heating Co(v) Lowry.
Harris(v)Lawrence.
Veeck(v)Berger.
Frank Brewery(v) Gottelier.
NY Consol Realization Co(v)Thompson.
Clark(v)Blendold Co.
New Netherlands Bk(v) Seminole D & D (2.)
Perlman(v)Donohue.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Inq—Blauner(v)Cramer.
Pac Motor Car Exch(v) B'way & 53d St Co.
Hallock(v)Satterfield.
Cawiter(v)Von Novelly.
Gullietti(v)Siegrist.
Brady(v)Taylor.
Kovar(v)Campbell.
Smith(v)Montgomery.
NY Cent RR(v)CNY.
Blackburne(v)Tailer.
Cent Brew of NY(v) Campbell.
Williams(v)Saladino.
Halperin(v)NY Con RR
Hale(v)Cox.
Shiner & Co(v)Kings Co Refrigerating.
Shlossberg(v)Brody.
Pesca(v)Mackinstry.

PART XIX.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Bergman(v)Universal Taxicab Co.
A Kirshman(v)Steeplechase Co.
L Kirshman(v)same.
C Rudisch(v)Ruppert.
F Rudisch(v)same.
Fay(v)Buffalo Volksfreund Print Co.
Auerstadt(v)CNY.
Blackman(v)Travis.
Case on.

PART XX.—At 10:30 A. M.
Collins(v)Lager Beer Brewers Bd of Trade
Haupt(v)Mayer.
Crosby(v)Graux.
B Frey(v)Barton.
D I Frey(v)same.
I Frey(v)same.
D I Frey(v)same.
Epstein(v)Stein.
Heller(v)Leibner.
Clear.

PART XXI.—At 10:30 A. M.
Starr(v)Gayley.
McMurray(v)Deimel.
Wittemann(v)Riviera Rty Co.
Kuplo(v)Schwartz.
Martin(v)Betts.
Burton-Pierce Co(v) Bronstein.
Cohen(v)same.
Wolff(v)same.
Giles(v)E Langer Brew, CNY(v)Magrath.
Sens(v)Audubon Nat'l Bank.
Same(v)Lane Amuse

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Jewish Centre Incorporation Authorizes Purchase of West Side Site for Home—Investor Buys Two Apartment Houses—Ground Being Cleared for Erection of $9,000,000 Hotel.

A west side centre for Jewish philanthropic and religious work is about to be established at 131 to 135 West Eighty-sixth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues. Joseph H. Cohen, President of Beth Israel Hospital, is the director of the movement, which is in charge of a newly formed organization known as the Jewish Centre Incorporation. The members have authorized the purchase of the property named, which includes three old dwellings owned respectively by Leonard H. Hill, Eliza A. Flanigan and Hannah Freedman, having a frontage of 66 feet by 100.8, on the north side of the street in the middle of the block.

Plans for the proposed building to combine the features of a synagogue and settlement house are being prepared to cost about $125,000. Three or four large apartment houses have lately been erected in this block.

Assessed at $45,000; Sold for $30,000.

A sharp illustration of the falling values in the old wholesale centre has been shown in the sale by the Seamen's Bank for Savings of the plot with an old six-story building at 70 and 72 Wooster Street for $30,000. The building was badly damaged recently by fire. The plot is 59.1 by 100, between Broome and Spring Streets. The assessed value on the land in 1915 was $45,500.

Washington Place Sale.

Rudolph Evans has purchased from Alice Loughran 71 West Washington Place, a four-story and basement dwelling, on a lot 22.6 by 97. The structure will be extensively altered into studios. Pepe & Brother negotiated the deal.

$700,000 Apartment House Deal.

An investor has purchased the two eight-story apartment houses known as the Ramona and Charlemagne, at 528 and 536 West 111th Street. They were sold by the F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Company for the Ramona Realty Company, which purchased the property a couple of years ago.

The houses occupy a plot 160.6 by 100.11, being located 158.3 feet east of Broadway. They were held at $700,000.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

Barnett & Co. have sold for Celia Wolf the three-story dwelling 13 West 127th Street, on a lot 19 by 100, to Susan C. Savage for occupancy. The property has been owned by the seller for twenty years.

J. Arthur Fischer sold for the Lawyers Mortgage Company to a client the four-story English basement dwelling 355 West Thirty-fourth Street, on lot 17.6 by 98.9.

Lily G. O'Brien sold 407 East 120th Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100, near First Avenue, to the Hudson P. Rose Company, which immediately resold it to Vincenzo Esposito.

The five-story American basement dwelling at 243 West 137th Street has been purchased by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum from Caroline E. Hewlett. It covers a lot 15 by 100.5, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company were the brokers in the sale.

Investor Buys Tenement.

Theodore Ortman has sold for Miss M. Farrell the five-story flat, on lot 25.6 by 100, 2,429 Eighth Avenue, to an investor.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Isaac Lowenfeld Realty Corporation 2,221 Beaumont Avenue, north of 183d Street, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, on a plot 50 by 100.

Samuel Cowen sold premises 376 East 137th Street, a four-story double flat, on a plot 25 by 100, to M. Brooks and H. Shapiro. Also 1,015 East 156th Street, a five-story apartment, on a plot 40 by 100, to L. Goldberg for investment.

Eugene J. Busher sold for cash the double flat 241 East 148th Street, on a lot 25 by 106, for Antonio Catri to M. Heck.

Brooklyn.

Frank H. Malone sold for William F. Purdy the one-family dwelling on Eighty-second Street and Ridge Boulevard to an investor for occupancy.

O. L. & W. G. Perfect sold a five-story apartment house on Second Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, for Mrs. Esther Kressh to a client for investment. Also for Mrs. Helen Blake to an investor the store property located at Third Avenue and Nineteenth Street.

Long Island.

Goldschmidt & Macdonald sold for the Emmindingen Realty Company to Simon Meyer a plot 80 by 160 feet, situated on Woodmere Boulevard. The buyer will immediately erect a dwelling and garage for his own occupancy.

Adelphi College has bought 109 city lots at Rockaway Road and Oxford Avenue, Queens Borough, for an athletic field. The old field of Adelphi College at Ridgewood Avenue and Crescent Street, Brooklyn, has been sold to a building company.

Westchester County.

Maxwell Smith sold for John F. Rowley his residence in Claremont Avenue, Greenacres, Scarsdale.

Harry J. Robinson, Jr., sold for R. M. Peabody three 75 by 150 foot lots at Sound View Park, Rye, and for the Robinson Realty Company a house on a 50 by 90 foot lot at Ryegate, Rye.

The Scarsdale Estates, Robert E. Farley, President, sold three acres on Fenimore Road and Reimer Road, in the Murray Hill section of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Daniel P. Ritchey, proprietor of the Hotel Gregorian of New York City. This parcel adjoins the Hitchcock homestead on Fenimore Road, which was purchased by Mr. Ritchey from the Scarsdale Estates about a year ago.

Clearing Ground for $9,000,000 Hotel.

The work of clearing the ground for the erection of the big hotel which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to erect on the east side of Seventh Avenue, Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street, was started yesterday.

There are six old buildings on the plot, which fronts 200 feet on Seventh Avenue and 400 feet on both Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, including a five-story double flat. It is expected that it will take about three weeks to clear the site and prepare it for foundation work. The operation will involve about $9,000.-000.

Hearing on Mortgage Bill.

There will be a hearing in Albany before the Committee on Judiciary tomorrow at 2 o'clock on the bill purposing to remove the taint of usury from interest on mortgages. The bill was prepared by the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, as part of its program to improve mortgage conditions in New York City.

Prominent lenders and borrowers will appear in behalf of the bill, which was unanimously indorsed at the meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce on last Friday. This meeting was attended by about 150 representatives of borrowers and lenders.

Sale of Atlantic Garden Tomorrow.

In the Vesey Street Salesroom tomorrow Joseph P. Day will offer at Supreme Court foreclosure sale the famous old Atlantic Garden, belonging to the Kramer Estate, at 50-52 Bowery and 22-28 Elizabeth Street, facing the Manhattan Bridge approach.

The property has a frontage of 75 feet on the Bowery, running through 200 feet to Elizabeth Street, where it has a frontage of 100 feet. Besides the garden itself, there is a four-story dwelling and a six-story tenement on this plot.

Commercial Leases.

Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Edward S. Savage to C. M. Smith & Son the five-story building 96 Pine Street through to De Peyster Street.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has leased the store and basement at 44 Maiden Lane to Joseph Steifer for restaurant purposes.

Louis Schrag has leased for David Steiner the store in the building 146-148 West Twenty-seventh Street to Alexander Susskind.

The Defiance Manufacturing Company, headed by John B. Stetson, leased through Homer Foote, Jr., and Horace S. Ely & Co. the Bishop Estate property at 22 East Forty-second Street for twenty-one years at a yearly rental based on a valuation of $300,000.

The property is to be improved with a six-story fireproof building. The Defiance Company will occupy the greater part of the structure.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., has leased for F. B. Stearns Company, Inc., the store and basement at 243 West Fifty-seventh Street, for a term of years to the Falls Tire Company, Inc.

William A. White & Sons have leased the entire building at 195 Duane Street to Louis Winsansky.

The H. M. Weill Company has leased for Walter Salomon the store 104 West Forty-fourth Street to Hall & Betty; the building 340 West Twenty-seventh Street for the Hamilton Estate; the building 256 West Thirty-fourth Street for A. & L. Pincus to the Chelsea Business Men's Association, and to Hewlet B. Moore the entire building at 252 West Thirty-first Street for a term of years.

Cross & Brown Company leased for Abram V. Whiteman the entire building at 35 Vestry Street to the Northwestern Electric Equipment Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bolton Road, e s, Searcan Av to Prescott Av, 128.6x138.8x164x114.2, vacant; adjourned to April 3.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

81st St, 149-153 West, extending through to 158-160 West 82d St, 65.10x198.5x27.2x irregular, three, four, and five story buildings; Felix Marotte et al, against Realty Holding Co. et al.; Coudert Brothers, attorneys; due, $256,335.30; taxes, &c., $6,060.87.

86th St, 443 West, n s, 200 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100.5, five-story tenement; Therese Wolff against United Borcs Real Estate Co. et al.; Albert Erdman, attorney; due, $18,890.33; taxes, &c., $880.75.

87th St, 245-247 East, n s, 76.8 ft w of 2d Av, 33.4x100.5, 2 three-story dwellings; C. H. Johnston against C E. Neier et al.; Curtis, M., F. & C., attorneys; due, $23,978.92.

24th St, 340 East, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x98.9, five-story tenement; C. F. Lawton against M. M. Mooney et al.; V. M. Mollenhauer, attorney; due, $18,846.89.

Leroy St, 76, n s, 150 ft e of Bedford St, 25x90, three-story stable; S. H. Jackson against Margarita Campigna et al.; S. H. Jackson, attorney; due, $6,248.46.

Bolton Road, s w corner of 212th St, 654.4x732x irregular, two-story brick dwelling and frame buildings; H. A. Smith against Salem Land Co.; Arthur Smith, attorney; due, $10,841.80; taxes, &c., $1,356.70.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

19th St, 12 West, s s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92, four-story building; Lincoln Trust Co., sub-trustee, against M. F. Grossman et al.; Elkus, G. & R., attorneys; due, $30,-172.70; taxes, &c., $1,630.17.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 229 ft s of 177th St, 28.7x63.5x25x51.2, vacant; Nicholas Kessler against Morris Heights Realty Co.; W. B. Shelton, attorney; due, $1,177.19.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

45th St, 341 to 347 West, for a six-story tenement, 100x87.6; Forty-eighth Street Co., 241 West 43d St., owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $140,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

William St, s e corner Pine St, to a twenty-story office building; J. H. Schiff, premises, owner; H. C. Pittman, 68 William St, architect; cost, $10,000.

112th St, 514 to 516 East, to a five-story pasteurizing plant; Borden's Condensed Milk Co., 108 Hudson St, owner; A. Ullrich, 371 Fulton St, architect; cost, $35,000.

13th St, 10 East, to a six-story factory; Butterick Publishing Co., Macdougal and Spring Sts, owner; Maynicke & Francke, 25 Madison Square West, architects; cost, $6,000.

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 176th St, 199.10x100; Angland Realty Co. against David Levine, counterclaim; attorney, J. R. Jones.

HUDSON ST, 422 and 424; Morris Blumberg against Stella N. Levy, Inc., action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, R. Godson.

3D ST, n s, 75 ft w of Greene St, 45x102.8; Albert Handy, trustee, against Mary L. Richards et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Handy.

52D ST, 414 West; Michael J. Murray et al. against Frederick Willenbrock et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. J. Isecke.

VARICK ST, w s, 42 ft s of Charlton St, 33x50x irregular; Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. against Louis Aaron et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Allen.

Bronx.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 361.9 ft s of Westchester Av, 100x100; Eleanor E. Marshall against Jennie Herrman et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Whitlock.

235TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 50x200; Times Square Construction Co. against John E. Obrien, as trustee, et al., action to set aside deed; attorney, T. P. De Graffenried.

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Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.17, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), (1.15 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.05, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.29, 5.00, (5.11 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.08, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

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$4,650 **BUNGALOW** Terms
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Up to date, all latest improvements, sewer, inclosed porch, screens, near new subway; Flatbush section. Occupied by owner. Call or write J. F. DENLINGER, 1048 East 3rd Street, Brooklyn.

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QUARTER ACRE for a cottage 100x100 at Islip. $5 down, then $3 monthly..... $100

ONE ACRE for chicken raising at Bay Shore, near village. $10 down, $5 monthly $390

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FIVE ACRES for peach raising at Bay Shore, 1 mile to village. $50 down, $12 monthly $850

CUTE 4-ROOM COTTAGE and one-half acre for chickens. $50 down, $15 monthly $1250

TEN ACRES for truck raising at Islip, L. I., near village. $50 down, $20 monthly..... $1900

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Building site on golf course with water view; 5½ acres—$10,000.
Have plans for Colonial residence, which I will furnish free, and superintend construction, to cost $20,000; will be worth $50,000 when complete. This is an unusual opportunity.
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Needs few repairs, 5 rooms; one minute to water; greatest fishing and boating point on Long Island; plot 40 x 100; ideal location for summer home; worth $3,000; will sell for $2,200; must have $350 cash, balance on easy terms; 45 minutes out. B. JOSEPH, 549 East 14th St. Stuyvesant 5056.

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within 5 minutes' walk of bathing beach; 6 rooms, including bath; large living and dining room; beamed ceilings; open fireplace; spacious porches; gas and electricity; select neighborhood; 40 minutes from city; $300 cash balance $18 per month. B Bungalow, 340 East 14th St.

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Beautiful waterfront estate, 3 acres; magnificent mansion, 110 feet long; Georgian brick, large brick outbuildings; fine neighborhood; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000.
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NET AREA 2,700 SQ. FT., NINETEEN WINDOWS ON EACH FLOOR. BROAD STREETS. PERFECT SHIPPING FACILITIES. ELEVATOR. ELECTRIC LIGHT, STEAM HEAT; WITHIN TWO BLOCKS OF STATIONS ON
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8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

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Madison Square, 2 rooms; all improvements, decorated to suit. 7 West 24th St. See resident housekeeper, Enright.

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Eight rooms, three baths. All direct light. Bedrooms are free from noises. Fire and sound proof. Insurance rate 15c. Store and trunk rooms. Steam laundry. Every detail of this building is the very best. Direct light and ventilation on all floors of elevator landings. Staircase leading direct to main hall. If you are looking for an apartment, don't fail to investigate. Rent $2,500. Will decorate to suit. Furnished if wanted. Also studio apartment. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

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244 East 86th St.
Apartment of 5 rooms and bath for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service; "L" station. Apply
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Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
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HADDON HALL
Montclair, N. J.
Eight-story, fireproof, elevator. Finest apartment in State. Beautiful view and surroundings. City life in the country. 6, 7 or 8 rooms—low rent. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises, 67 Union St., or any real estate agent.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 140th St. and 3d Av.

Harry S. Shapter, 7 East 42d St.
Efficient Management of Real Estate.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in private dwellings, sale or rent, west side, above 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (103d.)

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

No. 329 Madison St., between Marcy and Tompkins, 2-story and basement Colonial front brick dwelling; splendid yard; 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; furnace; modern plumbing. Apply on premises.

A semi-detached, high-class private house, with garage, on one of the finest streets in Brooklyn, at less than the cost of its construction. B 167 Times Downtown.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

For homes at City Island see Joseph P. Day, Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

If you are looking for a four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c., two minutes from trolley only thirty minutes out, complete, for $1,900, easy terms, answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B. Bischoff, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

NEW BOARDING HOUSE AT ROCKAWAY Park.—7 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bathhouses; one block of station, half block from ocean; unfurnished; terms reasonable; representative on premises Sunday.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE, PARLOR FLOOR, and apartment; best business location on Lexington Av., between 59th and 60th Sts., near Bloomingdale's Department Store. Apply S. L. Levin, 745 Lexington Av.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 98th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

34th St., 140 West, (Between 6th and 7th Avs.) —Store and basement and parlor floor. Open for inspection. William A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

Attractive first loft; shipping facilities; 1,200 square feet; rent, $1,000; financing or factoring if desired. Levison & Co., bankers, 141 5th Av., corner 21st St.

OFFICES.—Large and small attractive offices, modern conveniences, $17.50 to $50 monthly. 109 Broad St. Apply on premises.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Park Hill on the Hudson, New York's most accessible, beautiful and attractive all-year-round suburb. Beautiful houses already built or built to order. Attractive terms. American Real Estate Co., 527 5th Av., N. Y.

Mount Vernon and vicinities; best houses for sale or rent. Cooley Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

WATERFRONT SITES 30 minutes from Broadway; easy terms; city conveniences; no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1,111, 51 Chambers St., New York.

OSSINING.—NEW six-room bungalow, unfurnished, $40 per month; ALL improvements. Ludlam, 526 West 122d St.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St., Room 1,807.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th

New Houses in Van Cortlandt Terrace. Rollins Bros., corner B'way and Oakmont Av.

Scarsdale and Vicinity.—Homes and plots. Maxwell Smith, Greenacres, Hartsdale, N.Y.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace; airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling; modern kitchen; two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900, on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, 137 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with six-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated, ready to work; near harbor, trolley, and big town; there is a demand for poultry, eggs and eggs; near enough to city to commute; want good party to take care of same and will sell on easy terms. B. Kuch, 136 Times Downtown.

For sale or to rent, 2¼ acres, North Shore of Long Island; 170 feet deep water shore front; good anchorage; house 12 rooms, 2 baths; wonderful view. Full particulars and photographs from Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Three-room Bungalow for $700.—Large front and back porch, open fireplace; now being built on a fine plot of ground; ready for occupancy May 1; easy terms. B. Bungalow, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SUBURBAN HOMES.—Restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 Spring List. QUEENS-COURT REALTY CO., 709 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

FOR LO

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 27. — The disturbance that was over the Ohio Valley Sunday night continues its abnormally slow movement eastward, and tonight extends from Ohio southward through the Carolinas, with its principal centre over Central North Carolina and a second centre over Central Ohio. As a consequence, rains persisted over the lake region, the Central Valleys, Tennessee, and the north portions of the Gulf States and have extended eastward to the coast in Virginia and the Carolinas only. In the West, except in extreme Northwestern Canada, pressure is falling, but with fair weather thus far except in the North Pacific States, where rains continue.

It is considerably colder in the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, the East Gulf, and the interior of the South Atlantic States, with temperatures from 10 to 15 degrees below the seasonal average in the South. In the Plains States, the Rocky Mountain region, and the Southwest it is considerably warmer, with temperatures from 10 to 30 degrees above the seasonal average.

There will be rain or snow Tuesday in the lower lake region and rain in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the Middle Atlantic States, followed by generally fair weather Wednesday. In New England there will be rain by Tuesday night, and on Tuesday, while in the upper lake region and the South Atlantic and East Gulf States the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be somewhat colder Tuesday in the Upper Ohio Valley, the eastern lower lake region, the Middle and South Atlantic States, and warmer generally on Wednesday east of the Mississippi River, except in New England.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be northeast becoming fresh and possibly strong; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh, possibly strong northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southwest and west.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain and slightly colder Tuesday. Wednesday, partly cloudy, slightly warmer in interior.

Southern New England—Rain Tuesday or Tuesday night and probably Wednesday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Slightly warmer.

Western New York—Rain or snow, slightly colder Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy and warmer.

Northern New England—Increasing cloudiness Tuesday; rain or snow at night or Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	23	43	4 P. M.	42	47
6 A. M.	22	45	8 P. M.	36	46
9 A. M.	27	49	9 P. M.	36	46
12 M.	35	50	11 P. M.	34	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 41.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 46; at 8 P. M. it was 45. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at 10:40 A. M.; minimum, 41 degrees at 6 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.13 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.04 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:35—29 W. 117 St.; Edward Markowitz.	$500
1:50—28 W. 128 St.; Henry Bloomberg.	$50
5:10—43 W. 11 St., Empieo & Fasselli.	Not given
8:10—809 9 Av.; Isaac Ginsberg.	Slight
8:10—419 E. 100 St.; Rose Kirschner.	Slight
11:35—168 Monroe St.; Hyman Berman.	Slight
P. M.	
1:30—1,710 Bathgate Av.; Samuel Felamen.	Slight
2:15—297 3 St.; Hungarian-Hebrew Synagogue.	Slight
2:45—415 W. 52 St.; Mary Lang.	Slight
3:30—441 E. 119 St.; Louis Sedloss.	Slight
3:45—62 Pike St.; C. Schliman.	Slight
4:05—8 Grove St.; Pope Bros.	Slight
4:10—126 W. 46 St. Fox Film Corp.	Slight
4:35—807 Lenox Av.; Henry Feeby.	Slight
4:45—B'way & Fulton St. (subway station.)	Interruption R. R.	$50
5:55—103 E. 84 St.; not given.	Slight
6:05—250 W. 45 St.; Julia Lake.	Slight
6:25—216 Fulton St.; Burwak Elevator Company.	Slight
6:30—471 Lenox Av.; Dora Northern.	Slight
10:15—68 Eldridge St.; H. Cohen.	Slight
10:15—827 Westchester Av.; not given.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—1st Lt. W. W. Harris, Jr., Signal Corps, in addition to his other duties, reporting to Commanding General, Western Division, for duty as Acting Signal Officer of that dept.

Capt. H. J. Nichols, M. C., after completion of duty in this city to his station.

Maj. K. J. Hagston, M. C., will report to commanding officer, Central Dept., for instructions and temporary duty.

Capt. E. H. De Armond, 2d F. A., detailed as Q. M., effective April 21, will report to Commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

2d Lt. W. C. Rose, 2d Inf., is transferred to the 18th Inf., effective April 14. Upon arrival in United States he will join his regiment.

1st Lt. J. C. H. Lee, Corps of Engrs., from Wheeling, W. Va., to and take station at Dam No. 14, Ohio River, Woodland, W. Va., in connection with present duties.

Capt. F. H. Sykes, 11th Inf., is relieved from duty as a member of the board at Ft. Snelling, Minn., for examination of candidates for Military Academy.

1st Lt. J. G. Flynn, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Crockett, Tex.

A board of aviation section of Signal Corps, to consist of Capt. V. E. Clarke and 1st Lts. T. De W. Milling and B. Q. Jones, is appointed to meet in this city to inspect and test aeroplanes.

1st Lt. L. P. Horsfall, C. A. C., will report to the President of examining board at Ft. Winfield Scott, Cal., for examination for promotion.

Leave: Capt. H. J. Nichols, M. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Jr. Grade Lts. G. W. D. Dashiell, the C-2, to the C-5; H. E. Snow, the Prometheus, to the Leonidas; C. M. Cook, the Salem, to Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, Quincy, Mass.; K. Hieron, Fore River Corporation, to fitting out the L-1 and in command when commissioned, and F. A. Daubin, Fore River Corporation, to Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Dept.

Ensn. W. R. Wyman, the Virginia, to receiving ship at Philadelphia, connection crew of the Oklahoma and on board when commissioned.

Asst. Surg. C. H. Dragoo, to Great Lakes Station, Ill., April 3.

Pay Insp. J. Feyffe, Boston Yard, March 31, to Fleet Paymaster, Pacific Fleet, May 11.

Paymn. D. M. Addison, Fleet Paymaster, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, and supply officer the Alabama, March 31, to Accounting Officer, Philadelphia Yard, April 15, and E. C. Tobey, New York Yard, March 23, to Bureau Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

Boatswain W. F. Simmons, Guam Station, to Mare Island Hospital, sick.

Gunner A. S. Rollins, receiving ship at New York, to General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Mach. W. D. Dadd, the Albatross, to the Buffalo.

Commander T. C. Fenton, retired, died at Philadelphia March 22.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Albany at Seattle, Brooklyn at Guam, Celtic at Tompkinsville, Culgoa at Guantanamo, Glacier at San Diego, Hancock at Galveston, Hector at Boston, Mars at Norfolk, Nevada at New York Yard, Oregon at San Francisco, Penacook at Portsmouth, N. H., and the Sterling at Gibraltar.

Sailed—Caesar, Gibraltar for Funchal, en route Hampton Roads.

The flag of the commander of the Battleship Squadrons, Atlantic Fleet, has been transferred from the Texas to the Arkansas.

The Kentucky has been detached from duty with Atlantic Reserve Fleet and assigned to temporary duty with Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet.

The Iris, now at San Diego, will arrive at Mare Island about April 18, to be placed out of commission.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Sergt. R. B. Watt, 22, to office of Traffic and Marine Divs., 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 31; Patrol. to 3 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises: For 30 days, 8 A. M., Mar. 30, D. Haggerty, 4; J. Black, 35; for 30 days, 4 P. M., Mar. 31, W. J. Gallagher, 25; T. Logan, 36; E. Taylor, 37; E. S. Potter, 37; H. J. Rice, 63; C. Gutgsell, 146; J. Bishop, 35; E. Tesler, 36; J. F. Feeley, 37; J. J. O'Neill, 63; H. Murphy, 69.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. F. Paone, 7, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 23; S. Feinstein, 152, 1 day, 4 P. M., Mar. 29.

Dismissed: Patrol. C. Jensen, 143, (neglect of duty; intoxication.)

Death: Patrol. E. Duprey, 26, 7:45 A. M., Mar. 27.

Fire Department.

Death: Fire. 2d gr. G. H. Anderson, Eng. 254, at 8:25 A. M. Mar. 25. Funeral from his late residence, 1,254 73d St., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M. today. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery. Members of Eng. 284 will act as funeral escort and pallbearers.

Penalty affirmed: Dismissal of Fire. 1st gr. F. W. Green, H. & L. 131, (absence without leave.)

Charles F. Kennedy has been appointed as an ununiformed fireman for a probationary period of three months at $1,000 a year; assigned to Eng. 3.

Reinstated: H. W. Goeckler, as fire. 1st gr., (rehearing of charge,) assigned to Eng. 55.

Special leaves without pay: Fire. 1st gr. W. C. Persina, H. & L. 25, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 28; Fire. 2d gr. R. L. Montgomery, Eng. 69, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Mar. 28.

SUBSTITUTE LICENSES

To Teach Various Subjects in the City High Schools.

Substitute licenses to teach in high schools the subjects indicated have been granted to the following:

ACCOUNTING AND BUSINESS PRACTICE.—Emanuel N. Cohen, Louis Kurtz, Howard Van Douson, Ida Flatow.

BIOLOGY.—Harry N. Gellert, Ernest Knapp, Karl H. Smith, Anna V. James.

COOKING.—Millie Entelmann.

CHEMISTRY.—Sidney Dillon, Michael Icahn, Alex Markowitz.

CLERICAL ASSISTANT.—Mabel E. Dowe, Esther V. Herts, Dora Livant, Ella M. Northrup, Margaret O'Sullivan, Elsie E. Ott, Abigail L. Plunkitt, Martha H. Sherman.

ECONOMICS.—Owen Reilly.

ELOCUTION.—Anna Conlon, Betty W. Heinle.

ENGLISH.—Isden F. Brenner, Francis J. Callahan, Israel Horwitz, Alfred A. Johnson, Frank J. Plattler, Ruth D. Evans, Frances W. Gates, Gertrude V. Greenwald, Elizabeth V. Loeb, Clara E. Shackleton, Mabel M. Shelbley, Tehilla Hirschensohn.

EMBROIDERY WORK.—Allen G. Quimby.

FREEHAND DRAWING.—Albert Korte, Gladys E. Baldwin, Annette I. Dietz, Abby R. Hobgood, Gertrude H. Mason.

FRENCH.—Alexander Amant, Lilian Z. Beatty, Mabel H. Girard, Pauline Horwitz, Ruth G. Hoyt, Helen J. Thoms.

GERMAN.—Walter J. Muller, Francis R. Wheian, Mildred Koenig, Elizabeth Palmer, Lena Tulchen.

GREGG STENOGRAPHY, TYPEWRITING.—Georgia Norton.

HISTORY.—George P. Moore, Grace M. Allen, Marie A. Allison, Fanny Schwartzman, Edith G. Taber.

LABORATORY ASSISTANT, (BIOLOGY.)—M. F. Schachter.

LATIN.—L. W. Stephens, Michael E. Vessa, Jacob Wallach, Sarah Barclay, Marie G. B. Beirne, Rebecca F. Boughton, Lillian Corrigan.

MATHEMATICS.—Isidore Ginsberg, Israel Goodman, Elizabeth McDowell, Elva Wald, Geraldine Walker, Dorothy E. White, Isabel C. McLaughlin.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.—Mervin W. Palmer.

MUSIC.—Mary Barry, Inez V. Mattice, Genevieve McLaughlin.

PHYSICAL TRAINING. — Norman W. Fradd, Helen Williams, Blanche V. Lynch.

PITMAN STENOGRAPHY AND TYPEWRITING.—John J. McElhinny, Julius Phillips, Clara A. Caswell, Rose Davidson, Frances Greenstein, Grace B. Levy, Mrs. Rachel L. Nash, Sarah K. Rubin, Louise S. Russell.

SEWING AND DRESSMAKING.—Florence Wilson.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Association of Substitutes, numbering 1,600 members, who are eligible to become regular teachers, are using every effort to further the progress of the Goodman bill, now pending before the Legislature. The bill provides that men and women must be appointed within six months after their names are placed on the eligible list. At present substitutes more than 600 substitutes teaching regular classes.

A special meeting of the High School Teachers' Association will be held at 4 P. M. on Thursday in the auditorium of the High School of Commerce, 155 West Sixty-fifth Street.

The Federation of Teachers' Association has issued a circular opposing "flat pensions."

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (near Park Av.)—Large single rooms, with board.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large double, single rooms; open fire; excellent table; refined surroundings.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Rooms with and without bath; table board; gentlemen; references.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bathroom; running water; excellent table; moderate.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Beautifully furnished sunny room, bath, electricity, telephone; exceptional table.

71ST, 135 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY.

71ST, 116 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms, board; reference; table guests.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D, 120 WEST.—Large and adjoining small room, with private bathroom on 2d floor; electricity; parlor dining room.

73D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE.

Most attractive, newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

74TH, 104 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms in private home; telephone, bath, continuous hot water; ideal location; board obtainable; reasonable.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Pension Luguelle; attractive rooms, baths; test home table; electricity.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large front room with board and private bath; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 174 WEST.—The Little House; beautiful back parlor; homey atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny, second, third floor front rooms; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity; table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; one single room; parlor dining.

West Side.

90TH, 312 WEST. — Attractive rooms and board; near Riverside Drive; excellent service; reasonable.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished. Phone 9673 Riverside.

101ST, 215 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Room, private bath; Summer rate; table guests. Maslin.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room; bath; elegantly furnished; private house; excellent table. Aarons.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 847, (153d.)—Double room, well furnished; excellent food; private house. Audubon 6833.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Suite of rooms; private bath; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th.) — Single and double rooms; excellent table board.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; electricity.

TWO LARE CONNECTING ROOMS with bath; suite front private house; board optional; references required. Telephone Audubon 4808R.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; good home cooking; parlor dining room.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Ecoinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.

W. T. READE, Prop.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Business man, wife, baby, and nurse want comfortable quarters from May 1. Address Commuting Distance, A 240 Times Downtown.

Christian gentleman desires board, Long Island, 30 minutes from City; $10 weekly. A 244 Times.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

43D, 11 EAST.—Two large rooms, adjoining bath; gentlemen; telephone, electric light.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, newly decorated rooms; electric light; telephone; all conveniences.

82D, 130 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable steam-heated front room, $5. Ackermann.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath; private house. Owner.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished room; bath; telephone; electricity; gentlemen preferred.

West Side.

45TH, 211 WEST.—Opposite Hotel Astor; back parlor for rent; small room.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, with or without bath; gentlemen.

52D, 55 WEST.—Second floor, sunny room; running water; bath; electricity; telephone; gentleman; only $5 weekly; references.

55TH, 236 WEST.—Room adjoining bath; elevator apartment; $5 weekly. gentlemen. Gillet.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Comfortable, large front parlor; private bath; electricity; small kitchenette accommodation; other rooms, with bath; reasonable.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Large room, with alcove, adjoining bath; refined; telephone, electricity.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 8655.

66TH ST, (65 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 71 WEST.
Handsome, perfectly kept rooms; moderate; references.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; also parlor; convenient transportation; telephone.

71ST, 206 WEST, (Broadway.)—Sunny back parlor, with bath; living or business; gentlemen.

72D, WEST.—Two good size, connecting; shower; closet; electricity; elevator. Columbus 2051.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large, elegant room; private bath; board; near subway; Riverside.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room; running water; suitable one, two gentlemen. $6.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms, single, en suite; private baths; continuous hot water; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable, well heated, large rooms, refined house; reference; telephone.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room with dressing room; all conveniences.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath; references; select.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen in private family; electricity; shower baths.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Attractive room, with lavatory; facing Broadway; exclusive apartment. HOLTON.

82D ST, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front parlor and front bedroom, suitable two. Koenig.

84TH ST., 256 WEST.—Attractive three-room suite, light housekeeping; $12. Schuyler 7012. Crocker.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Handsome suite and room with bath; good situation; reasonable.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; connecting bedroom; running water; electricity; telephone; $8.

112TH ST, 605 WEST, Apt. 52.—Attractively furnished room; private family.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Strictly private family, two adults, wish to secure permanent paying guests, breakfast optional, gentleman or couple, high-class apt., outside room; lavatory; desirable in every way. Morn. 8949.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive room, private house, refined Jewish family; suitable two.

123D, 346 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room, adjoining bath; private; convenient location.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

136TH, 315 WEST.—Desirable rooms, convenient elevated and subway stations; rates reasonable.

202D ST., (114 Sherman Av.)—Near Dyckman St. Broadway subway station; rooms, ladies, $1.50 weekly; conveniences. Apt. 30.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (90th St.)—Attractively furnished front room; river view; private family; board optional. Telephone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452. — Large, outside room, bath, convenient location, excellent service. Apt. 3A.

WEST END AV., 344, (near 76th.)—Attractive double, single rooms; baths; electricity.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Practical business man, with technical experience, having couple thousand dollars free, wants interest in established manufacturing concern, city, showing improving profits; particulars in strict confidence, stating what annual returns business justifies for above amount, with or without assistance; agents ignored. Synthetic. C 68 Times Annex.

A-1 CREDIT MAN, ACCOUNTANT, executive, at present well connected, seeks investment in firm where his services are wanted, and investment of $5,000 to $7,500, while not needed would be appreciated as indicating his seriousness. Address Nettuh, Box C 46 Times Downtown.

PARTNER.
WAIST HOUSE
making snappy line needs live-wire salesman or factory man with capital; exceptional opportunity for good man. C 72 Times Annex.

New fast-growing business can use associate with $1,000 to good advantage; if you are looking for a sound investment that will stand thorough investigation here is the opportunity of a lifetime. C 69 Times.

WAR.—Germany, Mexico; prepare; unexceptional opportunity; munition plant; ready operations ten days; ideal location; shipping facilities, rail, water; unexcelled. Information, address Munitions, N 43 Times.

For sale, 40,000,000 feet timber, mostly short-leaf pine and cypress; 17 miles railroad; 180 acres; deep water mill site; Horry County, S. C. "B," 509 East 42d St., Baltimore, Md.

WE SELL your business quickly, privately; city or country; write, call, phone Cortlandt 231 for representative; rapid sales our success. Federal Realty Co., 198 Broadway.

GARAGE, taxi business for sale; six cars; $600 monthly profit; other interests compel sacrifice; lifetime opportunity. A 250 Times Downtown.

PARTNER.—Engineer with $500-$1,000 for patented instrument polyscoting angles by single operation, now manufactured; wonderful invention. A 262 Times Downtown.

PARTNER wanted with $5,000, to take active interest in recognized advertising agency; high-grade business connection preferable to money; confidential. N 91 Times.

Hairdressing establishment, central locality, due to sickness of present owner, can be bought reasonable; cash. J. J., 42 Times.

Modern brick-making plant for sale; 94 acres; capacity 40,000; an eight-hour day; fully equipped for operation day and night, fair or foul weather; location Mountain View, N. J. Patrick J. Dolan, Attorney, Lawyers' Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Have sound commercial proposition for good business man, with $5,000 or more capital; unlimited field; no competition; very little capital required for factory purposes. Please state past or present business connections; don't answer unless capital is immediately available. L. U. C., 142 Times Downtown.

Accountant of ten years' standing wishes to take young man in with him with view to interest later; salary from start; opportunity for good future for well-connected young man with head for figures; $1,500 required. L 21 Times.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY for a live-wire salesman with $1,000 to become associated with fast-growing concern. Address today, C 70 Times.

Embroidery shop, 3-10 yard Schiffli machines, good running order, for sale. C. O., 41, Room 1,201, 220 West 42d St.

Prosperous manufacturing business desires treasurer; Dun's, Bradstreet's references; investment required. Y 214 Times Annex.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Accountants.

ACCOUNTANT.
Periodical audits will relieve your mind; *signify* All Is Well. And then—no getting into ruts for your help. HERMANN S. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 4912.

Business Loans.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

Printing and Multigraphing.

MULTIGRAPH TYPEWRITTEN LETTERS, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $8.50; addressing, filling-in, folding, mailing. Knickerbocker Multigraphing Co., 72 Trinity Place. Rector 5294.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

SILK DEPARTMENT.—Require experienced salesmen for our Silk Department. Apply to Superintendent, subway floor, East Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good future for an experienced man; must be quick at figures, understand handling credits; good reference required; packing house experience preferred. Y 255 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER, with export, import, foreign exchange experience; knowledge of languages desirable; American; state references and salary. N 103 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced; capable taking full charge; state age, nationality, references. A 205 Times Downtown.

BOY, smart, for office and outdoor work; $5 per week to start. Address in own handwriting, N 98 Times.

BUTLER.—Useful butler, where there is a second man, in country; good place and good wages for unmarried man, with best references. Address Duff, P. O. Box 34, Station O.

CHEMIST wanted at once; excellent opportunity for good man. D. M. Products Co., 634 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.

CHIEF ELECTRICIAN WANTED
by Long Island City factory having four thousand horse-power installation; must have good electrical education and references as to past work and character; steady work in position for right man. Apply to L. C. Reynolds, General Vehicle Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.

DIEMAKERS.—Capable men only on blanking and forming dies, medium and heavy. 83 North 10th St., Brooklyn.

ESTIMATOR FOR HEATING AND VENTILATING CONTRACTOR'S AND ENGINEER'S OFFICE; OF EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT YOUNG MAN; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS HEATING, N 100 TIMES.

EXPERT CUTTER on men's fine neckwear; must be able to give satisfactory references. Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av.

FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT AND MEN'S OVERCOAT DESIGNER WANTED BY LARGE MANUFACTURER NOT LOCATED IN NEW YORK; SUCCESSFUL EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY TO HANDLE HELP AND SECURE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION REQUIRED; A GOOD SALARY AND OPPORTUNITY FOR STRICTLY HIGH-GRADE MAN; OTHERS NEED NOT APPLY TO MAKE APPLICATION; ALL APPLICATIONS MUST BE IN PERSON; APPLICATIONS TREATED AS CONFIDENTIAL. CALL UPON HEALTH BROWN HOTEL IMPERIAL, BETWEEN 12 AND 2 O'CLOCK ONLY, TUESDAY, MARCH 28; NO TELEPHONE CALLS; NO WRITTEN APPLICATIONS.

FOREMAN at night work, to have charge of packing and shipping department. Apply after 10 A. M., Fleischmann Bakery, Post St. and Bronx Boulevard, Williamsbridge.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
STOCK BOYS
FOR THEIR
WOMEN'S & MISSES' SUIT DEPARTMENT.
Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

MAN who is thoroughly acquainted with production, order, methods of machinery, and specialty manufacturing, and who has had office experience; state age, experience, and salary; give references. Jaburg Bros., Front and Thompson Sts., Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y. C.

MAN wanted, middle-aged, white, good bearing, to wear uniform and direct costumes in large Broadway automobile sales floor; experienced and best references required. L 17 Times.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, familiar with steel construction, furnaces, and mill construction wanted for a metallurgical concern; steady work and good pay to a good man. In replying state age, experience in full, salary required, and when you could report to Post Office Box 287, Newark, N. J., Engineer Dept.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted, with experience on controllers, switches, circuit breakers, &c. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Dept., Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE BOY; quick and accurate at figures; must write good hand and be experienced; apply 8 to 9 A. M., side entrance. Kurzman, 5th Av. and 30th St.

PORTER.—Must have department store experience and furnish good references. People's Big Market, 149th St., West, at 3d Av.

SALESMEN.—Experienced, for a great variety of easy selling L. I. properties; plenty of good leads and liberal commission; now is the time to start; opportunity for big money making. B., Manager, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN.—We have an opening for one or two good men; you can earn $25 to $100 weekly; commission; experience unnecessary; I teach you how to get the business by actual demonstration, then it is up to you; sample outfit free. Edward Cane, 25 West 42d St., Room 219.

SALESMAN.—Capable man, preferably brassiere salesman, to carry excellent corset as side line; write, stating territory desired and qualifications; strictly confidential; interviews held this week; commission. N 79 Times.

SALESMEN.—Opportunity for big money making now, to handle large variety of easy selling suburban properties; plenty of good leads; liberal commission. B. Stephenson, 243 West 34th St.

SALESMAN.—Children's hats and caps; one acquainted with New York and outside buyers need apply, stating qualifications; salary and commission. Box N 102 Times.

SALESMAN.—Familiar with the electrical requirements of automobiles; salary and commission. General Lead Battery and Electric Co., 1,675 Broadway.

SALESMEN for real estate business; experience not required; leads furnished; commission. Call morning, Rapid Transit Real Estate Co., 71 West 35th St.

SALESMAN familiar with the small retail infants' stores in the city to handle line of celluloid and ribbon novelties on commission. N 139 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; must be competent; state age, experience, and salary. Address Box 26, care of Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

STOCK PROMOTER, TO SELL A BLOCK OF STOCK FOR GROWING CORPORATION MANUFACTURING PROFITABLE LINES; COMMISSION BASIS. ADDRESS A 263 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SUPERINTENDENT for night shift in mill near New York, manufacturing a staple steel product; state experience, references, and salary expected. Address Superintendent, Box I 87 Times Downtown.

VINEGAR MAKER wanted; must be able to start new generators and operate plant. Apply immediately, stating experience and terms, to Manitoba Vinegar Mfg. Co., Ltd., Selkirk Av., Winnipeg, Canada.

YOUNG MAN for sample room in large wholesale clothing house; must be of good appearance, have good handwriting, and be able to figure well; good opportunity for right party. P 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, ambitious, over 18, to work in high-class men's furnishing factory; $5 to start, with good chance for advancement. Blanchard & Price, 142 5th Av.

YOUNG MAN. — Bookkeeping knowledge, must be accurate, experienced, wanted by Bayonne firm; state age, experience, references, salary. Address Box D, Bayonne, N. J.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church St.
ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced in foreign exchange; an executive with ability to handle men; $2,000-$2,500.
ASSISTANT MANAGER.—Banking experience along the lines of accounting and credit work; man who has lived in Bronx; age 32 to 35; excellent opportunity.
PURCHASING AGENT.—Experienced in buying cabinet work; thoroughly familiar with various woods, finishes, &c.; $2,500-$3,000.
BUYER AND SALES MANAGER.—Young and aggressive; department store experience; location in South; $3,000-$3,600.
SALESMAN.—One experienced in mechanical rubber goods and tires to sell to supply houses and jobbers, $1,800-$2,000; one to call on export trade to sell line of drug sundries, rubber goods, &c., $1,800-$2,000; one to sell talking machines to dealers, (foreign trade,) conversant in Italian, German, Hebrew, and Slavish, $1,500; one experienced in sale of textbooks, $2,000-$2,500; one to locate in Shanghai, college man who has had 1 or 2 years' teaching—2-year contract, $1,000-$2,000 and commission.
WORKS MANAGER, large plant manufacturing engines and boilers; must know the business thoroughly and past business record show ability as a works executive; salary $4,000-$6,000.
SUPERINTENDENT for small machine shop; knowledge of modern shop methods; do some designing; $1,500.
WORKS SUPERINTENDENT. — Small machine shop manufacturing a line of sheet metal specialities; salary, $1,800-$2,200.
SHOP SUPERINTENDENT, $2,000. Medium-sized plant engaged in the fabrication of structural steel and ornamental iron work; salary $1,500-$1,800.
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT. — Malleable iron foundry; willing to locate out of town; $1,500-$1,800.
SUPERINTENDENT OF WORKS for plant engaged in manufacture of mechanical rubber goods and rubber tires; salary $2,500-$4,000.
MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Two young men experienced on sugar machinery; willing to locate in Cuba; salary $1,800; one on design of turbines and pumping machinery, $2,500; others on power house work, piping layouts, heating and ventilation, automatic machinery, ornamental iron, &c.; salaries $1,300-$1,800.
CHEMISTS. — Several openings for junior chemists on acids and heavy chemicals, &c.; willing to locate in Canada; salary $1,200; one on dyes, others on metals analysis, bronze and aluminium; salaries $520-$2,000. Call between 9 and 2 o'clock.

STENOGRAPHER, secretary, $25 week; mechanical and electrical engineers and draftsmen, $100 month upward; office boys, $25 month; register free. F. X. Goggin, Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St. 5051 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, Spanish, French; other fine openings; bookkeepers; executives. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

CLERK—Office, $8.00; permanent; no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

OFFICE CLERKS, $8. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

MEN Wanted at once to train for guaranteed out-of-door positions as Tree Surgeons. Day or Evening instruction. Call or write West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

MEN.—EARN $1,300 TO $4,000 A YEAR. Learn mechanical dentistry in 3 months. Bodee's Dental Trade School, 17 West 44th St., 1892. Licensed by Regents.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Syl-labic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's School, Asbury Bldg., 587 W. 181st St., New York, and 274 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

Agents Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Advertising solicitors wanted on program for Newark's 250th anniversary; only first-class, experienced men need apply. See Mr. Scannell, 822 Kinney Bldg., Newark.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

MRS. PEARL ROBERTS.—Information wanted as to the present whereabouts of her husband, who was employed as chauffeur in Auburn, N. Y., during 1913. Mr. or Mrs. Roberts will hear something to their advantage by communicating with N 105 Times.

LOUISE ERPE NICHOLLS. — Information wanted as to present whereabouts. Formerly lived in San Francisco and last heard of in Brooklyn. She will hear something to her advantage by communicating with N 104 Times.

TAKE NOTICE THAT A MONTHLY PERIODICAL named "La Mensa" will be issued on or about the 29th day of April, 1916.
GARIGLIANO & SECCHIA, Publishers.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes

DEAN POTTER DEFIES STRONG'S AUTHORITY

Son of Dr. D. C. Potter Refuses to Answer Questions at the Charity Inquiry.

"IMPERTINENCE," HE SAYS

Parent, Whom Kingsbury Calls Real Author of Farrell Pamphlets, Sought by Process Servers.

The activities of Dr. Daniel C. Potter, who, according to Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury, was the author of four pamphlets criticising the inquiry into the State Board of Charities before Commissioner Charles H. Strong, which were published in the name of the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, occupied a large part of yesterday's session of the inquiry.

Dr. Potter himself was not present, and it was said that process servers who had been looking for him had sought in vain. His son, Dean Potter, was present, however, but, like Father Farrell, he refused to testify except in answer to such questions as he thought proper. Michael H. Riley, sexton of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, of which Father Farrell is rector, took the same attitude.

William H. Hotchkiss, counsel for the City Department of Charities, charged that Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, acted in collusion with Father Farrell in the publication of the pamphlets, which denounced the inquiry as "a slander factory."

"We demand the presence of the Secretary of the State Board here tomorrow afternoon," Mr. Hotchkiss said. "We have been trying to reach him, but have been unable to do so."

"A Piece of Impertinence."

Dean Potter testified that he knew Father Farrell, but declined to tell when he last saw the Brooklyn priest. Mr. Hotchkiss explained that he wished to show that Dr. Potter and Mr. Hebberd aided in the publication of the pamphlets. Mr. Potter remarked that he believed Commissioner Strong was exceeding his authority.

"I hope there is enough of the spirit of '76 left in me to cause me to decline to answer," he said in reply to a question as to whether he had carried messages between his father and Father Farrell during the last two weeks.

"What is the name of the servant girl in your father's house?" Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

Another piece of impertinence," said the witness.

Mr. Potter admitted that he went to see his father yesterday morning. He was asked if he took any papers from his father's desk in the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank Building.

"It is unmitigated cheek on your part," he declared hotly, "to ask me that. I think the inquiry in this respect is illegal."

"I direct you to answer," Commissioner Strong said.

"I refuse," said Mr. Potter. "I don't propose to be heckled about what I do personally as a private citizen. If you continue to ask me questions of that sort I shall leave the room."

Commissioner Strong asked Mr. Potter if he thought his father was evading service of a subpoena, to which the witness replied that his father had never been informed that he was wanted at the inquiry. Mr. Potter refused to deliver any message to his father.

When questioned as to Dr. Potter's whereabouts, his son denied that Dr. Potter had gone to Philadelphia and said that he saw him yesterday morning at his home.

Sexton Carried Messages.

Equally fruitless was the examination of Michael H. Riley, sexton of Father Farrell's Church. W. S. Butler, Father Farrell's lawyer, who had accompanied him to the investigation, frequently advised him not to answer questions.

"Do you know Dr. Daniel C. Potter?" he was asked.

"I know where he lives," was the reply.

He admitted that he carried a satchel from Father Farrell to Dr. Potter's house about two weeks ago and that he carried a letter on Saturday. He declined to tell how many messages he had carried from Father Farrell to Dr. Potter within the last two months.

"When did you last see Dr. Potter?" was one of the questions which Mr. Hotchkiss asked.

"I refuse to answer," was the reply, and Mr. Butler challenged Mr. Hotchkiss's right to ask the question.

Commissioner Kingsbury testified yesterday about his relations with Edward A. Moree, publicity agent for the State Charities Aid Association, who published a pamphlet containing photographs of newspaper clippings about the investigation. John M. Bowers, counsel for the State Board, declared that it had already been shown that Mr. Kingsbury joined with Mr. Moree in the publication of the pamphlet.

"When was the Moree pamphlet first brought to your attention?" Mr. Bowers asked.

"On Feb. 21 at the City Club," Commissioner Kingsbury replied. "Mr. Moree and myself were talking about Father Farrell's pamphlets and he said he thought something might be done to counteract them, and suggested this pamphlet for that purpose. I told him that I could get some of my friends to finance the pamphlet and finally I did."

The inquiry will be resumed this morning at 10 o'clock.

SETS 'TOUGH TONY' FREE.

Whitman Commutes Sentence of Escaped Convict Who Returned.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—"Tough Tony" Mareno, the Sing Sing convict who returned to prison after his escape "because his conscience hurt him," will be notified tomorrow that as soon as the Pardon Board can act he will be a free man. Governor Whitman today commuted his sentence of twelve years six months minimum, and sixteen years six months maximum to seven years, eleven months and eighteen days. This made the convict's term expire today.

Mareno was convicted in New York in April, 1908, of grand larceny, and being an old offender, received a heavy sentence. The Governor said he had learned that Tough Tony was suffering from advanced tuberculosis.

CITY BUILDING ZONES DIVIDE REALTY MEN

Hearing Held in the City Hall Discloses Many Conflicting Opinions.

LEGALITY OF PLAN DOUBTED

Dr. Henry Berg Asserts Courts Would Decide Proposed Act Discriminatory and Unjust.

The Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions held yesterday in the Board of Estimate Chamber in the City Hall its first hearing on the tentative plan for dividing the city into business, residential, unrestricted, and factory zones and limiting the height of buildings. There was a great diversity of opinion on the subjects discussed, and Dr. Henry W. Berg of 923 Madison Avenue opposed the restricting of the heights of buildings as outlined in the tentative plan. The courts, he held, would decide such a law to be discriminatory and unjust.

Edward M. Bassett, Chairman of the commission, presided, and with him sat Commissioners Lawson Purdy, Walter Stabler, Edward R. Hardy, and Alfred E. Marling. The subject for discussion was the proposed measures as affecting the city from the Battery to Twenty-third Street, but the talk was by no means confined within these bounds. Today the commission will discuss the section between Twenty-third Street and Fifty-ninth Street. As a general proposition the speakers favored the plan of building regulation. A number of suggestions were made for modifications of the plan as to particular streets. Some of the requests were for more restrictions and others for more liberality.

The Washington Square Association, Greenwich Village Improvement Society, Chelsea Neighborhood Association, Central Mercantile Association, New York Board of Trade and Transportation, West Side Taxpayers Association, United Real Estate Owners Association, Greater New York Taxpayers Association, and Automobile Dealers Association appeared in favor of the general plan, though suggesting changes as to particular streets.

Would Avert Realty Tragedies.

Borough President Marks said that sixteen advisory commissions in various sections of Manhattan had investigated the tentative plan of the commission and reported that they were unanimously in favor of the general restricting plan.

"Tragedies in real estate could have been averted," he said, "if the city had followed some such plan as is now proposed and tragedies will be averted if these plans go through."

Some anxiety was expressed as to whether the courts would allow the commission to make certain streets residential zones and set aside certain other streets for business. Joseph L. Buttenwieser, a real estate operator of 220 Broadway, said that there were certain streets tentatively designated for residential purposes that were surrounded by high business buildings. Where residences were practically sandwiched in between business houses, he said, the owners of these properties should have the right to build as they saw fit. As an instance of this he cited Fifty-second Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues.

C. S. Higgins, who represented property owners in Park Place, made a protest against the commission's plan for restricting the height of buildings in that neighborhood. Robert Anderson Pope, a landscape architect of Forest Hills, L. I., opposed the restriction of the heights of buildings on the ground that there was no evidence that the health of the citizens had been affected by high buildings, and the proposed height restrictions were arbitrary, unscientific, and would probably prove uneconomic. Mr. Pope thought that the time was coming when all traffic in Wall Street and the financial district would be confined to pedestrians. He added that unless the commission had anticipated the economic development of the city the proposed regulations might prove very detrimental.

Wants One Law for Entire City.

Dr. Berg asserted that there should be one limitation to building over the entire city.

"In Staten Island, for instance," inquired Chairman Bassett.

"All over the city," replied Dr. Berg.

So far as zones were concerned Dr. Berg said that the Supreme Court was now busy wiping out restricted private zones, and he did not think that the court would hold that zones laid out by the city would stand any more chance than did private zones.

William D. Kilpatrick recommended that practically all the Greenwich Village section be left unrestricted, as he deemed it especially appropriate for factory development. Vincent C. Pope, William Spinney, and other representatives of the Greenwich Village Improvement Society urged that proposed restriction to business and residential use be retained. Seth Sprague Terry urged that the proposed height limit of two and one-half times the street width in the lower section of the city be extended to West Broadway and Greenwich Street.

Representatives of the property interests have submitted to the commission suggestions as to what streets should be reserved for residences and which for business. Some districts already assigned are opposed by those who reside in particular districts. These suggestions will be considered in executive session.

WOULD EXTEND RESTRICTIONS

Fifth Avenue Association Wants Hotel District Protected.

The Fifth Avenue Association met yesterday at a luncheon at Delmonico's, and not only approved what had already been done in the way of restricting manufacturing establishments from parts of the city, but suggested that the restricted area should be extended still further. It would add the chief hotel section, on the groud that it is to the benefit of both the hotels and their patrons that they should be protected. The area they proposed should be restricted is that bounded on the north by Thirty-fourth Street and on the south by Twenty-third Street. On the east it would extend as far as Madison Avenue, but on the west, after following Broadway to Thirty-second, it would turn west again to Seventh Avenue. The association would also restrict the district immediately to the north of this as far as Fifty-ninth Street, between Third and Seventh Avenues, so that the only manufacturing done should be in connection with businesses which were mainly retail, and should not occupy more than 25 per cent. of the total floor space of any building.

The association also considered the limitation of the heights of buildings, and suggested that no building should be constructed which was in height more than one and a half times the breadth of the street or avenue on which it faced in the area bounded on the south by Forty-first Street and by a line running north by Lexington Avenue, west on Fiftieth Street to Madison Avenue, north to Sixtieth Street, over to Fifth Avenue, across Fifty-ninth Street to Broadway; north on Broadway to Sixty-third Street and south to Fifty-eighth Street, east on Fifty-eighth Street again to Madison Avenue, and south along that avenue to Fifth Avenue and west along Forty-ninth Street to Fifth Avenue, and south along that thoroughfare to Forty-first Street.

According to the City Commission on the Heights of Buildings, the buildings in this area might have a height equal to double the width of the street. The Fifth Avenue Association, however, would within this area permit this only in the case of Forty-second Street.

E. J. Wile & Co., cloakmakers, have recognized the general desire to restrict the manufacturing districts and have decided not to move from their present quarters at 100 Broadway to 1,333 Broadway, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets. They had taken on a lease until Feb. 1, 1921, the entire eleventh and twelfth floors of the new building there, and as they cannot cancel the lease are advertising it for sublet ting through Heil & Stern, real estate brokers at 1,165 Broadway.

WANT RELIEF SHIP SENT.

Shackleton's Representatives Anxious About Men Marooned.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, March 27.—A meeting of official representatives of Sir Ernest Shackleton's antarctic expedition was held in London this afternoon, with Lady Shackleton and Mrs. Mackintosh, wife of the commander of the Aurora present. It was decided that steps must be taken immediately to organize a relief expedition to Ross Sea to rescue the explorers left there.

It was said that all the facts available were being brought to the notice of the Government and the Royal Geographical Society. Information was being collected as to the amount of stores left at Scott's old headquarters, which would be available for the party if it succeeded in reaching it, and attempts were being made to send wireless instructions to Chief Officer Stenhouse to forward details at the earliest moment of stores and sledging equipment landed from the Aurora.

Until the Endurance has been spoken and it was known whether Lieutenant Shackleton and his party were aboard or had been landed at the Weddell Sea base for their transcontinental march it could not be said whether there would have to be a second relief ship sent there.

TO HEAR OSBORNE FRIDAY.

Two Justices Refuse to Hear Argument Scheduled for Yesterday.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 27.—Argument on the order granted Saturday by Supreme Court Justice Keogh for District Attorney Weeks to show cause why the sixth count of the indictment against Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing Prison, charging immorality, should not be dismissed, will be heard on Friday morning by Supreme Court Justice Tompkins, who recently dismissed the perjury indictment without letting it go to a jury.

The arrangement for hearing argument on the order to show cause was made after Justices Keogh and Young had declined to hear it, the former because his son was connected with the office of George Gordon Battle, one of Mr. Osborne's attorneys, and the latter because he had been closely identified with District Attorney Weeks for years.

300 DELEGATES URGE STATE POLICE FORCE

Many from New York to Favor Horton-Wells Bill at Hearing in Albany Today.

GEN. WOOD FAVORS PLAN

Mayor Mitchel Wants Provision Giving Cities the Right to Call on Constabulary.

Committees from the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and other organizations interested in the establishment of a State Constabulary will attend a hearing on the Horton-Wells State Police bill, which will come up before the Senate Finance Committee today. In addition to the committees from this city delegations in favor of the measure will go to Albany from Clinton, Erie, Franklin, Jefferson, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Monroe, Onondaga, Rensselaer, and Albany Counties.

The Horton-Wells bill aims to establish a State constabulary identical to that in Pennsylvania, in order to give protection to rural districts. As it stands now the bill calls for a force of 238 men, officered by thirty-six picked men, and formed in four cavalry companies. An appropriation of $500,000 for equipment and a year's upkeep is part of the bill.

More than 300 delegates will attend the hearing, which is scheduled for 3 o'clock this afternoon. The measure already has the approval of Governor Whitman. From New York will go Major Francis G. Landon, James W. Lane, Frank Outerbridge, Union N. Bethell, Anson W. Burchard, and Alfred R. Whitney, Jr., representing the Chamber of Commerce. The Merchants' Association will be represented by Frederick de Berard, while John Burnham, as Presicent of the American Game Protective Association, will speak for 40,000 sportsmen who favor the bill. The following members of the Executive Committee for a State police also will go: Richard Warren Barrett, Theodore Douglas Robinson, William C. Le Gendre, Benjamin B. Lawrence, Tompkins McIlvaine, Dr. Lewis Stuyvesant Morris, Charles Elliot Warren, and Walbridge S. Taft, Edwin G. Merrill, Hiram Barney, and Major Groome, commander of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

Approximately fifty up-State organizations will have representatives at the hearing.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood has written to the State Police Committee, announcing that he is thoroughly in favor of the bill. He said that there would no doubt be of great benefit in removing the friction that might occur if the National Guard were called out on strike duty. Mayor Mitchel also expressed favor of the bill in a letter yesterday to Tompkins McIlvaine of the State Police Committee. In his communication Mayor Mitchel suggested that a provision be incorporated into the bill which would give city authorities the right to call upon the constabulary.

ARVERNE HOTEL BURNS.

Crowds Watch Destruction of Bibo's, on the Boardwalk.

Crowds from all the Rockaways gathered yesterday evening to watch the burning of Bibo's Hotel, a Summer Structure at Alexander Avenue and Ocean Boardwalk, Arverne, L. I. For the first time in its four years' existence the hotel was not occupied this Winter, but it was to have been opened on April 1, and plumbers had been at work inside. They left at about 5:30 o'clock, and shortly afterward Mary McKenna, the caretaker, locked up the building and went away. An hour later Police Sergeant Thomas Conlin, walking along the Boardwalk, saw smoke coming from a basement window on the north side and turned in an alarm. By 9:30 o'clock last night the hotel was entirely destroyed, with a loss of about $60,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Taking Foolish Chances

Men Who Invite Disaster.

There are thousands of men who have been victims of the Grip this Winter who do nothing to recover the weight and strength they have lost.

After an attack of the Grip one's vitality is dangerously low. The system needs building up and to neglect this may mean serious consequences.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, the world's famous tonic food, is invaluable as a body nourisher. Builds up the entire system. Makes blood, flesh and muscle, and as a brain food has no equal.

Equally beneficial to men, women and children.

Held in highest medical esteem for over 50 years.

Taken with meals and delightfully palatable.

NAPOLEONIC RELICS ON VIEW

Jumel Collection in the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries.

The Jumel collection of Napoleonic relics are on view at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries until the dates of sale, March 31 and April 1. The various articles have been removed from the Jumel Mansion by order of Mrs. J. Wade Hampton, great-grandniece of Mme. Jumel. The collection was brought to this country just 100 years ago. The picturesque foreword of the catalogue describes the attempt of M. Stephen Jumel, an ardent Bonapartist, to induce Napoleon to escape to America on the private ship Eliza. Failing in this he brought back to America the private belongings of Napoleon and Josephine, which had passed from Josephine's niece to Mme. Jumel. The latter installed them in the Jumel Mansion, where they have since remained.

History is rampant throughout the collection. There is a vase with a picture of the ship Eliza serving as decoration. There is the dress worn by Mme. Jumel at the ball of Louis Napoleon in 1852, and the dress she wore at the coronation ball of Charles X., twenty-seven years earlier. There are the beds that Washington and Napoleon slept in, the chairs Napoleon used in 1800, the army chest which he designed and which he used as a depository for all his plans of battles, maps, charts, &c. It had a secret lock and the key was worn by Mme. Jumel until the day of her death.

There is the table at which Voltaire wrote and which Talleyrand gave to Mme. Jumel in token of his gratitude for her hospitality. There are jewelery, silverware, pottery, furniture, games, and pictures. The latter are not very rewarding, their bad condition obscuring such merit as they may have, but Eriol's portrait of Mme. Jumel, her daughter and her nephew, has sprightliness and character. The fine old heroine of this long-past drama in lace and brogadee, a nosegay in her hand, sits upright in a chair of red velvet. Her pretty daughter beside her is more plainly dressed, as befitted the modesty of youth at that period.

Among the entire smaller exhibits is a silhouette portrait of Mme. Jumel standing, a letter in her hand, in an interior, the old-fashioned attributes of which are neatly penciled by a hand of some expertness. There is also a tinted drawing of Voltaire at the age of 74, a satiric smile curving his lips. It is "dessine d'après nature," but the design has played pranks with perspective.

Subway Train Kills a Porter.

Traffic on the Fourth Avenue Subway, Brooklyn, was tied up for half an hour yesterday afternoon by the death of Charles Hewitt, a negro porter employed in cleaning the tracks, who was struck by a southbound train near the Pacific Street Station, flung against an iron pillar, and so badly injured that he died within a few minutes. The motorman, James Boylan, was exonerated by the police. Hewitt was married and lived at 204 Prince Street.

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TRAP TICKET SPECULATORS.

Mrs. Goodwin and Other Detectives Catch Five at Opera House.

Five ticket speculators working in the overflow crowds who hadn't been able to get seats for the next to the last performance of "Carmen" at the Metropolitan last night were fined in Night Court as the result of the work of Mrs. Isabella Goodwin, a woman detective attached to Special Squad No. 2, and Detectives Campbell, Hicks, and Coffey.

The Metropolitan management had asked the police to check the activity of the speculators, and last night the detectives, well dressed and looking like opera enthusiasts, went to Broadway, where the crowds were standing thick about the door. Mrs. Goodwin and Campbell paired off and strolled along the pavement in front of the Opera House, looking anxiously about them at the throng waiting for standing room. Presently a young man came up and asked them if they didn't want some good seats. They engaged him in conversation and presently arrested him.

Campbell took his prisoner away and Mrs. Goodwin walked down the street and joined Hicks. The two came up again and trapped another speculator. Eventually the squad had arrested Charles Rossi of 228 East Seventeenth Street, Charles Mitchell of 256 West Thirty-fourth Street, Frank Wilson of 1,412 Second Avenue, William Robins of 109 West Sixty-fourth Street, and Leo Curley of 304 West 149th Street. They all pleaded not guilty when arraigned before Magistrate Ten Eyck in Night Court, but were fined $5 each.

TAUGHT GERMAN TO PARROT

Mrs. Eleopeoulos Gets a $10 Judgment for That Service.

Teaching a parrot to talk erman and caring for the bird while this linguistic education was in progress was worth $10, according to Justice John M. Cragen of the Fourth District Municipal Court, Jamaica, Queens Borough. He ordered Mrs. May McCann of 244 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday, to pay that sum to Mrs. Margaret Eleopeoulos of Richmond Hill. Justice Cragen is not a German. Mrs. McCann had sued Mrs. Eleopeoulos for $25, asserting that, after leaving Polly, her companion for fourteen years, with the Richmond Hill woman, her former neighbor, the bird disappeared. Mrs. Eleopeoulos said she could recover and return the parrot by tomorrow, and then demanded recompense for her services.

"Polly is a fine, polished bird now," she told Judge Cragen.

THOMPSON REPORT HITS SERVICE BOARD

Continued from Page 1.

cept to reiterate what I then said, in substance, namely, that the statement as to which I testified was made to me by a man dead, who did not mention nor in any way indicate to me the name of any one who had communicated such statement to him; and, so far as I know, the communication of the statement to me was without any authority or knowledge of the public official referred to in the conversation, and that I promptly and emphatically refused to have anything to do with the matter.

"In our relations with the city officials in the matter of these contracts there never has been an act or interview, directly or indirectly, involving bribery or corruption. My answers to any further inquiries on this subject would not be of any assistance to the committee or be material to the subject matter of its investigation."

The statement did not satisfy either Senator Thompson or Mr. Moss.

"This is an important matter, involving a man's reputation, and I think it calls for deliberate action," said Mr. Williams.

"In pressing for an answer to my question," replied Mr. Moss, "and not intimating anything offensive to Colonel Williams, the consideration has come to me that it is not pleasant to investigate a matter of this kind, and especially as it involves men now dead; but it is most important that the investigation be made, regardless of our own feelings. The attitude of this witness makes him the judge of things and of facts and leaves us unable to prove even that the individual is dead. Without meaning to be offensive, I wish to say that I have been criticised for the questions that I asked the witness on Saturday on the ground that I gave the suggestion and the opportunity for the witness to say that this person was dead."

Try in Vain to Get Name.

Colonel Williams flushed, and Mr. Moss went on.

"This is not personal, but your position leaves us no way of corroborating your statement that this person is dead. It is necessary for us to know who this person was and what he said in order that we may determine what the situation is. This committee cannot be at the mercy of a witness who usurps the functions of the committee in determining what is proper and what is not. What I say applies to you as well as to anybody else. We should follow the lead wherever it takes us, regardless of consequences. Even though he be dead, the assumption of the witness is that he did not state his name. It seems to me that the matter has gone so far and so much has been developed that it is necessary for us to know who this person was and what he said in order that the investigation may continue."

Senator Thompson than took a hand in the argument and in a long speech said that the requirements of good citizenship and the obligations of civic duty made it imperative that Colonel Williams disclose the information.

"It is our duty to take up these matters," he said, "no matter whom they involve. It's a public matter, a public franchise and a public transportation system. We have got to go through with it. There is no other way out."

"I offer my co-operation in all legitimate avenues so far as any thing affecting the relations of our company to the matters under investigation here are concerned," said Mr. Williams, "but in this particular matter I see no reason for changing my opinion."

Senator Thompson then directed the witness to give the name of the individual, and he curtly refused.

Mr. Willcox was then called to the stand. He denied having made the statement that in his talk with Colonel Williams the latter had said that Mayor Gaynor was in the market if opportunity arose.

"Colonel Williams never said that," went on Mr. Willcox, "and furthermore I doubt if he would say that or if I would permit him to make such a slanderous statement in my presence."

Willcox Adds Little.

Mr. Willcox said that about three weeks ago he and Colonel Williams had been discussing the situation generally and that he had told the B. R. T. President that he did not believe any city official had been guilty of bribery or had been involved in any scandal in connection with the subway contracts.

"In your talk with Colonel Williams what official's name was mentioned?" asked Mr. Moss.

"None," replied Mr. Willcox.

"Did you reprove Colonel Williams for what he did say?"

"I did not."

"Did you dissent from him? What did you say?"

"I said that I didn't believe that any city official was involved in bribery or scandal in connection with the contracts."

"Well," asked Senator Thompson, "if somebody like Colonel Williams, a responsible citizen, had made such a statement would you have resented it?"

"I don't think he would have made it even if it was true," replied Mr. Willcox.

"Wouldn't you have listened to him if it had been true?"

"If had proof of wrongdoing I would have come to you with it."

"Well," said Mr. Moss, "Mr. Whitney has said that he possibly heard this story from you and not from Mr. MacReynolds."

"I have no recollection of having talked with Mr. Whitney about it," replied Mr. Willcox.

"Shall we say Mr. Whitney was mistaken?"

"I wouldn't like to say that. I have not the slightest memory or recollection of having heard it from Mr. Whitney."

That ended the session. Later Senator Thompson said he felt sure that he would get the name of the individual in question from Colonel Williams.

Committee Prepares a Report.

Senator Thompson said yesterday that the committee had prepared its report recommending changes in the Rapid Transit law, and although the members of the committee had not yet signed it it would be submitted to the Legislature today.

After setting forth at length the work it has accomplished to date the committee makes these recommendations:

An amendment to the Rapid Transit act to provide that the Public Service Commission for the First District shall be divested of powers and duties in the construction of subways, and that such powers and duties be given to a new and separate Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners.

An amendment to the stock corporations law, providing for representation by the city upon the Board of Directors of every corporation leasing or operating any railroad or other transit facilities belonging to the city.

As an addition to the powers of the commission in respect to rate adjustments, the power to compel reparation to the consumer by the corporation complained of, of excess payments made during the time of determination of every such case.

That all water corporations and water works corporations furnishing potable water for public and private use and consumption within the State be made subject to the Public Service Commission's law and placed under the supervision of the commission for the Second District.

In regard to the committee's recommendation for the transference of jurisdiction over construction of subways the report states:

The construction by the Public Service Commission, as Rapid Transit Commissioners of the new subway system in New York City involves contracts and expenditures aggregating approximately $300,000,000. This vast enterprise of money and property is by the Public Service Commission's law imposed upon the Public Service Commission for the First District, and is an enterprise of such magnitude that your committee believes that it can only be efficiently and economically carried out for the best interests of the City of New York by a separate and distinct body devoting its entire time and ability to the problems involved therein, exercising exclusively the powers and duties provided for in the Rapid Transit act, and directly responsible to the taxpayers and electors of the City of New York.

The proposed amendments to the Rapid Transit act makes it necessary that amendments to the Public Service Commission law be had in order that in transferring powers from the Public Service Commission of the First District to a new and separate Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners the said commission of the First District be divested of the powers and duties which it is now exercising in relation thereto, reserving, however, to the Public Service Commission for the First District the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties of supervision and regulation over the proposed Rapid Transit Commission, and the facilities constructed and created by it as are now exercised by the Public Service Commission over railroads.

Call Contracts "Unwise."

In regard to the present powers of the commission of the First District, as contrasted with those of the commission for the Second District, the report states:

The commission of the Second District is vested with powers that are exclusively regulatory, whereas the commission of the First District by the inclusion of the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission, is called upon to perform two separate and in many essential particulars inconsistent and antagonistic functions, namely, constructing and maintaining railroads for transportation of persons and property, while regulating and supervising the operation of such railroad enterprises. Thus to the extent that the Public Service Commission for the First District constructs and maintains the subway transportation facilities, it is also called upon to regulate and supervise its own transactions in relation thereto.

This conflict of powers residing in the same commission is considered by your committee responsible, in the opinion of your committee, for the delinquencies in the administration in the First District disclosed by the investigation, and by reason of which there seems just ground to believe that both the City of New York, its inhabitants, and the public utilities corporations have suffered loss or have been unwarrantably burdened with unnecessary and improvident obligations.

Such conflict of powers necessarily involves neglect of one or other set of duties, and as might naturally be expected those powers and functions which seem the more important receive the greater attention, which in this instance was the rapid transit construction; whereas more truly beneficial service must result for the public at large and to the citizens individually from a consistent and effective regulation of service and rates. The actual result, as disclosed by this investigation, is discouraging from either viewpoint."

The administration of the regulatory function has been inefficient and extremely unsatisfactory both to the public and the consumer, and there is a widespread feeling of distrust of the commission as partial to the corporations and interests to be regulated and supervised. As to the rapid transit work, the conclusion is unavoidable that unwise and improvident contracts have been approved and entered into by the commission, thereby imposing upon the property of the taxpayers of the city and upon the users of its transit facilities for many years to come burdensome and unjust demands, if not to imperil the solvency of the city itself.

Regarding the recommendation for municipal representation on Boards of Directors, the report states:

The need for legislation giving municipalities representation on the Boards of Directors of corporations leasing or operating transit facilities owned by any municipalities is peculiarly demanded at this time as a protection to the rights of the City of New York growing out of the subway contracts existing between the city and the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the city and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation respectively.

Under those contracts the parties have assumed relations and will enjoy rights in their nature similar to that of copartners, which relations and duties will subsist in all probability for the entire period of the lease, namely, for the period of forty-nine years from the date of the commencement of operation under the leases. The city and corporation under the contract each contribute millions of dollars toward the construction of the railroads, and will share in whatever net profits or net earnings accrue from the operations thereof. The credit of the City of New York is, in effect at least, behind the operation of the railroads as well as the construction thereof. The manner and character of the operation of the railroad, as well as the business and financial management of the enterprise by the lessee corporations, are of as vital concern to the taxpayers of New York City as to the stockholders of the said corporations. And, finally, your committee's investigation has demonstrated that, regardless of its broad powers, the Public Service Commission must be limited in its control over the transactions incident to the business and financial management of the corporations it supervises. The city, either as copartner or as owner and landlord of this subway enterprise, must be protected in its large investment of money and credit by more direct and accurate information with respect to the business thereof than can be afforded by a commission supervision.

The report states in regard to rate decisions that regulation under the present law, and particularly in relation to gas service, has been very inadequate and "provocative of widespread popular dissatisfaction in practically every part of the State where such questions have arisen." The matter of rate adjustment, it adds, must always remain a subject of first importance in any system of public regulation which might be adopted. It continues:

The interests affected are in large part antagonistic, the parties involved hostile, and the rights of each substantial and entitled to the full protection of the law. Under such circumstances orderly procedure while proper and right necessarily involves the parties in large expense and irksome delay, either or both of which not infrequently result in injustice, and if carried too far or endured too long must imperil not only the rights of the immediate parties in interest, but in a matter of such public concern as the cost to the public of a necessary commodity, like gas or electricity, may undermine the integrity of the State itself.

The committee recognizes the fact that in contested proceedings on rate adjustments time and opportunity for each side to submit its case must be allowed, and that, therefore, the Commissioners must employ further time for a proper study and consideration of the evidence in order to render just and proper relief. Furthermore, the amount of such time properly required in any such inquiry must depend largely upon the facts and circumstances developed in each case. Arbitrary limitations by statute applicable alike to all cases has not proved satisfactory, and obviously never will.

To Supervise Water Companies.

In regard to water companies, the committee refers to its report of April 20, 1915, regarding the franchises which stated:

The powers of the commissions over the exercise of franchises might, however, with propriety be enlarged, so as to apply to all public franchises sought to be exercised in respect to all classes of public utilities of the State.

The committee states that in line with this suggestion and as a result of its study of the matter it recommends that the suggestion be carried out, adding:

"The committee has taken a large amount of evidence which is submitted herewith which clearly discloses the fact that water companies in many parts of the State have acquired all of the available supply of water for the needs of people of such localities and are now engaged in delivering such water to the consumers at exorbitant prices. The evidence further discloses the fact that in many localities the service is inadequate and unsatisfactory."

THOMPSON BILLS INTRODUCED.

Five Measures Embody Recommendations of Report.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Five bills embodying preliminary recommendations of the Thompson Public Service Commission Investigating Committee were introduced tonight. The measures would take from the First District Commission authority over subway construction and vest it in a rapid transit commission of seven members to be appointed by the Mayor of New York. The Mayor and City Controller would be two of the members. It also would be provided that the Mayor and Controller shall be Directors in railroad corporations which lease subways from the city.

One of the measures would bring water companies under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commissions. Another would give the Public Service Commissions authority to order corporations, which have increased their rates, to return the excess to their patrons if the increase is found to be not justifiable.

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